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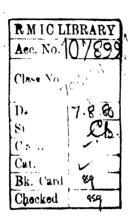
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Presented by Oz. R C. Majumdas,

Sadasivamurti and Mahasadasivamurti, Panchabrahmas or Isanadayah, Mahesamurti, Ekadasa Rudras, Vidyesvaras, Murtyashtaka and Local Legends and Images based upon Mahatmyas.

(i) SADĀŚIVAMŪRTI AND MAHĀSADĀŚIVAMŪRTI.

THE idea implied in the positing of the two gods, the Sadāśivamūrti and the Mahāsadāśivamūrti contains within it the whole philosophy of the Suddha-Saiva school of Saivaism, without an adequate understanding of which it is not possible to appreciate why Sadāsiva is held in the highest estimation by the Saivas. It is therefore unavoidable to give a very short

Sadasivamurti.

summary of the philosophical aspect of these two deities as gathered from the Vatulasuddhagama. According to the Saiva-siddhantins there are three tatvas (realities) called Siva, Sadāsiva and Mahēsa and these are said to be respectively the nishkalā, the sakalā-nishkalā and the sakalā(1) aspects of god: the word kalā is often used in philosophy to imply the idea of limbs, members or form; we have to understand, for instance, the term nishkalā to mean

⁽¹⁾ Also sūkshma, sthūla-sūkshma and sthūla, and tatva. prabhāva and mūrti.

that which has no form or limbs; in other words, an undifferentiated formless entity. Now the Sivatatva mentioned above is identified with the nishkalā aspect of the Supreme god, because in this state all created beings merge their bodies, which they had obtained for the purpose of the enjoyment of actions of the pure and impure kinds, in the primeval cause, and therein suppress all activities. In the nishkalā state the Supreme Being has no beginning, no limit or boundary and is pervading everywhere, is indestructible, incomparable, extremely subtle and supreme, and is unknowable by any mode of proof. At the end of an aeonic destruction, (samhāra) for the purpose of creating the śuddha-tatvas, the suddha-bhuvanas, and for the removal of dirt (mala) from Yogis, five Saktis evolve as follows: when Siva in his boundless mercy wills, a thousandth part of his self emerges out of him as Parāśakti; from a thousandth part of this Parāśakti comes out Ādiśakti, a thousandth part of Adi-śakti gives rise to Ichchhāśakti; from this latter are produced in a similar manner Jñānaśakti and Kriyāśakti. These five Śaktis are also known as

> Parāśakti—Śāntyātītaśakti, Ādiśakti—Śāntiśakti, Ichchhāśakti—Vidyāśakti,

Jñānaśakti=Pratishṭhāśakti and Kṛiyāśakti=Nivṛittiśakti

technology of the Saiva philosophy. in the Because it produces the faculty in souls of the enjoyment of karmas (good and bad actions) the Kriyāśakti is called nivritti; because it yokes to the purusha tatvas which are naturally inert and supremely subtle, the Jñānaśakti is called pratishtha; because it understands māyā, the objects ushered into existence by the māyā and the distinction of the soul from the above two, the Ichchhāśakti is called vidyā; because it destroys mala, māyā and karma, the Ādiśakti is called śānti; and because it is the source through which souls attain the knowledge of the sat-chit-ananda svarūpa of the Supreme Being, the Parāśakti is called śāntuātita.(1) From the five Śaktis mentioned just now appear the five different Sadaśiva-tatvas as follows:-

1. From a tenth of Parāśakti comes the first Sadāśiva-tatva, Śivasādākhya, known also by the name of Sadāśiva; because it is born of Parāśakti and is pure, it is called Śiva; and it exists everywhere as a subtle divine light, bright as the

⁽¹⁾ See also verse 27, Chap. 14 of the Yajña-khanda of the Sūtu-samhitā and the commentary thereon.

lightning and pervading the space in the universe;

- 2. from a tenth portion of Ādiśakti is evolved the second Sadāśiva-tatva, Amūrtta-sādākhya, known also as Īśāna. Because Ādiśakti, like Parāśakti, is also formless, this second tatva is called the amūrtta; that is, this is also nishkalā. This sādākhya exists as a luminous pillar whose lustre is equal to that of a crore of suns put together. This pillar is called the Divya-linga or the Mūla-stambha. As everything takes its origin from the mūla-stambha and ends finally in it, it was called the linga; (1)
- 3. from a tenth of Ichchhāśakti is produced the third Sadāśivatatva, Mūrttasādākhya, known also as Brahmā. Because this tatva has form it is called mūrtta; in other words it is sakalā. This tatva exists in the form of a Divyalinga with the brightness of fire and having flames of fire playing round it. On the top of

⁽¹⁾ लयं गच्छान्त भूतानि संहारे निखिलं यतः। सृष्टिकाले पुनस्सृष्टिस्तस्मालिङ्गसुदाहृतस् ।।

this *linga* there is a figure with a beautiful face having three eyes, four arms and all other limbs. It carries in two out of its four hands the *paraśu* and the *mriga* and the remaining hands are held in the *varada* and the *abhaya* poses;

- 4. from a tenth part of Jñānaśakti proceeded the fourth tatva, Kartrisādākhya, otherwise Tsvara. Because Jñāna is the characteristic of the $kart\bar{a}$ (doer) this tatva received the name Kartrisādākhva. Usually it is believed to exist in the form of a Divyalinga of immeasurable lengh and girth: the characteristic quality of this linga is its crystal clearness. On this linga resides Siva, the origin of all existence, in the form of a figure having four faces, twelve eyes, eight ears and arms, and two legs. In the right hands of this figure are śūla, paraśu, khadga and abhaya, whereas in the left ones are pāśa, sarpa, ghanţā and varada and is adorned with all ornaments; and similarly
- 5. from a tenth part of Kriyāśakti emerged the fifth tatva, Karmasādākhya, known

also as Īśāna. (1) It is called karma because it is of the nature of kṛiyā. This tatva exists as the liṅga set upon the pīṭha. As the act (karma) of the conjunction of these two objects is the condition precedent to creation, the tatva received the name of Karmasādākhya.

Each one of these tatvas is dependant upon its immediate predecessor; for example, the amūrttasāda depends upon the śivasāda, the mūrtta on the amūrtta and so on. Therefore, the Karmasādatatva is to be taken as containing in it all the five sādākhyas. The deity Īśāna representing the Karmasāda has a perfectly white body resembling the flower of the kunda (a kind of jasmine) or the full moon; having five heads adorned with jaṭāmakuṭas; bearing on each face three eyes, ten arms and two legs. He is standing on a padmāsana and keeps in his right hands the śūla, paraśu, khaḍga, vajra and abhaya and in the left ones the nāga, pāśa, aṅkuśa, ghaṇṭa, and agni. He is beautiful

⁽¹⁾ The names of these five aspects corresponding to the five $s\bar{a}d\bar{a}khyas$ are usually known as Vāmadēva ($-\bar{1}$ śa), Tatpurusha ($-\bar{1}$ śāna), Aghōra ($-\bar{1}$ śvara), Sadyōjāta ($-\bar{1}$ sahmā) and $\bar{1}$ śāna ($-\bar{1}$ Sadaśiva) and they face the north, east, south, west and the top respectively.

adorned with all ornaments, draped in fine clothes and is with a smiling countenance full of peacefulness. The significance of the articles in the hands of all these deities have already been explained in the Chapter on "Ayudhapurushas" in Vol. I of this work. Of the five faces of this deity, the one facing the east is that of Īśāna; that facing the south, of Īśvara; the west, of Brahmā; the north, of Īśa and the top of Sadāśiva. All ceremonials, such as installation (sthāpana), should be done only for the Īśāna face and not for the other faces. The other faces are meant for the meditation of those who have attained perfection in yōga, mantra-siddhi, etc. It is from these five faces the Śaivāgamas were given out to the world(1). From a thousandth part of this

those by the Vāmadēva face are:-

- 1. Diptāgama,
- 2. Sūkshmāgama,
- 3. Sahasragama,
- 4. Amsumānāgama and
- 5. Suprabhēdāgama;

⁽¹⁾ The Agamas that were proclaimed to the world by the Sadyōjāta face are:—

^{1.} Kāmikāgama,

^{2.} Yōgajāgama,

^{3.} Chintyagama,

^{4.} Kāraņāgama and

^{5.} Ajitāgama;

Karmēśa, there came into existence Mahēśamūrti, who is the direct agent in the acts of *srishţi* (creation), *sthiti* (protection) and *laya* (reabsorption): (1) he must therefore be understood as a

those by the Aghora face are:-

- 1. Vijayāgama,
- 2. Niśvāsāgama,
- 3. Svāyambhuvāgama,
- 4. Analagama and
- 5. Vīrāgama;

those by the Tatpurusha face are:-

- 1. Rauravāgama,
- 2. Makuţāgama,
- 3. Vimalāgama,
- 4. Chandrajñānāgama and
- 5. Mukhabimbāgama;

and those by the Isana face are:-

- 1. Prodgitagama,
- 2. Lalitāgama,
- 3. Siddhāgama,
- 4. Santānāgama,
- 5. Narasimhāgama,
- Pāramēśvarāgama,
- 7. Kiraņāgama and
- 8. Vātuļāgama,

making in all twenty-eight in number.

(1) In connection with the five aspects of Sīva, it is interesting to compare the Saktimaya-vyūha of Vaishņavaism given on pp. 235—237, Vol. I, as also the five Bodhisatvas, namely,

sakala-mūrti. It is this Mahēśamūrti that manifests himself to the devotees in different forms, performing several sports (līlās) as seated or standing, dancing or riding upon vehicles, as terrific (ugra) or pacific (saumya) and so on. This Mahēśa has one face set with three eyes, the head adorned with a jaṭā-makuṭa, four arms, and is standing on a padmāsana. In two of his hands are the mṛiga and the paraśu and the remaining two hands are held in the abhaya and the varada poses. The Līlāmūrtis of Mahēśa are twenty-five in number and they are:—

- 1. Chandraśēkharamūrti.
- 2. Umāsahita M.
- 3. Vrishabhārūdha M.
- 4. Nritta M.
- 5. Kalyāņasundara M.
- 6. Bhikshātana M,
- 7. Kāmadahana M.
- 8. Kālāntaka M.
- 9. Tripurāntaka M.
- 10. Jalandharavadha M.
- 11. Gajāri M.

Ratnapāṇi, Vajrapāṇi, Samantabhadra, Padmapāni and Viśvapāṇi, of the Bauddha Mahāyana philosophy, who also possess similar powers and functions as their parallels in the Śaiva and Vaishṇava philosophies.

- 12. Virabhadra M.
- 13. Śankara-Nārāyana M.
- 14. Ardhanārīśvara M.
- 15. Kirāta M.
- 16. Kankāla M.
- 17. Chandēśanugraha M.
- 18. Vishāpaharaņa M.
- 19. Chakradána M.
- 20. Vighnēśvarānugraha M.
- 21. Somāskanda M.
- 22. Ēkapāda M.
- 23. Sukhāsana M.
- 24. Dakshināmūrti and
- 25. Lingödbhavaműrti.

Again, from Mahēśvara were produced the following: Rudradēva who is a thousandth portion of Mahēśa; Vishņu who is one part out of a crore of Rudra; Brahmā who is one part out of a crore of Vishņu and the three luminaries the sun, the moon and the fire, from the three eyes of Mahēśa; the wind from his nose; jñāna from his mouth; Gaṇēśa from his neck; Shaṇmukha from his chest; fifty crores (!) of divine beings from his navel; and several crores (!) of rishis from his hair. Such in short is the philosophy of the five sādākhyas, the five mūrtis and the tatvas of the Śaiva-siddhānta.

From the above we can very well understand that Sadāśiva is the highest and the Supreme Being, formless, beyond the comprehension of any one, subtle, luminous and all pervading; not contaminated by any qualities (qunas) and above all actions (karmas). It is from this Supreme Being all else have their origin, being and end at his will. This Sadāśiva-tatva is said to be sakala-nishakala, for this reason, namely:—after a cosmic destruction, a cosmic evolution has to follow; for, those souls that have not been cleansed of their dirt of actions (karma-mala) should be made to undergo once again worldly bondage (samsāra) thereby enabling them to rub down the effects of their bad karmas done in past births and accumulate in the present existence those of good karmas and finally be relieved of mundane existence. For the purpose of creation, the Supreme Being attempts to cause the movement of the bindu (sperm) and it is in this state that he is considered as sakala-nishkala. This abstruse conception of the Sadaśivamūrti, which the Agamas themselves declare cannot be comprehended by ordinary mortals has fortunately been idolised in a material form for the benefit of men and the description of this image is found in all Saivagamas.

The *Uttara-kāmikāgama* states that the colour of Sadāśivamūrti should be of white colour and be

standing upon a padmāsana. There should be five faces and the heads be adorned with jaţāmakuţas, whose jatās are required to be of brown colour. Sadāśiva should have ten arms; in the five right hands there should be the śakti, śūla, khatvānga, abhaya and prasada (?) and in the five left ones, the bhujanga (a snake), akshamālā, damaru, nīlōtpala and a fruit of the mātulunga. Or, Sadāsiva may be conceived as having only one face set with three eves which represent the Ichchhāśakti, the Jňanasakti and the Kriyasakti; with the Chandrakalā (the crescent moon), which stands as a symbol of inana (wisdom), tucked up in the jatamakuta and adorned with all ornaments such as the yajñōpavīta. Manonmani, the Supreme goddess, should be standing by his side.

Figs. 1 and 2, Pl. CXII and Pl. CXV illustrate the description of Sadāśivamūrti. The seated figure has five heads each of which is adorned with a jaṭā-makuṭa; it has ten arms; one of the right hands is held in the abhaya pose and a corresponding left one in the varada pose. The other hands carry the akshamālā, pāśa, khadga, ṭaṅka (or paraśu), kamaṇḍalu and other objects not quite clear in the photograph. The standing figure (fig. 2, Pl. CXII), also possesses five heads of which the topmost has tongues of flames playing round it;



Fig. 1. Sadāšivamūrti: Bronze: Collection of Mr. W. A. Beardsell, Madras.



Fig. 2. Sadāśivamūrti: Bronze: Collection of Mr. K. Kay, Madras.



Sadāsiyamūrti: Stone: Elephanta (from Viśvakarma).

some of the faces have side-tusks and the figure is nude; all these are characteristic features of a terrific (or ugra) aspect of the deity. There are eighteen arms, the hands of which are seen to carry such objects as the śūla, pāśā, khaḍga, khētaka, musala, paraśu, ghaṇṭa, kapāla and others. The figure is adorned with various necklaces of which one is long enough to descend as far as the ankle and is composed of tiny bells. Both these images appear to be modern.

The beautiful figure of Sadāśivamūrti reproduced on Pl. CXV is said to have been discovered in Elephanta and is badly damaged. Like all other pieces in the caves at Elephanta this one also is carved splendidly. The very well executed jaṭā-makuṭas adorned with finely wrought discs, the row of small curls of hair fringing the forehead (ushnīsha), the necklaces, the yajñōpavīta, the girdle round the loins are all very nicely worked out. The figure has four faces and since all its arms are broken, it is not possible to say how many it originally possessed.

Mahāsadāśivamūrti is conceived as having mahasadasiva twenty-five heads and fifty arms bearing as many objects in their hands. The five heads of Sadāśivamūrti which represent the five aspects of Śiva (the Pañchabrahmās),

who are the lords of creation, protection, etc., are each substituted by five heads, making on the whole twenty-five; which stand for twenty-five tatvas of philosophy. The Mānasāra states that Mahāsadāśiva should be represented with twentyfive faces, having on the whole seventy-five eyes and fifty arms. The heads should be adorned with jatā-makutas and the ears with kundalas, and there should be a number of snake ornaments (sarpālankāra). One of the hands should be held in the abhaya and another in the varada pose respectively. A representation such as this is rarely found portrayed in sculpture; one instance is found in Vaittiśvarankōyil (Tanjore District) made of brick in mortar. In this, one other peculiarity is also observable, namely the heads are arranged in tiers in arithmetical progression. The topmost tier has only one head, the next one below has three, the next five and so on till the last tier has nine heads. Only those heads which are on the borders of this triangle of heads could be adorned with jatāmakutas and they alone are actually ornamented with these in the sculpture. Surrounding the image are two flower garlands so put on as to represent a sort of prabhāvaļi. Out of the large number of hands, one is held in the abhaua and another in the varada poses.

(ii) PAÑCHABRAHMĀS OR ĪŚANĀDAYAH.

The five aspects of Siva known collectively as the Panchabrahmas and whose individual names are Īśāna, Tatpurusha, Aghōra, Vāmadēva and Sadyōjāta are, as we have already said, emanations from the nishkala-Śiva (the formless, unmanifested Parabrahma of the Vēdāntins and Vāsudeva of the same state of existence according to the Vaishṇavāgamas).

The Pādmapurāṇa also states that Rudra when he cried to Brahmā to give him (Rudra) names, the latter conferred upon him the eight names Bhava, Śarva, Īśāna, Śiva, Paśupati, Bhīma, Ugra and Mahādēva. These eight aspects of Rudra became the presiding deities over the sun, the water, the fire, the earth, the air, the ether (ākāśa), the brāhmaṇas who had performed sacrifices and the moon respectively. The names of the consorts corresponding to these eight aspects of Śiva are Suvarchalā, Ushā, Vikēśī, Śivā, Svāhā, Diśā, Dīkshā and Rōhiṇī and those of their sons, Sanaiśchara, Śukra, Lōhitāṅga (Mars), Manōjava, Sarga, Śunda, Santāna and Budha.

The figures representing these five aspects are described in the $\overline{A}gamas$, the $Vishnudharm\bar{o}ttara$ and the $R\bar{u}pamandana$. The descriptions of these according to the $\overline{A}gamas$ have already been given

in the summary of the Saiva philosophy added at the beginning of this chapter.

The Vishnudharmōttara states that these aspects should have each five faces and ten arms: it omits describing one aspect, which is perhaps the Īśāna considered to be above all the other four. The colours of Tatpurusha, Aghōra, Vāmadēva and Sadyōjāta, according to this authority should be white, yellow, black and red respectively and they may also be considered to belong to the four varṇas (castes) namely, the Brāhmaṇa, the Kshatriya, the Vaiśya and the Sūdra. They should keep in their hands the khadga, khēṭaka, dhanus, bāṇa, kamaṇḍalu, akshamālā, varada, abhaya, śūla and padma.

Isāna, according to the Rūpamandana, should have the colour as pure as that of the crystal; his head should be adorned with a jaṭāmakuṭa ornamented with the crescent moon and his hands should have the akshamālā, triśūla, kapāla and abhaya. The colour of the garment and the yajñōpavīta of Tatpurusha is to be yellow and in his left hand there is to be a mātuļunga fruit and in the right one an akshamālā. The face of Aghōra should be of terrific look, set with three yellow coloured eyes and the mouth having side tusks; on the head there should be a garland

of human skulls and a snake, and snake ornaments everywhere; two snakes serving as the ear-rings, two others as $k\bar{e}y\bar{u}ras$, one as $k\bar{a}ra$, yajñopavīta, one as katisūtra (the waist-zone), the snakes Taksha and Pushtika as anklets, and so on; there should also garland composed of scorpions (vrischika). The colour of the body of Aghora should be blue like the nīlotpala, and that of the jatās, yellow, and these should be adorned with the crescent moon. The general look of this aspect of Siva should resemble that of Kāla (the god of death) and appear as though terrifying a host of enemies. The left hands should bear in them the khatvanga the kapāla, the khētaka and the pāśa while the right ones, the trisūla, the parašu, the khadga and the danda. The colour of the body, the eyes, garments, the head-gear, the yajñōpavīta, the garland, the sandal-paste and ear-ornament of Vāmadēva should be red. As usual, the crescent moon should be adorning the jatāmakuta of this deity also. He should have three eyes and a prominent nose, be decorated with all ornaments and carry in his hands the khadga and the khētaka. The colour of the body, garland, sandal-paste and the garments of Sadvojāta should be white. His head should be adorned with a jatamakuta, ornamented with the

head there should be a karaṇḍa-makuṭa and on the person all ornaments appropriate to women. The waist of the figure should be slender, and the pelvis broad; similarly there should be two well-developed high breasts on thē chest. Two of the hands should each hold a nīlōtpala and an akshamālā, while the other two should be kept in the varada and abhaya poses. The figure must be clothed in silk garments and must be standing on the same seat and under the same prabhāvaļi as Mahēśa on his left side.

Four photographs are reproduced in illustration of the Mahēśa aspect of Śiva: the first, Pl. CXVI, is a beautiful figure of stone lying in a field opposite a ruined Siva temple at Mēlchēri near Kāvērippākkam in the N. Arcot District. It has suffered damage at the hands of the Mussalmans during the troublous days of the contest for the succession to the Nabobship of the Karnatic. It has, as required, four faces, three of which are visible in the photograph. On the crown of the left face could be distinctly seen a big human skull and just below it is the hood of a cobra, whereas the middle head has a beautifully tied up jātāmakuta ornamented with jewelled discs, flower garlands and the inevitable crescent moon; at the base of this makuta may be noticed a row of five or six spherical



Mahēśamūrti: Stone: Kāvēripākkam.

objects which appear to be the skulls composing a garland. The third eye is very clearly marked on the forehead of the central face. There are as usual hāras, udarabandha and yajñōpavīta. Close to the neck is also a $h\bar{a}ra$ composed of a snake. In the unbroken right hand is visible the damaru: one other hand seems to have held a long sword whose upper part is visible on the crown, near the human skull; this latter itself appears to be the head of the khatvānga held by the image in one of its right hands; for, it might be noticed that there is a base attached to the skull; and this base is the capital of the handle of the khatvānga. (See fig. 10, Pl. II, Vol. I.) Perhaps one hand was held in the abhaya pose; it is impossible to say what the remaining two other hands might have held: in the unbroken left hands are to be seen the pāśa, the khētaka, a kapāla and something which resembles a fruit. One of the left hands should also have carried a long handled object—perhaps trisūla or parasu (?). There are also two legs as described in our authority. The image is seated in a comparatively rare posture. The right and the left faces are pacific, while the middle face is terrific. Its circular eyes, surmounted with a pair of knitted eye-brows, its wide mouth having side tusks-all these indicate, according to the rules

of the āgamas, the terrific (ugra) aspect, which, in this instance, is that of the Aghōra face of the Mahēśa. This fine piece of sculpture belongs to the later Pallava period, perhaps to the reign of Nandivarman, son of Dantivarman (about A. D. eighth century).

The figure of Mahēśamūrti whose photograph is shown on Pl. CXIV as fig. 1 is found near the Gokak Falls in the Belgaum district. It is seated in the yōgāsana posture and has four faces (of which three are visible) and six arms. The front face is of the terrific aspect and the two side ones are pacific. The hands carry the śūla, akshamālā, damaru, a fruit and some other objects not clear from the photograph.

The next illustration is the celebrated "Trimūrti" of the famous Elephanta Cave. (See Pl. CXVII.) I am of opinion that it is unmistakeably the representation of Mahēśamūrti and not of Trimūrti. My reasons therefor are:—

- (1) There are no texts to be found in the whole of the $\overline{A}gamic$ or the Pauranic literature which agree with this piece of sculpture.
- (2) The three heads bear only jatāmakutas which are the characteristic head-gears of Siva and Brahmā only. Vishņu should, under no circumstances, wear a jatāmakuta, his appropriate



Fig. 1. Mahēšamūrti: Stone: Gokak Falls (Belgaum Dt.).



Fig. 2. Mahāsadāśivamūrti: Brick in Mortar: Vaithiśvarankōyil (Tanjore Dt.).



Mahōśamūrti (wrongly called Trimūrti): Stone: Elephanta.

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head dress being a kirīṭa-makuṭa. Hence, even if it is supposed that two out of the three faces are those of Brahmā and Śiva, because they wear the jaṭāmakuṭas, the third cannot be identified with that of Vishṇu for the very reason that its head bears a jaṭāmakuṭa.

- (3) Brahmā is nowhere as he is under no circumstances represented in sculpture or even in literature as possessing only one head. His figure should always be sculptured with four heads. So, the supposition that one of the heads is that of Brahmā is also clearly untenable.
- (4) The descriptions of Trimūrti as found are very clearly different from these sculptured representations and have a number of material illustrations in corroboration of the description given of them in the $\bar{a}gamas$. (See under Trimūrti or \bar{E} kapādamurti below.)
- (5) The central position occupied by this sculpture in the cave-temple with reference to the other manifestations of Śiva (the *līlāmūrtis*), such as those of Arddhanārīśvara, Kalyāṇasundara, Rāvaṇānugraha, Gaṅgādhara and other *mūrtis*, found surrounding him, bear incontrovertible evidence to the conclusion that the sculpture represents only the Mahēśa or the most important aspect of Śiva.

Now, the face on the left side has a severe look on its countenance, with cruel eyes, curling moustaches and a beard and a jatāmakuta serving as an abode for several snakes, which are seen wriggling through the jatās. The human skull ornament is also seen on the jatāmakuta; the ear belonging to this face has a sarpa-kundala, the hood of a cobra constituting it being visible. This is certainly the face that represents Aghoramūrti. The central face is calm and dignified. In the ears belonging to this face are to be seen makara-kundalas. This is perhaps the face representing Sadyōjāta. The face on the right side is also a calm and pacific one. In its ear there appears to have been a saikha-patra which is broken, but a sufficient portion of it still remains for it to be recognized. The three different kinds of ear-ornaments are sufficient proof against the sculpture being that of Trimurti. There are only six arms represented in the sculpture, that is, as many pairs as there are faces visible. One of the right hands carries a cobra which has its hood widened out, the hand holding it being also kept in the sarpa-mudrā pose; another hand appears to have been held in the abhaya pose or to have kept an akshamālā, but it is badly broken; the front left hand is seen keeping a mātuļunga. It is not possible to say



Mahōśamutti: Stone: Chitorgarh (Udaipur, Marwar).

what other objects are held in the other hands. Copies of this piece of sculpture are to be seen in one or two other caves at Ellora and other places. A personal study of more than one such sculpture will settle once for all the question of the identity of this image.

The next illustration comes from Chitorgarh, in the Udaipur State, Marwar (Pl. CXVIII). Though it is not a good specimen of art, it is very valuable in settling definitely the question of the nature of the image in favour of my hypothesis. In this also there are three faces, the one on the left and the central one being of a pacific and that on the right of a terrific type. The third eve is clearly visible in the centre of the forehead of all the three faces, a fact that gives the direct contradiction to the hypothesis that such figures are representations of the Trimūrtis, Brahmā, Vishnu and Śiva. All three heads bear on them jatāmakutas, but that of the right head is composed of a large number of ringlets in which are seen snakes and a skull. The eves of this face are oblique and staring and its mouth is gaping. This is surely the face of Aghora. sculpture, one of the right hands is held in the sarpamudrā pose, another keeps something resembling a book (?) and the third an akshamālā; whereas the left hands carry a mātulunga, a kapāla and a sarpa.

A comparison of this piece of sculpture with the magnificent carving at Elephanta gives the clue to the objects that should have been held by the now broken hands of the latter sculpture.

(iv) EKĀDAŚA RUDRAS.

We have already seen how Rudra was produced from the frown of Brahmā (or Vishņu), and how he divided into eleven minor Rudras, who went by the collective name of the Ekādaśa-Rudras. The names of these eleven emanations of Rudra, according to the Amśumadbhēdāgama, are

- 1. Mahādēva,
- 2. Śiva,
- 3. Śankara,
- 4. Nīlalōhita,
- 5. Īśāna,
- 6. Vijaya,
- 7. Bhima,
- 8. Dēvadēva,
- 9. Bhavodbhava,
- 10. Rudra, and
- 11. Kapāliśa.

The general characteristics of the images of these deities are first given in the authority quoted above and in the Śilparatna. It is stated in these works that the images of all these aspects of Śiva should have three eyes, four arms, jaṭāmakuṭas and

be of white colour; they should be draped also in white clothes and be standing erect (samabhanga) on a padmapītha. They should be adorned with all ornaments and with garlands composed of all flowers and they should keep their front right hand in the abhaya and the front left hand in the varada poses, while they should carry in the back right hand the parasu and in the back left hand the mriga.

The enumeration of the names of the Rudras are quite different in the Viśvakarma-śilpa and the Rūpamaṇḍana. In the former the names are given as

- 1. Aja,
- 2. Ēkapāda,
- 3. Ahirbudhnya,
- 4. Virūpāksha,
- 5. Rēvata,
- 6. Hara,
- 7. Bahurūpa,
- 8. Tryambaka,
- 9. Surēśvara,
- 10. Jayanta, and
- 11. Aparājita.

Whereas, the latter gives the following as the list of the names of these deities:—

- 1. Tatpurusha,
- 2. Aghōra,

- 3. Īśāna,
- 4. Vāmadēva,
- 5. Sadyōjāta,
- 6. Mrityunjaya.
- 7. Kiraņāksha,
- 8. Śrikantha,
- 9. Ahirbudhnya,
- 10. Virūpāksha,
- 11. Bahurūpa, and
- 12. Tryambaka.

The two works give the descriptions of the images of each of these eleven deities. According to the Viśvakarma-śilpa, Aja has sixteen arms. In the right hands he keeps the śūla, ankuśa, kapāla, ḍamaru, sarpa, mudgara, akshamālā and sudarśana (chakra); of the left hands, one is held in the tarjanī pose, while the others carry the gadā, khaṭvānga, paṭṭiśa (a sharp edged iron rod), ghaṇṭa, śakti, paraśu and kamaṇḍalu.

Ekapāda keeps in his left hand the khatvānga, bāṇa, chakra, ḍamaru, mudgara, varada, akshamālā, and śūla; while the right hands keep the dhanus, ghaṇṭa, kapāla, kaumudi (ardha-chandra?), tarjanī, ghaṭa, parašu and chakra (śakti?). It is stated that the worship of this deity secures to the votary all material enjoyments.

Ahirbudhnya keeps in his right hands the gadā, chakra, khadga, damaru, mudgara, śūla, ankuśa and akshamālā; and in the left hands the tōmara (an iron club), paṭṭiśa, kavacha (shield), kapāla, tarjanī, ghaṭa, śakti and paraśu; or, there may be in one of the left hands a sword as in the right hand.

Virūpāksha holds in his right hands the khadga, sūla, damaru, ankusa, sarpa, chakra, gadā and akshamālā; and in the left hands, the khēṭaka, khaṭvānga, sakti, parasu, tarjanī, ghaṭa, ghaṇṭa, and kapāla.

Rēvata carries in the right hands the dhanus, khadga, śūla, gadā, sarpa, chakra, ankuśa and akshamālā; and in the left hands the dhanus (?), khēṭaka, khaṭvānga, ghanṭa, tarjanī, paraśu, paṭṭiśa and pātra. This aspect of Rudra grants, like Sūrya, all the goods of the world to his worshippers.

Hara bears in his right hands the mudgara, damaru, śūla, ankuśa, gadā, sarpa and akshamālā, (the object in the remaining hand is not mentioned); and in the left hands, patṭiśa, tōmara, śakti, paraśu, tarjanī, ghaṭa, khaṭvānga and paṭṭikā (?).

Bahurūpa keeps in the right hands the damaru, chakra, sarpa, śūla, ankuśa, kaumudi and akshamālā (the eighth object is not mentioned);

and in the left hands the ghanţa, kapāla, khaţvānga, tarjanī, kamandalu, dhanus, parasu and paṭṭisa.

Tryambaka carries in his right hands the chakra, damaru, mudgara, bāṇa, śūla, aṅkuśa, sarpa and akshamālā; and in the left ones, the gadā, khaṭvāṅga, pātra, dhanus, tarjanī, ghaṭa, paraśu and paṭṭiśa.

Surēśvara holds in his right hands the damaru, chakra, śūla, ankuśa, bāṇa, mudgara and dhanus (the object in the eighth hand is not mentioned) and in the left hands the padma, paraśu, ghaṇṭa, paṭṭiśa, tarjanī, dhanus, khaṭvāṅga and pātra.

Jayanta keeps in his right hands the ankuśa, chakra, mudgara, śūla, sarpa, ḍamaru, bāṇa and akshamālā; and in the left ones the gadā, khaṭvānga, paraśu, kapāla, śakti, tarjanī, dhanus and kamaṇḍalu.

And Aparājita carries in his right hands the tomara, khadga, ankuśa, śula, sarpa, chakra, damaru and akshamālā; and in the left hands the śakti, khēṭaka, gadā, pātra, tarjanī, paṭṭīśa, padma and ghanṭa.

The objects mentioned as being held in the hands of the various deities are required to be held in the order in which they are mentioned, beginning from the topmost hand to the lowest.

Five of the eleven Rudras enumerated in the Rūpāmaṇḍana have already been described under the head Pañchabrahmās. Descriptions of the sixth, seventh and the eighth are also given in this work, but not of the remaining three others.

Mṛityuñjaya, the sixth Rudra, should wear a garland of skulls on his head, be of white complexion, clad in garments made of tiger's skin, and carrying in two out of three of his right hands the triśūla and the akshamālā, and of the left hands two should hold the kapāla and the kamaṇ-ḍalu while the remaining right hand and the left hand should be kept in the yōga-mudrā pose.

Kiraṇāksha, the seventh Rudra, has four arms and three eyes. One of his hands is held in the abhaya pose, and the others carry the śuklapāda (white light-rays?), an akshamālā and a book.

Śrīkantha should be clad in embroidered clothes (chitravastra), and ornamented with all ornaments including an yajñōpavīta of superior workmanship (chitra-yajñōpavīta) and must be very good looking. He has four arms and only one face. In his hands he should be carrying the khadga, the dhanus, the bāṇa and the khetaka.

As has already been stated above, the three remaining Rudras are not described.

(v) VIDYESVARAS.

Just as the weaver is the efficient cause (nimittakārana), the Nishkalā-Śiva is the efficient cause of the universe composed of the moveable and immoveable objects. The immoveable objects consist of such things as the mountains, and the moveable, of things like paśu (here used in the technical sense of animals endowed with souls; man covered with ignorance). Souls have sūkshma-śarīras (subtle bodies) and bhuvana śariras (material regional bodies). The bhuvanas or regions are of two kinds, namely, the suddha (pure) and the asuddha (impure) bhuvanas. These bhuvanas and kalās and their residents are appended below in the foot note (1). The bhuvanas or the regions have been created by Paramasiva for the enjoyment of the pasus or embodied souls. The souls that live in the pure regions are pure in their nature and those that live in the impure regions are impure. The pasus are

⁽¹⁾ An abstract of the kalā, tatva, bhuvana, varņa, pada and mantra of the Śaiva-śāstras which are interdependent upon each other are tabulated below for the information of those who are curious about this system of philosophy which has not yet obtained that amount of publicity which it deserves:—

divided into three classes: viz., the vijnānakalas, the praļayākalas and the sakalas. Those that are enveloped

Kalās.		Tatvas.		No. of Bhuvanas.	Names of the Bhuvanas.
	i.	Śuddha-tatvas.			
(a) Śāntyātītakalā.	1.	Sivatatva		10	Anāśrita, Anātha, Ananta, Vyōmarūpiņī, Vyāpinī, Ūrdhvagāmanī, Mō-chikā, Rōchikā, Dīpikā and Indhikā. (Five of these are Sākta-bhuvanas and the remaining five Nādōrdhva-bhuvanas.
٥	\ _{2.}	Śakti-tatva		5	Śāntyātītā, Śānti, Vidyā, Pratishţā, and Nivritti.
		Total		15	(These are called the Baindavapuras).
(b) Śāntikalā.		Sadāśivatatva Īśvaratatva		1 8	Sadāśivabhuvana. Śikhaṇḍi, Śrīkaṇṭha, Trimūrti, Ēkanötra, Śivõttama, Śūkshma
(<i>p</i>)	5.	Śuddhavidyā- tatva.		9	and Ananta. Manōnmanī, Sarvabhūta- damanī, Balaprama-
		Total		18	thani, Balavikarani, Kalavikarani, Kāli,
	ii.	Śuddhāśuddha- tatvas.			Raudrī, Jyēshķhā and Vāmā.
(c) Vidyā-kalā.	6.	Māyā	•••	8	Angushthamātra, Īśāna, Ēkēkshaņa,Ēkapingala, Udbhava, Bhava, Vāmadēva and Mahā- dyuti.
(c) Vi	7. 8. 9.	Kāla Kalā Vidyā	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	2 2 2	Sikhēśa and Ekavira. Pañchāntaka and Śūra. Pinga and Jyōti.

by that kind of ignorance known as mala only are called the vijnānakalas; those with mala and māyā

Kalās.	Tatvas.		No. of Bhuvanas.	Names of the Bhuvanas.
(c) Vidyā-	10. Niyati 11. Rāga		2 5	Samvarta and Krōdha. Ekasiva, Ananta, Aja, Umāpati and Pra-
kalā.	12. Purusha		6	chaṇḍa. Ēkavīra, Īśāna, Bhava Īśa, Ugra, Bhīma and
	Total	•••	27	Vāma.
	iii. Aśuddhatatvas (13. Prakriti	•	8	Śrīkaṇṭha, Auma, Kaumāra, Vaishṇava, Brāhma, Bhairava,
(d) Pratishțhākalā.	14. Buddhi	•••	8	Krita and Akrita. Brāhma, Prajēša, Saumya, Aindra, Gandharva, Yaksha, Rākshasa and Pišācha.
	15. Ahankāra 16. Manas 17. Šrotra		1	Sthalēśvara.
	18. Tvak 19. Chakshus 20. Jihvā 21. Nāsi		1	Sthūlēśvara.
	22. Vāk 23. Pāṇi 24. Pāda 25. Pāyu 26. Upastha	}	1	Śańkukarņa.
	27. Sabda 28. Sparša 29. Rūpa 30. Rasa 31. Gandha		5	Kālañjara, Maņḍalēśvara, Mākōṭa, Drāviṇḍa and Chhakalāṇḍa.

are called the pralayākalas and those with all three kinds of ignorance, mala, māyā and karma are called

Kalās.	lās. Tatvas.		No. of Bhuvanas.	Names of the Bhuvanas.	
	(32. Ākāśa		8	Sthānu, Svarņāksha, Bhadrakarņa, Gōkarņa, Mahālaya, Avimukta, Rudrakōţi and Vastra- Oipāda.	
(d) Pratishthākalā.	33. Vāyu	•••	8	Bhīmēśvara, Mahēndra, Aṭṭabāsa, Vimalēśa, Nala, Nākala, Kuruk- shētra and Gayā.	
(d) Pratis	34. Tējas	•••	8	Bhairava, Kēdāra, Mabā- kāla, Madhyamēša, Āmrātaka, Jalpēša, Śrīšaila and Hariś- chandra.	
	35. Jala	•••	. 8	Lakuļīša, Pārabhūti - Diņdi, Muņdi, Vidhi	
, ici	Total		. 56	Pushkara, Naimisa Prabhāsa and Amarōsa.	
(e) Niv- ŗittikalā.	36. Prithvi	••	108	From Bhadrakālī to Kālāgni.(1)	
	Grand Total		. 224		

(1) In the *Uttara-Kāmikāgama* the *bhuvanas* are enumerated as follows:—

कपालीशादयः प्राच्यामाप्तिरुद्रादयोऽनले । याम्याद्या दक्षिणे भागे निर्ऋत्याद्याश्व नैर्ऋते ॥ बलाद्या वारुणे भागे शीष्माद्या वायुगोचरे । उत्तरे तु निधीशाद्या ईशे विद्याधिपादयः ॥ वृषादयस्त्वधोभागे सम्भुमुख्या नभोगताः। भुवनानां शतं चाष्टाधिकमेवं तु विन्यसेत् ॥

the sakalas. The mala envelope, if in the stage of leaving the person, is said to have undergone paripakva. The vijnānakala souls that have their mala in a high state of paripakva are those of the eight Vidyesvaras and next to them come the Mantrēśvaras. Having been given pure body, deeds, bhuvanas and enjoyments (śuddha tanu, karaṇa, bhuvana, bhōga), these slowly get rid of their mala, by the destructive action of Śiva. These Vidyēśvaras are the beings through whom the lower order of beings should attain higher evolutionary stages. They are eight in number and

Besides Kalā, Tatva and Bhuvana, there are three more entities, namely, Varṇa, Pada and Mantra. All these six are dependent on one another; thus, tatva depends upon kalā, bhuvana on tatva and so on. It is said in the Siddhānta-sārāvali that the tatvas from Prithvī (No. 36) to Māyā (No. 6) are called Ātma-tatvas; those from Śuddhavidyā (No. 5) to Sadāśivatatva (No. 3) are Vidyātatvas and the remaining, Śakti and Śiva tatvas are Śiva-tatvas. Analysing the above we get,

Mantras are in number	11
Padas "	81
Varņas	51
Bhuvanas	224
Tatvas	36 and
Kalās	5

MISCELLANEOUS ASPECTS OF SIVA.

have different colours. Their names and colours are given below in a tabular form.

No.	Name.	Colour.
1	Anantēśa	Blood-red.
2	Sűkshma	White.
3	Śivōttama	Blue.
4	Ēkanētra	Yellow.
5	Ēkarudra	Black.
6	Trimūrti	Crimson.
7	Śrikaņţha	Another kind of red, and
8	Śikhandi.	Dark-brown.

Their figures should have each one face set with three eyes, adorned with a jatāmakuta, yajñōpavīta and all other ornaments. According to the Pūrva-Kāraṇāgama they should carry in their back hands the śūla and the tanka and keep their front ones in the varada and abhaya poses. But the Vishṇudharmōttara states that their front hands should be kept in the añjali pose, and the back ones should carry the bāṇa and the triśūla. Detailed descriptions of each of these Vidyēśvaras are found in the Aṁśumadbhēdāgama.

According to this authority, Ananta has a handsome, pacific appearance; a single face with three eyes in it; four arms; has the red colour of the shoe-flower; is adorned with a karanda-makuta and all other ornaments; he is to be standing upon a padmapūtha and clothed in white garments. Two of his hands are held in the varada and abhaya poses and the other two keep in them the śūla and tanka.

Trimūrti (Ēkapāda), Ēkanētra and Ēkarudra are, (according to the Amsumadbhēdāgama), alike and their description is given under Ekanetra below. A more elaborate description of Ekapada-Trimurti and other forms of Trimurtis is found in Uttara-Kāranāgama. According to this Ekapāda-Trimūrti should be standing erect (samabhanga) with only one leg upon a padmapītha. This member of the class of Vidyēśvaras also pacific. The colour of the deity is clear as the crystal and he has three eyes and four arms; the two front hands are held in the varada and the abhaya poses, while the two back hands keep the tanka and sūla or mriga. His ears may be adorned with either ordinary kundalas or those set with pearls and his head with a jatāmakuta and there should be all other ornaments in their appropriate places on the person of this deity.

From the right and left of this erect figure of Śiva should be seen emerging those of Brahmā and Vishnu respectively. In sculpture they ought to be shown above the waist and must have each a leg kept bent and held up above the ground level. Brahmā, as usual, should have four faces and The two front hands should be shown as held in the añjali pose and the other two as carrying the sruk and the kamandalu. Similarly. Vishnu should have four arms of which the front two are folded and held in the aniali pose and the back hands should hold the śankha and the chakra. The head of Vishnu should be adorned with the kiritamakuta. The whole of this composite piece of sculpture should be surrounded by a single prabhāmandala. It is stated in another Agama (Uttara-Kāmikāgama) that the figures of Brahmā and Vishnu should be sculptured according to the tālamāna (proportions) prescribed for female deities.

Another way in which Trimurti may be represented is this: Brahmā and Vishņu may be sculptured as issuing from either side of a large linga. Thirdly, they may be represented each one separately with all their characteristics and as standing side by side on three separate padma-pīthas.

Fourthly, there may be three shrines in a temple each separated from the other and in these there may be set up in the middle shrine a linga and in the right and left the shrines for Brahmā and Vishņu respectively. Fifthly, in a temple consisting of three contiguous shrines (triforium) they may be set up as in the previous case. The central figure may be also Nritta or other forms of Siva.

Illustrations are not wanting of the Ekapāda-Trimūrti. In all important Siva temples of S. India, we meet with this image in some place or other, at least carved upon pillars. An excellent specimen of it is found in the temple at Tiruvorriyūr, whose photograph has been reproduced in the Introduction to Vol. I of this work. (See Pl. F, fig. 1.) Fig. 1, Pl. XCIX, is another piece of sculpture which is found in the Siva temple at Jambukēśvaram; this is almost identical with that of Tiruvorriyūr. In addition to the three mūrtis, Brahmā, Vishņu and Siva, we have in this instance the figures of a hamsa, a bull and a Garuda, the vehicles respectively of Brahma, Siva and Vishna. There is also the figure of a yogi standing on the right with a jatabandha on his head carrying in his left hand a danda and keeping his right

hand in the attitude of praising the Trimurti. For the third mode of representation of the Trimurtis see Pls. LXII, fig. 1 and LXXIV of Vol. I. Temples containing separate shrines for Brahma, Vishnu and Siva are found in many parts of the Travancore State; for example there is the Valivachālai temple at Trivandram and the temple at Tiruvallam. The triforium temples are mon features of the Chālukya-Hoysala style of architecture. As examples of this I may quote the splendid temple of Dakshinakedareśvara at Baligāmi, the temple at Somanāthapura and the Kēdārēśvara temple at Halebidu. All these temples have their ground plan resembling roughly the ace of the "clubs" of the playing cards, the three circular portions representing the three shrines and the tail the front mandapa, which is common to all the three shrines. In these temples we generally see two lingas in two shrines and a figure of Vishnu in the remaining third shrine. One of the lingus represents Brahmā and the other Siva. (See Epigraphia Carnatika, Vol. V, of Hassan District, for the photograph of the Kēdārēśvara temple):

Sūkshma has a pacific appearance, is of blue complexion and has three eyes and four arms. He is clothed in garments embroidered with gold lace

and adorned with all ornaments. The front hands of Sūkshma are held in the varada and abhaya poses, while the back hands carry the tanka and the śūla.

Śrikantha has also four arms in two of which he carries the \hat{sula} and the \hat{tanka} and holds the others in the varada and abhaya poses: he is standing upon a $padmap\bar{t}tha$ and is draped in red garments.

Śivōttama is of white complexion, has four arms and two eyes, is adorned with a karaṇḍa-makuṭa and with other appropriate ornaments and is clothed in white garments. He bears on his chest a white yajñōpavīta. Keeping his front hands in the varada and abhaya poses, and carrying in his back hands the śūla and the pāśa, he stands erect (samabhaṅga) on a padma-pūṭha.

Śikhaṇḍi of dark complexion is a pacific deity having four arms; he is adorned with a karaṇḍa-makuṭa and all other ornaments and is draped in red clothes. His front hands are held in the varada and the abhaya poses, while the back ones keep in them the khaḍga and the khēṭaka.

Ekanētra has three eyes and a pacific look and bears on his head a jaṭāmakaṭa. He is clothed in white silk garments and is adorned with all

ornaments. Two of his hands are in the varada and the abhaya poses, while the two remaining ones are carrying the śula and the ṭanka.

Ekarudra resembles in all respects Ekanētra described above.

In conjunction with the Śaktis, Vāmā, Jyēshṭhā Raudrī, Kālī, Kalavikaraṇī, Balavikaraṇī, Balapramathanī and Sarvabhūtadamanī, the Vidyēśvaras are made by Paramaśiva to create the universe. It may be noted that all these eight aspects of Śiva pacific in their nature and are residents of the pure regions (Śuddhabhuvanas).

(vi). MŪRTYASHŢAKA.

The eight forms of Siva which go by the names of Bhava, Sarva, Isana, Pasupati, Ugra, Rudra, Bhīma and Mahādēva are grouped under the collective name of the Mūrtyashṭaka. We have already seen how these names were received in succession by Siva when he was first produced by Prajāpati and how the eight aspects represented by the names given above became the lords of the various tatvas such as fire, air, earth, etc. (See also Vol. I, pp. 398-400.)

We learn from the Linga-purana that Siva is to the universe what clay and the potter are to the

pot, namely the *upādāna kāraņa* (material cause) and the *nimitta kāraṇa* (instrumental or generative cause). Such a Being manifests himself in five different forms.

He who is the soul of the universe is called Iśāna. The illusory $(m\bar{a}y\bar{a})$ material world is Tatpurusha; Buddhi with its eight components beginning from dharma is Aghōra; Vāmadēva pervades the whole of the universe in the form of ahankara and the manas-tatva (mind) is Sadyōjāta.

The Sūta-samhitā also conveys the same notion about the nature of the five aspects of Śiva known as the Pañcha-brahmās; it states that the universe is pervaded by the Pañcha-brahmās and the man who is able to realise this attains liberation from bondage (samsara). Īśāna is the ākāśa, Tatpurusha air, Aghōra fire, Vāmadēva water, and Sadyōjāta earth. But Śrīkanṭhāśivāchārya views them somewhat differently; in his Brahma-mīmāmsa-bhāshya he tells us that Sadāśiva is sound (śabda), Īśvara touch (sparśa), Rudra form (rūpa), Vishņu taste (rasa) and Brahmā smell (gandha).

According to the Linga-purāṇa, jñana, ichchhā and kṛiyā are the three eyes of Paramēśvara. The desire to create that first arose in the mind of Paramēśvara is called the Śiva-tatva, which is also

known as the *ichchhā-śakti-tatva*. When there are both the *jñāna-śakti* and the *kṛiyāśakti* blended in Paramēśvara he goes by the name of Sadāśiva when the former *śakti* is predominant and Mahēśvara when the latter *śakti* is predominant and Suddha-vidyā when they are both equally balanced. When Īśvara absorbs in himself the universe he is known as the Purusha and Samsāri when he has manifested himself in the form of the gross material universe.

Thus, it is seen that the exact idea involved in viewing Mahēśvara as of five aspects is explained by each authority in its own way; however, the majority of them agree in taking the aspects as the manifestations of the Supreme deity in the elements of nature such as fire, air, earth, etc.

These eight deities are required to be represented in sculpture and set up in Siva temples. The general description of these images is found in the Vishnudharmōttara and the Pūrva-Kāraṇā-gama: the Amśumadbhēdāgama gives the separate descriptions of a few of the ashṭa-mūrtis. In the first authority the eight mūrtis are said to resemble Siva, wearing on their head jaṭāmakuṭas embellished with the crescent moon, adorned with appropriate ornaments and carrying in two of their hands

the khaṭvāṅga and the triśūla and keeping the other hands in the varada and the abhaya poses. This description is amplified by the addition of a few more details by the Pūrva-Kāraṇāgama. It states that they should all have three eyes and be draped in red silk garments and that their colours are respectively white, black, red, kṛishṇa (a kind of blue, or slate colour), pale pink, dark-brown (as the colour of musk or kastūri), coral red and deep blue.

According to the Amsumadbhēdāgama, Sarva should have the white colour of the śankha or of the moon and be of a pacific appearance. On his head there should be the jatāmakuta in which is tied a crescent moon; the other parts of his body should be adorned with all the ornaments appropriate to them. In the back hands he should be carrying the khadga and the khētaka and his front hands should be in the varada and abhaya poses and he should be standing upon a padmapītha. Bhima is the terrific aspect among the eight mūrtis of Śiva. His complexion is deep red; his appearance must be frightful and there should also be side tusks. He should be clothed in white garments, adorned with a jata-makuta, and all other ornaments. His two hands must be carrying the śūla and the pāśa and the remaining two should be

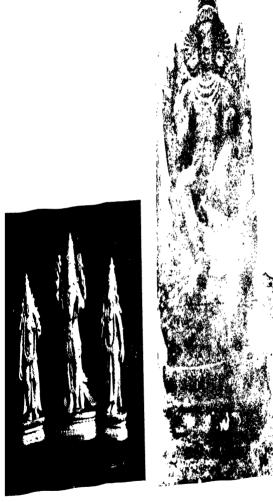


Fig. 1. Subrahmanya with his two consorts:

Ivory: Trivandram.





Fig. 3. Sēnāpati: Stone: Madras Museum.

held in the varada and the abhaya poses. It is stated that Mahādēva should be shaped like Paśupati; Paśupati should be sculptured like Śarva and set up in a temple. And Bhava's description is exactly similar to that of Bhīma, excepting that Bhava is a pacific aspect, and consequently has a calm, peaceful look and is without the side tusks, the criterion and concomitant of the ugra or terrific aspects; the descriptions of the other deities belonging to this group are not found in my copy of the Amsumadbhēdāgama.

As far as it is known, there do not exist any sculptured representations of the groups, the $\overline{E}k\bar{a}da\acute{s}a$ -Rudras, the Vidyēśvaras or the Mūrtyashṭaka, at least in any one of the South Indian temples and I do not know if in Northern India these are found anywhere, either receiving $p\bar{u}j\bar{a}$ or not.

(vii). LOCAL LEGENDS AND IMAGES BASED UPON STHALAMĀHĀTMYAS.

Besides the various aspects of Siva described in this and the previous chapters, which are common to the whole of India and are recognized by the Purāṇas, Itihāsas, etc., there are very many images which are met with in different temples and which are associated with certain legends peculiar to each of these temples. For instance, at Jambukēśvara

near Śrirangam, an elephant and a spider are said to have worshipped Siva in a grove of white jambu tree; we meet with sculptured representations of an elephant pouring with its trunk the water which it had brought from the river Kāvērī on the head of a linga and a spider weaving its web in a corner to protect the linga from the rays of the sun. The legend in connection with Ekamranathasvamin of Kānchi is that the goddess Parvati made a penance to Siva standing on one leg, with hands uplifted on the head in the $a\tilde{n}jali$ pose; Siva being pleased with her devotions appeared to her under an amra (mango) tree. These pieces of sculpture peculiar to each place are the outcome of the sthalamāhātmya written generally at some later period of the history of the temple and is usually based upon some imaginary event that had occurred in it. The one māhātmya that has contributed very largely to the multiplication of images of Siva is the Hālāsya-māhātmya or the one pertaining to the god Siva at Madura, the capital of the Pandyas. The god Sundarēśvara (the name of the God Siva enshrined in Madura) is said to have indulged in sixty-four līlās or sports, which are also narrated in later works such as Śivalīlārņava. In all these līlās, Siva assumed human and other forms for the purpose of succouring help to some one in need of

it. For example, reference may be made to legends according to which he was once pleased to grant heaven to a pious crane; he taught the Mrityunjaya-mantra to a black-bird to protect itself and its species from the aggressions of stronger species; he once took pity upon a litter of motherless pigs and acted the part of their mother and eventually caused them to be re-born as the sons of a human being and bestowed upon them the office of the ministers of the Pandya king and so on. All these sports of Siva at Madura are materialised into stone sculptures which are to be seen everywhere in the extensive temple not only of Madura but also in temples situated in many places adjoining Madura. Since the local legends are so many and the sculptures representing these are numberless, it is practically impossible to deal with them in a work dealing with images which are of universal acceptance.

Two illustrations are however added to give the reader a notion about the nature of such representations. The first, figs. 1 and 2, Pl. CXX, is one symbolising the legend connected with the Ekāmranāthasvāmin temple at Conjeevaram. Pārvatī, according to this legend, was doing penance on the bed of the river Vēgavatī; she

had set up a linga and was offering worship to it daily with intense piety. To disturb penance with a view to test her mental firmness, god Siva suddenly sent freshes in the river Vēgavatī so as to sweep away the linga and the other objects of worship set up by Parvati. When thus suddenly beset with difficulties, Parvati, not knowing how to avert them, hugged the linga to her bosom, so that if it was swept out, she might also perish with it. Siva, pleased with the firmness of devotion of Parvati, appeared to her in person under a mango tree (which stood singly, ēkāmmra) and was joined with his consort. In fig. 1, Pl. CXX, Pārvatī is seen doing penance and fig. 2 on the same plate shows her hugging passionately the linga symbol when it was threatened to be washed away in the flood.

The second illustration, fig. 2, Pl. CXIX, is of Siva who took the form of a sow to suckle a number of the young ones of a pig which was killed in a hunt and which were dying for want of succour. Here, Siva is represented with the usual four arms in two of which he is seen carrying the parasu and the mriga, while with two others he is seen hugging a number of little pigs, which are drinking lustily the milk from the teats of their foster-mother, while some are squeaking and rolling down on the earth



Fig. 2. Siva as a sow suckling its young ones Stone: Tirupparankungam,



Fig. 1. Ēkapādamūrti: Stone: Jambukē (Śrīrangam island).

MISCELLANEOUS ASPECTS OF SIVA.

for drawing the attention of the foster-parent to their hungry condition. The photograph reproduced here is that of a piece of sculpture to be found in the Siva temple at Tirupparankungam near Madura.

Indian deity. There is not a village, however small, which does not possess a shrine for Subrahmanya. In fact the popularity of this deity with the South Indian is so great as to induce him to build shrines for him in all places such as towns, villages, gardens, mountain tops and other odd places. Strangely enough Subrahmanya is less known and less worshipped in Northern India; there are not many temples of this god in Northern India. In Bengal it is stated that he is worshipped by disreputable women on certain occasions, while in the Bombay Presidency no sumangali (a woman whose husband is alive) would visit the temple of Kārttikēyasvāmin (Subrahmanya).

The birth of Kārttikēya or Subrahmaņya is given at some length in the Bālakāṇḍa of the Rāmāyaṇa. Śiva, after he was married to Umā, began to indulge in gratifying his love towards her; a thousand years of the gods passed thus but no issue was born. The gods in the meanwhile

becoming alarmed that the offspring which might be born to Mahādēva would be of an extraordinary character, entreated him to practise austerity. Siva acceded to their prayer but inquired what would become of the seed which he had already discharged. The gods replied that this should be received by the earth and Agni and Vāyu should enter it. Agni accordingly entered it and produced a white mountain, where Kārttikēya was born. Out of gratitude, the gods worshipped Śiva; the consort of Śiva cursed the gods that their wives should become barren, because she was denied the pleasure of becoming a mother.

In another place in the same work the birth of Kārttikēya is described differently. While Śiva, the lord of the gods, was performing penance, the other gods went to Brahmā and asked him to provide them with a general in the place of Śiva, their former commander, who had since taken to austerities. To this Brahmā replied that in consequence of the curse of Umā no sons could be born to the gods; but he suggested that Agni could beget a son on Gangā and that the offspring might become the general of the gods. In obedience to the advice of Brahmā, the gods went to the mount Kailāsa and appointed Agni to carry out their wish. Agni accordingly consorted with Gangā and begot Kārttikēya.

The Vana-parvan of the Mahābhārata has another account of the birth of Karttikeya. Indra, whose army (dēvasēna) was defeated by the dānavas, was meditating upon his reverses, when he heard the crv of a female calling for help and invoking a husband to afford her protection. Indra seeing that she had been seized by the demon Kēśin remonstrated with him. But the asura did not heed it but hurled his club against Indra. Indra cut it off with his vajra and Kēśin was finally defeated and driven away. Indra then learnt from the woman he had rescued that she was called Devasena (the army of the gods) and that she had a sister named Daityasena (the army of the demons) and that they both were the daughters of Prajapati. She added that her sister liked Kēśin, but she herself did not; therefore she requested Indra to secure for her a proper husband who would be able to overcome all the enemies of the gods. Indra took Dēvasēna to Brahmā and desired him to provide her with a valorous husband; Brahmā promised that the help-mate of Dēvasēna would soon be born, under the circumstances described below.

Vasishtha and other *rishis* performed an yājña to which the gods headed by Indra went to

receive oblations. Agni, being invoked, descended from the sun, entered the fire, received oblations of the rishis and presented them to the gods. Then he beheld the wives of the rishis and became perturbed by desires. His heart felt distressed because he failed to obtain the wives of these brahmanas; he therefore resolved to abandon his corporeal form and went away to the forest. Meanwhile, Svāhā, the daughter of Daksha, who was loving Agni from her youth, discovering the cause of Agni's discomfiture resolved to take the forms of the wives of the rishis and to present herself to Agni. Assuming first the form of Siva, the wife of Āngirasa, Svāhā addressed Agni thus: "Agni, you ought to love me, who am troubled with love for you. I am the wife of the rishi Angirasa. you will not do so, look upon me as dead". Agni embraced her with joy and delighted her. Assuming the form of a Gārudi bird to avoid detection, Svāhā issued from the forest and beholding a white mountain surrounded by palisades of arrows, guarded by seven-hooded snakes and rakshasas and others, went quickly to its summit which was difficult of access and threw the seed into a golden receptacle. Thus did this goddess enjoy the company of Agni by assuming successively the forms of the wives of the rishis. But she could not take

the divine form of Arundhati, the wife of Vasishtha, owing to the power of the latter's austerity and her obedience to her husband. Six times was the seed of Agni thrown by the enamoured Svāhā into the receptacle from the pratipada day (the first day of a fortnight). The collected seed which was discharged (skanna) by Agni generated a son and gave to the child the character of Skanda. Kumāra was born with six heads, twelve arms, ears, eyes and feet, one neck and one belly. He was made the commander of the army of the gods and Dēvasēna was married to him.

The wives of the six *rishis* who were discarded on suspicion by their husbands repaired to Skanda and complained to him that they were unjustly abandoned by their husbands and consequently became degraded from their former position and entreated him to secure for them heaven (svarga). Skanda granted them their desire and kept them with him. Svāhā then approached Skanda and informed him that she was his genuine mother and then told him that from her childhood she loved Agni but that her love was unrequited by him and desired that she should somehow be made to live perpetually with Agni. Skanda conferred this boon upon her saying that whatever oblations of brāhmaṇas was introduced by hymns, they

should always lift it and throw it in the fire saying 'Svāhā' and that Agni should dwell continually with her.

Then Prajāpati asked Skanda to go to Mahādēva, the vexer of Tripura. Addressing Skanda as the unconquered, Prajāpati informed him that he had been produced for the good of the gods and of all the world by Rudra who had entered Agni and Umā who had entered into Svāhā. Skanda was received with due honour by the bull-bannered Rudra with his consort Umā.

It is stated about Skanda that because he was honoured by Rudra he was the son of Rudra. Again the brāhmanas call Agni Rudra; consequently Kārttikēya is the son of Rudra; the seed which was discharged by Rudra became a white mountain and this seed of Agni was formed by the Krittikas on the white mountain. Skanda, that most eminent deity, being born of Agni, who was Rudra and from Svāhā and the six wives of the rishis was the son of Rudra. Thus then it will be seen a sort of confusion arose about the real parentage of Skanda and attempts are made to establish the identity of Agni with Rudra. This identity is based upon the Vēdic assertions that Agni is the same as Rudra.

Almost the same account is given in all the later works such as the *Kumārasambhava*, etc.

The agamas state that the temple for Subrahmanya may be constructed on all sides of a town except the east and it might face any direction. These temples may be built in capital cities, in towns, villages, on the tops of mountains, on the banks of rivers, in gardens, forests or under large They may stand separately as a svayampradhāna temple or be attached to some others, such as that of Siva. Different kinds of central shrines are prescribed for the temple of Subrahmanya; these may contain from one to seven talas (storeys) and may be surrounded by prākāras or circuits and adorned with mandapas or pavilions, and other adjuncts. As usual the size of the shrine of this god is also determined with reference to the height of the image to be set up in it. The temples of Subrahmanya are to be adorned with either peacocks or elephants placed in the corners of the vimāna, where generally Garuda or Nandi is seen in the temple of Vishnu or Siva respectively.

In a svayampradhāna temple of Subrahmaṇya there are required to be set up eight parivāradēvatas, namely, Yakshēndra, Rākshasēndra, Piśāchēndra, Bhūtarāt, Gandharva, Kinnara, Daityanāyaka and Dānavādhipa. The figures of these are to

be placed on the eight cardinal points of the prākāra; Yakshēndra being on the east, Rākshasēndra on the south-east and so on. These Parivāra-dēvatās are to be sculptured as having two or four arms and they should be of dark complexion and terrific look. If they have four arms, two of the hands are to be held in the varada and the abhaya poses, while the remaining two should carry the khadga and the khēṭaka. But if they have only two arms, the hands should keep the khadga and the khēṭaka.

Besides the parivara-devatas mentioned above. the temple of Subrahmanya is required to have eight śarīra-pālakās or body-guards. They are named Shanmukha, Śaktipāni, Kārttikēya, Guha, Skanda, Mayūravāhana, Sēnāni and Śaktihastavān. They are also, like the parivāra-dēvatās, required to be represented with four or two arms; if they have four arms, two hands out of the four should be held on the chest in the anjali pose and the remaining two are to keep in them the vajra and the padma. The śarīra-pālakās may have one or six faces and must be located on the eight cardinal points beginning from the east as in the case of the parivaradēvatās, but perhaps in a second āvarana. If they cannot be represented regularly by sculptured figures, at least pithas representing them must be

set up, with a peacock or an elephant kept in front of them.

The Kumāra-tantra mentions a much larger number of parivāra-dēvatās; eight, twelve, sixteen or thirty-two dēvatas are prescribed in it. If eight devatas are to be set up, we are told that on the east, facing the deity, should be the figure of an elephant that on the south-east, Śāsta; in the south, Brahmā; on the south-west, the Sapta-mātṛikās; on the west, Jyēshṭhā; on the north-west Durgā; on the north, Kshētrapa and on the north-east, Sumitraka. The names of the parivāra-dēvatas* of the groups of twelve, etc., are given in the foot-note below.

* The names of the twelve parivāra-dēvatās are, the elephant, Sūrya, Śāsta, Brahmā, Yama, Sapta-mātrikās, Varuņa, Agastya, Durgā, Nārada, Śrīśa and Sumitra. The following are the names of the sixteen parivāra-dēvatās:—the elephant, Brahmā, Agastya, Nārada, Sumitraka, Śukra, Brihaspati, Durgā, Ditī, Aditī, Chandra, Sūrya, Śāsta, Mahālakshmī and Bhāratī and the Sapta-mātrikās.

To make up the thirty-three parivāra-dēvatas, the following are added to the above mentioned sixteen deities, namely, the Ashṭa-dikpālakas, Sudēha, Surēśa, Sumukha, Bhṛingi, Vāsuki, Ashṭavara (vakra?) Bhṛingi (Bhṛīgu?) Daksha-Prajāpati, Vīrabhadra, Śukra, Bhū, Jyēshṭha and two others.

In the north-east corner of the temple of Subrahmanya should be set up either the image of Skanda-Chanda or the famous Sākalya-pīṭha. Skanda-Chanda might have four or two arms; in the first case, the two front hands are to be held in the abhaya and the varada poses respectively, while the back ones should carry the vajrāyudha and a lotus flower.

The image of Subrahmanya is seen sculptured in different ways. We have instances of standing and seated figures of this deity; some have six faces while others only one; some have two arms while others have from four to twelve arms; sometimes the image of Subrahmanya is seen with that of one Sakti (goddess) and often with two. He is further represented as a boy who has not undergone the upanayana (or the initiation) ceremony or as one who has undergone it. Then again he appears as a youth of resplendent beauty. The seated figure is either on a padmāsana or on a peacock. It is laid down as a rule that if the figure is a seated one, it should have only two arms; if a standing one, four; and lastly, if it is seated upon a peacock, it may have six, eight or twelve arms. The sitting posture is recommended for representing the yoga (dhruva) bera, the standing posture

for the $bh\bar{o}ga$ (utsava) $b\bar{e}ras$ and the figure seated on vehicles for $dhy\bar{a}na$ $b\bar{e}ras$ (images meant for fixing one's thoughts upon and meditating). The image with two arms is said to be $s\bar{a}tvik$, one with four arms $r\bar{a}jasik$ and one with more arms than four $t\bar{a}masik$ in nature.

Subrahmanya with two arms may be sculptured in any one of the five following manners:—

- (i) in the first mode the image might keep in the right hand a padma and the left hand may be resting upon the hip (katyavalambita);
- (ii) in the second mode the right hand may be held in the abhaya pose and the left in the katyavalambita pose;
- (iii) in the third mode the right hand may carry a danda and the left hand may be in the katyavalambita pose;
- (iv) in the fourth mode the right hand may carry the śaktyāyudha and the left the vajra, and
- (v) in the fifth mode the right hand may carry a $\$akty\bar{a}yudha$ and the left a kukkuta (a fowl).

In the case of the figure of Subrahmanya with four arms the hands are required to be kept in any

one of the seven poses and to carry articles as given in the following table:—

No.	Right	Hands.	Left Hands.				
110.	I.	II.	I.	II.			
a. b. c. d. e. f.	Abhaya Abhaya Abhaya Abhaya Abhaya Abhaya Khadga	Sakti Sakti	Varada Varada Katyavalambita Katyavalambita Akshamālā Katyavalambita Khetaka	Kukkuța. Kukkuța. Kamaņdalu.			

Subrahmanya with two or four arms is said to be capable of giving *siddhi* to his worshippers.

The figure of Subrahmanya with six arms should have in its right hands abhaya, khadga and sakti; and in the left hands khēṭaka, akshamālā and kukkuṭa. The image of Subrahmanya with eight arms should be represented as carrying in its hands the vajra, sakti, abhaya, varada, khadga, khēṭaka, bāṇa and dhanus; or, they may keep the padma, vajra, sakti, abhaya, varada, khadga, khēṭaka and pāŝa.

Subrahmanya with twelve arms may be sculptured in six different ways; the following table furnishes the information regarding the poses of the hands and the objects carried in them:—

No.	I,		II.		III.		IV.		γ.		VI.
8. b. c. d.	Sakti Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	*** *** ***	Dhvaja	111	Do.	111	Dhvaja Chakra Do. Padma Pāśa Abhaya	111 111 111	Gadā Pāśa Do. Abhaya Aṅkuśa Dhanus	***	Abhaya. Prasāritahasta Abhaya. Bāṇa. Gadā. Khēţaka.

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No.	VII,	VIII.	IX.		X,		XI.		XII.
a. b. c. d. e. f.	Yajra Vajra Do Súla.	Sankha Dhanus Pāśa Abhaya	Khētaka Kukkuta Khētaka Do. Padma Chakra	,,, ,,,	Padma Dhanus Kukkuta Danda Do, Pasa	***		•••	Varada. Hala. Varada. Do. Do. Do.

The agamas mentioned the appropriate forms of the image of Subrahmanya that should be set up in temples erected for that deity in towns of different kinds * the image that must grace a temple

The village resided in by learned brahmanas is called a mangala or an agrahāra. The place which has a mixed population of brahman s and other castes is said to be grama. The place where a rich landlord lives with only his tenants and dependants is called a kutika or an ēkabhōga; (kutika is a Tamil word, kudi, rendered thus in Sanskrit). That portion of a pura (town) which is inhabited by brahmanas and surrounded by their gardens is called a kharvata. A place full of trading population of all classes and is visited by maritime people of other nations and is situated on the sea-coast is called a pattana. The suburb in a vana (forest) or $r\bar{a}jya$ solely inhabited by Sudras is called either a kantaka, khētaka or grāma. The capital of a subordinate chief is called a sibira and the town where the elephants and horses of the king are stationed is a senasthana and that where the king lives and has a large population of all classes, and is provided with many secret passages is called a senamukha. That portion of a town where travellers and sannyāsins are fed and lodged is called a matha. The town where large military forces are stationed is a vidyāsthāna; if the latter has in it the palace of the king also, it goes by the name of rajadhani. Those places which adjoin grāmas, etc., are known by the names of kubja (Tam. kuppam) and chārika (Tam. chēri). The quarters occupied by weavers in a grāma, etc., is a nagari.

^{*} According to the Kāmikāgama towns are divided into the following classes according to its residents, etc.:—

constructed for this deity in the rājadhāni (the capital city) of a reigning sovereign is to be one with six faces, six arms, twelve eyes and twelve or six ears. It should keep in its hands the śakti, khadga, akshamālā, abhaya, kukkuta and khētaka. The image that should be set up in a grāma or a prāsāda (palace) should have twelve arms; the right hands of this image should carry the śakti, musala, khadga, chakra, pāśa and abhaya; and the left hands, the vajra, dhanus, khētaka, śikhidhvaja (a banner made of peacock feathers), ankuśa and varada. (See Pl. CXXVIII.) This figure should be of the colour of the rising sun and be draped in red clothes and be adorned with a karanda-makuta, and the yajñōpavīta and be seated on a peacock with, on either side, a figure of a $d\bar{e}v\bar{\imath}$. Though different types of images of Subrahmanya are prescribed for consecration in different kinds of villages there is no positive objection to any of the five types of the image of this deity, namely, those with two, four, six, eight or twelve arms, being set up in any kind of town.

Subrahmanya is known by several names, the chief among them are Kārttikēya, Shanmukha, or Shadānana, Śaravanabhava or Sarajanman, Sēnāni, Tārakajit, Kraunchabhēttā, Gangāputra, Guha, Agnibhū, Skanda and Svāminātha. Most of his

epithets have reference to the circumstances of his birth. Siva cast his seed into Agni who being unable to bear it cast it into the river Ganges; hence Skanda is called Agnibhū and Gangāputra. The seed was then transferred to the six Krittikas when they went to bathe in the Ganges, each of whom therefore conceived and begot a son; all these children afterwards became combined in one being having six heads and twelve arms and eyes. Hence he became known by the names of Karttikēya, Shanmukha and Shadānana. According to another account the seed of Siva was cast by the river Ganges into a thicket of reeds (sara) and the boy who came out of the thicket of grass came to be known as the Śarajanman. Subrahmanya pierced the Krauncha mountain and hence he was called Kraunchabhetta. He commanded the army of the devas against the asura Taraka whom he vanquished and killed. Therefore he got the names Dēvasēnāpati and Tārakāri. He is called Guha because he lived in a receptacle for six days before he was fully formed. Because he was born from the discharged seed (skanna) of Siva he was known as Skanda.

The most characteristic weapon of Subrahmanya is the śakti; the Mārkandeya-purāna gives a short account of the origin of this weapon thus: Sūrya

(the sun) was once so powerful that his heat was causing damage to the world. Viśvakarman, the celestial mechanic, contrived to abstract a portion of the solar glory and rendered him innocuous. 'From the power taken away from Sūrya, Viśvakarman fashioned' the śaktyāyudha for the use of Subrahmanya. It is worth noting that a portion of the solar glory was transferred to Subrahmanya, who, according to the Bhavishyat-purana, took his seat near Sūrva when the daituas attacked him and when the gods rallied round him for his support. The same purāna informs us that the dvārapālakas of Subrahmanya are Sūrya under the name of Rājūa and Śiva under the name of Srausha. These facts coupled with the information regarding the origin of Subrahmanya distinctly point to its origin to the sunmyth. We saw in the first instance that Agni was invoked by the rishis for receiving the oblations in their yajña and that he descended from the sun; the Mahabharata states that on the day the rishis began their yajña the sun and the moon were together, that is, the day was a new-moon day; beginning from the pratipada day the seed of Agni was gathered for six days and on the shashthi tithi Subrahmanya of the colour of the rising sun came into existence. His dvārapālakas, we saw above, are Sūrya and Śiva (who is the same as Agni or Rudra).

A dhyāna-ślōka current in some parts of S. India actually describes him as Sūrya. All these facts clearly point to the sun-myth as the origin of Subrahmanya; his six heads perhaps represent the six ritus or seasons, the twelve arms, the twelve months; the kukkuṭa or the fowl the harbinger of the rising sun and the peacock whose feathers display a marvellous blending of all colours represents the luminous glory of the sun; the śaktyā-yudha is also of solar origin.

Corresponding to the various names of Subrahmanya are images whose descriptions are found in almost all the $\bar{a}gamas$. The following are some of the important aspects of Subrahmanya dealt with in the $Kum\bar{a}ra$ -tantra, viz.,

i. Śaktidhara, ix. Shanmukha,

ii. Skanda, x. Tārakāri,

iii. Sēnāpati, xi. Sēnāni,

iv. Subrahmaņya, xii. Brahma-śāsta,

v. Gajavāhana, xiii. Vaļļi-kalyāṇasundaramūrti,

vi. Saravaņabhava, xiv. Bālasvāmi,

vii. Kārttikēya, xv. Kraunchabhētta and

viii. Kumāra, xvi. Śikhivāhana.

To this list are added a few more by the Srītatvanidhi; the descriptions of these are given briefly below.

Saktidhara: This aspect of Subrahmanya should have a single face and only two arms. The left hand should bear a vaira and the right one the śakti: the latter weapon is said to represent the tchchhā, jñāna and kriyā saktis. The following description of Jñānaśakti-Subrahmanya is found in the Śrītatvanidhi: this form of the deity should have only one face and four arms and his head adorned with a jatāmakuta ornamented with rubies. he should wear a garland of cactus flowers, and his body should be smeared with a paste of sandal and there must be on his chest a white yaiñopavita. In three out of the four hands there should be the šakti, kukkuta and vajra and the fourth hand should be held in the abhaya pose. It is therein stated that this aspect of Subrahmanya is the embodiment of iñāna-śakti.

Skanda: According to the Kumāra-tantra this aspect should be represented with one face and two arms and should be of the colour of the lotus. The loins are to be bound by a broad belt and the only clothing which this figure should possess is the kaupīna. The right hand should keep a daṇḍa while the left one should rest upon the hip (kaṭ-yavalambita). This aspect of Subrahmaṇya is popularly known as the Palaniyāṇḍavar. This is

the description which is given in the Śrītatvanidhi for Vēlāvudha-Subrahmanya. This latter work, however, gives quite a different description of Skanda which is as follows. This aspect of Subrahmanya is required to possess, as in the previous one, one face set with two eyes, and four arms. He should be scated upon a lotus flower (padmāsana). His head is to be surrounded by a prabhā-mandala; on the head there should be the usual karandamakuta adorned with a wreath of flowers; there must also be ornaments made of rubies and on the waist a broad girdle of fine workmanship. The front two hands should be kept in the varada and the abhaya poses while the back hands should carry the kukkuta and the vajra. The colour of this aspect of the deity is said to be that of smoke.

Sēnāpati: This aspect should have the brilliance of the sun and should possess six faces and twelve eyes. One of the arms of Sēnāpati should pass round the waist of his dēvī, who should be seated upon his left lap; the corresponding right hand should keep a lotus. The other hands should hold the following objects in them: śūla, khēṭaka, vajra, dhanus, gadā, ghanṭā, kukkuta and abhaya.

Under the name Dēvasēnāpati, the Śrītatvanidli gives the following description: He should have

one face, two eyes and four arms: two of the hands should be held in the abhaya and varada poses respectively and the remaining two should carry the sankha and the chakra; the colour of this aspect of Subrahmanya is said to be black. He should be adorned with all ornaments, and should have a white yajñopavīta and his body should have a coating of finely smelling sandal paste. The face must be very pretty and a smile must be playing about his lips.

Subrahmanya: This aspect of Skanda should be of the colour of kunkuma (saffron) and be adorned with $k\bar{e}y\bar{u}ra$, $h\bar{u}ra$ and other ornaments. One of the right hands should be held in the abhaya and in the rest must be the sakti, kukkuṭa, and a padma. The colour of this aspect of the deity should be that of the rising sun and that of the sandal paste and the clothing red. Or, the figure may have only two arms of which one should rest upon the hip (kaṭyavalambita) and the other hand be held in the abhaya pose.

Gajavāhana has also only one face, two eyes and four arms; in one of the left hands he should hold the kukkuṭa while the other should be kept in the varada pose; in one of the right hands there should be the śakti and the other should be held in the abhaya pose.

Śaravaṇabhava should have six heads, twelve eyes and twelve arms. Two of his hands are to be in the abhaya and the varada poses while the romaining ones should carry in them the śakti, ghanţa, dhvaja, padma, kukkuṭa, pāśa, danḍa, ṭanka, bāṇa and dhanus. The complexion of this aspect is yellow; the face should resemble a full-blown lotus.

The Srītatvanidhi, as usual, gives an entirely different description of Śaravaṇabhava. According to this authority Śaravaṇabhava should have only one face, three eyes and six arms, be of the colour of the rising sun and be seated upon a lion. The body should be covered with ashes (bhasma or vibhūti). There should be in the hands flowery arrows, a bow made of sugar-cane, khadga, khēṭaka, vajra and the kukkuṭa.

Kārttikēya should have six faces and six arms and be of the colour of the rising sun. Two of his front hands should be kept in the abhaya and the varada poses, while the rest should carry vajra, khēṭaka, šakti and khaḍga.

According to the Śrītatvanidhi Kārttikēya should have one face with three eyes, ten arms and the complexion of the rising sun. There should be a fruit (or leaf) of the bilvā tree on

the head and in the right hands the $s\bar{u}la$, the chakra, the ankusa, and abhaya; in the left hands the tomara, the pasa, the sankha, and the vajra and varada. He should have his peacock vehicle by his side. The complexion of this aspect of Subrahmanya should also be that of the rising sun.

Kumāra should hold in his right hands the sakti and the khadga and in the left ones kukkuta and the khētaka. The Srītatvanidhi substitutes the abhaya and varada in the place of khadga and khētaka in the above description.

Shaṇmukha: The colour of Shaṇmukha should be that of kuṅkuma (saffron) and he should be seated on the peacock. As his name indicates he should have six faces, twelve eyes and twelve arms; in the right hands he should have the śakti, bāṇa, the khaḍga, dhvaja, gadā and abhaya; and in the left ones dhanus, vajra, padma, kaṭaka-hasta and varada (and one more object which is perhaps the khēṭaka). Shaṇmukha is here mentioned as the nephew of Vishṇu. The Srītatvanidhi mentions the śaṅkha, chakra, kukkuṭa, pāśa and hala as among the objects held by the hands of Shaṇmukha. It also states that on either side of Shaṇmukha there should be standing two dēvīs called Jayā and Vijayā.

Tārakāri: The figure of Tārakāri is required to be sculptured with twelve arms, in the hands of which there should be the ankuša, dhvaja, khadga, kaṭaka-hasta, abhaya, pāśa, chakra, musala, śakti vajra, varada and khēṭaka. The colour of Tārakāri, is described as equal to a crore of Aruṇas shining at the same time. According to the Śrītatvanidhi, Tārakāri should have only one face and three eyes and he should be seated upon an elephant carrying in two of the right hands the khadga and the śakti and one of them held in the abhaya pose; one of the left hands should be in the varada pose and the remaining hands should keep the khēṭaka and the akshamālā.

Kraunchabhēttā: This aspect of Subrahmanya should have six faces and eight arms. In the right hands there should be the khadga, šakti, abhaya and bāṇa; and in the left ones varada, vajra, dhanus and khēṭaka. His complexion is to be that of the lotus flower.

Kraunchabhetta according to the Śritatvanidhi should be represented with a single face and four arms and three eyes. Two of the hands should be kept in the varada and abhaya poses and the remaining hands should carry flowery arrows and a bow made of sugarcane; or, the front two hands

should be shown as breaking the Krauncha mountain. There should be near him his peacock vehicle.

Sēnāni should also possess twelve arms and twelve eyes; the hands should have in them khadga, chakra, ankuša, šakti, abhaya, šūla, varada, padma, daņāa and gadā.

Brahma-śāstā: This is the aspect of Subrahmanya in which he put down the pride of Brahmā by exposing his ignorance of the Vēdas. He should be represented with a single face and four arms; he should have only two eyes. In the back hands there should be the akshamālā and the kamanḍalu and the front hands should be held in the varada and abhaya poses. The colour of Brahma-śāstā should be the red of the lotus flower.

Bālasvāmi is the aspect of Subrahmanya as a child. If he is sculptured as standing by the side of his parents, as in the Sōmāskanda aspect of Śiva, he should be represented as a child carrying a lotus in each hand; if, however, he is shown separately, he may be sculptured with a padma in his right hand and with the left hand resting upon the hip (kaṭyavalambita). The colour of this aspect is also red.

Śikhivāhana is to be of the colour of coral and to have a single face and four arms. In one of

the hands there should be held the sakti and in the other the vajra, while the remaining ones should be held in the abhaya and the varāda poses respectively. He is said to be the destroyer of the enemies of the gods.

Vallikalyānasundara: In this aspect Subrahmanya is sculptured as being married to Valli. He should be represented in this case as carrying in the back right hand the akshamālā and the front hand should be held in the abhaya pose; the front left hand should rest upon the hip and the back hand should carry a kamandalu. Brahmā with a sruva in his hand should be shown as officiating in the ceremonies in front of the fire that should be sculptured as burning in a kunda. Vishnu should keep in his hands a water-vessel ready to pour water in the act of giving the girl in marriage to the bridegroom. A host of gods and goddesses should be shown as offering praises to the married couple. Both the bride and the groom should be adorned with all ornaments appropriate to the occasion. The colour of Subrahmanya in this aspect also is red.

The Śrītatvanidhi adds the description of the following aspects of Subrahmanya, namely, Agnijāta-Subrahmanya, Saurabhēya-S., Gāngēya-S. Guha-S., Brahmachāri-S., and Dēśika-S.

Agnijāta-Subrahmaņya should have two faces, eight arms and a white complexion; his neck should be of black colour; he should carry in three out of the four right hands the sruva, an akshamālā and a khadga and the remaining hand should be kept in the svastika pose; in three of the left hands there should be the vajra, kukkuṭa, khēṭaka and an ājya-pātra (vessel of ghee or clarified butter). He should be sculptured as engaged in the act of offering fire sacrifice.

Saurabhēya-Subrahmaṇya should have four faces, eight eyes and eight arms and should be seated upon a kamalāsana; in the right hands there should be the śakti, a lotus, flowery arrows and abhaya; and in the left hands vajra, a bow made of sugar-cane, a śūla, and varada. He should be standing with his right leg kept firmly on the ground and the left leg somewhat bent. His colour should be that of the lotus flower.

Gāngēya-Subrāhmaṇya is required to be represented with a single face, three eyes and four arms. The head must be adorned with a karaṇḍa-makuṭa; he should be standing upon a makara (a kind of fish) and should be carrying a flag on which is painted a kukkuṭa, and should be adorned with nīlōtpala flowers. In his right hands should be a paraśu and a pūrṇa-kumbha (a vessel filled with

water); in the left hands he should keep an arani (a piece of wood which is used in generating fire by friction) and a kukkuṭa. The colour of this aspect of Subrahmanya is that of gold.

It might be noticed that in all these aspects the descriptions are such as to suit the nature of the aspect; for example Subrahmanya, the son of Agni, is said to have two faces, the same number as possessed by Agni; he carries an ājya-pātra sruva and other objects necessary for making fire-offerings. Similarly, in the case of the Gāṅgēya-Subrahmanya, or Subrahmanya the son of Gaṅgā, he is required, like Gaṅgā, to be standing upon a makara, carry a pūrṇakumbha and adorned with nīlōtpala or water-lilies, objects characteristic of rivers.

Guha-Subrahmanya should have one face, three eyes and four arms. His head should be adorned with a kirīṭa made of gold set with rubies. In the right hands there should be the vajra and the śula and the left hands should be held in the varada and the abhaya poses. The colour of Guha is black and that of his clothes white. His Dēvī should be by his side and they should look like a new!y married couple.

Brahmachāri-Subrahmanya: Subrahmanya in this aspect should have two eyes, two arms and be

standing upon a padma. He must have a tuft of hair on his head, a yajnōpavīta, mauñji (grass girdle) and kaupīna. The right leg should be firmly placed upon the padma and the left one slightly bent and rested upon it. In the right hand there should be a danḍa and in the left a vajra. His complexion should be red.

Dēśika-Subrahmanya: This is the aspect in which Subrahmanya taught Siva, his own father, the significance of the sacred syllable $\bar{o}m$. As a teacher he should be represented as possessing one face, six arms and as seated upon the peacock. His head should be adorned with a karandamakuta; two of his hands should carry the śakti, one an akshamālā and two others kept in the varada and the abhaya poses; the remaining hand should perhaps be held in the chinmudra pose. Siva in the aspect of a disciple is called the Sishvabhāva-mūrti. The Mānasāra gives a description of the form of Śishyabhāvamūrti. Śiva should be seated in front of his teacher Subrahmanya crosslegged, with one of his right hands kept closing his mouth and another kept on the chest in the jñana-mudrā pose; the other two hands should carry the tanka and the mriga. He should have a white complexion and his face should resemble the full-moon. His head should be adorned with a

crescent moon. Pārvatī, his consort, should also be standing by his side.

Pls. CXXI-CXXIX illustrate the various aspects of Subrahmanya. Fig. 1, Pl. CXXI, belongs to the collection of the late Mr. M. K. Nārāyaṇasvāmi Ayyar and represents Skanda or Vēlāyudha-Subrahmanya. In the right hand of the image is a daṇḍa and a sakti is kept resting on his right arm. The left hand rests upon the hip. The image is clothed with only a kaupīna and wears the ornaments generally worn by boys. This is a modern piece of work.

Fig. 2 on the same plate is the photograph of the image of Kumāra belonging to the Šiva temple at Tiruppālatturai. The image has four arms; in the right hand at the back there is the śakti and in the back left hand the vajra; the front right and the left hands are kept in the abhaya and the varada poses respectively. A śaktyāyudha rests upon the right front arm.

Pl. CXXII is the reproduction of the photograph of Subrahmanya with his two consorts Dēvasēna and Vallī to be found in the Nāgēśvarasvāmin temple at Kumbhakōnam. It is precisely similar to the figure of the Tiruppālatturai temple. Herein, Subrahmanya has behind him his peacock.

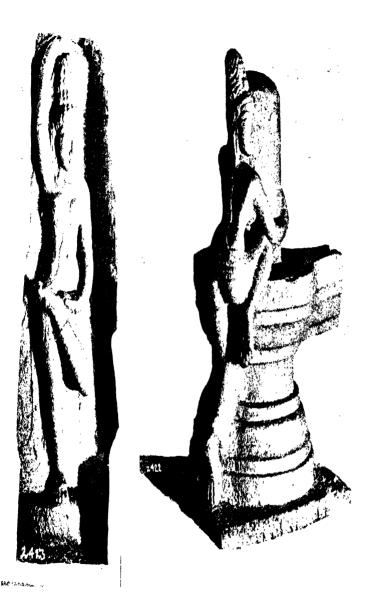
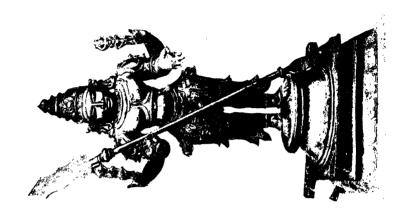
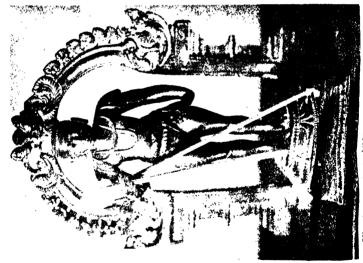


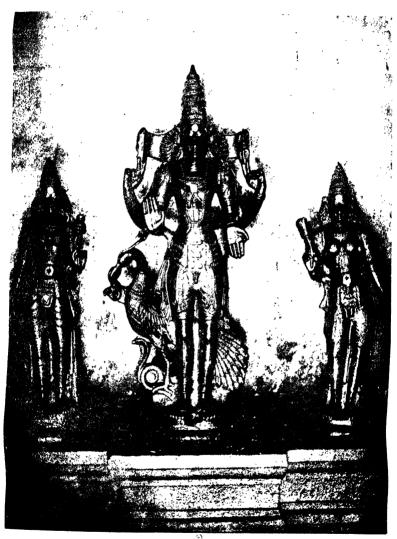
Fig. 1. Pārvati doing penance: Stone: Pattišvaram.

Fig. 2. Parvati embracing the linga.

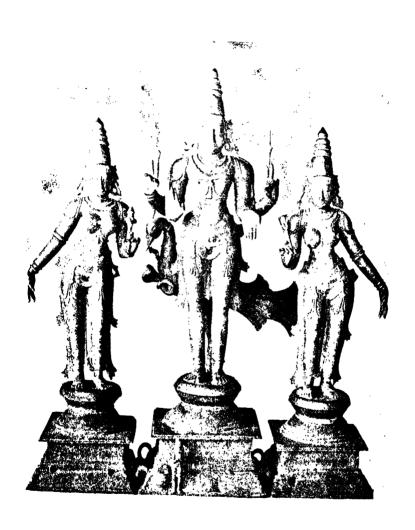




F18. 1. ML.



Vallı, Subrahmanya. Devasêna.
Subrahmanya with his consorts Dêvasêna and Vallı;
Stone: Kumbhakōnam.



Mahāvaļļi, Subrahmaņya. Dēvasēnā.
Subrahmaņya with his consorts Dēvasēnā and Vaļļī :
Bronze: Tiruvorgiyūr.



Subrahmanya: Stone: Ellora.

The description of the Dēvīs of Subrahmaṇya is given as follows in the Kumāra-tantra: Mahāvalli should be of black complexion and should have a smiling face. She should stand with her right leg kept firmly on the ground and the left leg kept somewhat bent and placed on it. She should be holding in her left hand a padma (lotus) and her right hand should be hanging by her side. The complexion of Dēvasēna is red and she should also have a smiling face and standing with her left leg kept firmly on the ground and the right one somewhat bent. She should carry in her right hand a nīlōtpala flower, and the left one should be hanging. These descriptions are rigidly observed in the sculpture of the Nāgēśvarasvamin temple.

Pl. CXXIII is exactly similar to the previous one. The original of this sculpture is in the Śiva temple at Tiruvorriyūr and is executed very skilfully.

The photograph reproduced on Pl. CXXIV is that of a piece of sculpture belonging to one of the rock temples at Ellora. The central figure, Subrahmanya, has four arms and a single face. The front right hand which is broken seems to have held the sakti, whose head is visible near the figures of a Dēva and his Dēvī sculptured on the upper left corner. The back right hand rests upon the hip;

the front left hand carries a kukkuta and the back left hand embraces the peacock which stands to the left of Subrahmanya. There are on either side a goat-headed attendant of Subrahmanya; one of these must be Daksha-Prajāpati, who is said to be one of the parivara-dēvatās of Subrahmanya. The figure on the left has its left arm crossed against its chest and keeps its right one as if going to close his mouth,-attitudes which show a great deal of reverence. The figure on the left of Subrahmanya has its left hand resting upon its hip and keeps something in its right hand. On either side of the figure of Subrahmanya and soring in the air are two Dēvas with their Dēvis praising him. The central figure of Subrahmanya has an yajñōpavīta, a udarabandha and a fine hāra; the ears are adorned with two different kinds of kundalas and the head is surmounted with a karanda-makuta, round which there is a prabhā-mandala.

Pl. CXXV is the photograph of Subrahmanya with his consorts and resembles the other two photographs described above. The only difference consists in that the figure of Subrahmanya in this instance bears the śakti and the kukkuṭa in its back right and left hands respectively, while, as in the other instances, the front right and left hands are kept in the abhaya and the varada poses



Subrahmanya with his consorts Dēvasēnā and Vaļļi Stone: Kumbhakoņam.



Shanmukha: Stone: Paţţīśvaram.

respectively. The person of Subrahmanya is elaborately adorned with all sorts of ornaments.

Fig. 1, Pl. CXXVI is a piece of ivory carving executed in the School of Arts at Trivandram and closely resembles the previous sculpture. Fig. 2 on the same plate represents Subrahmanya as seated upon the peacock; the right leg is hanging while the left one is bent and rested upon the peacock. The front hands are in the abhaya and the varada poses, and the back hands keep in them the śakti and the vajra. Fig. 3 on the same plate portrays Subrahmanya as seated upon the peacock, embracing his consort with his right arm and keeping in his left hand a bow; whereas the Dēvī embraces her lord with her left arm and carries in her right hand an arrow. Fig. 2 may be taken as Sikhīvāhana and fig. 3 as Sēnāpati.

Pl. CXXVII illustrates the description of Shanmukha. This beautifully carved figure belongs to the Siva temple at Paṭṭṭśvaram. It has twelve arms of which two are held in the abhaya and the varada poses and the remaining ones carry the sakti, ṭaṅka, chakra, khaḍga and musala (or pāśa?) and vajra, dhanus, bāṇa, khēṭaka and śaṅkha. The figure has six heads of which three are visible in the photograph. Behind the figure of Subrahmanya is his peacock.

Pl. CXXVIII is almost similar to the previous one; in addition to the weapons mentioned in the last plate, there is in this a saktyāyudha made separately and kept leaning on the back arms. The padmāsana upon which this image stands is hexagonal, specially so made to agree with the six faced nature of the deity for whom it serves as a pedestal.

Pl. CXXVIIIa is a piece of sculpture which is to be found in the temple at Aihole and represents Tārakāri. In this Subrahmaṇya is seen riding a peacock and spiritedly attacking the fallen Tārakāsura with his śaktyāyudha which he wields with his right hand. The left hand carries the vajra. On either side of Subrahmaṇya are two Dēvas in the ālīḍhāsana posture, flying in the air and praising him. Above and on either side of the central figure are two persons carrying offerings and flower garlands.

Pl. CXXIX is a fine piece of sculpture to be seen in the front mandapa of the temple of Siva at Tirupparankungam near Madura. It represents the scene of the marriage of Subrahmanya with Dēvasēna. Subrahmanya is standing on the right with his right hand stretched out to receive the water which Indra is ready to pour from a water vessel, standing behind Dēvasēna on the left.



Shanmukha: Bronze: Nallür.

face page [18]



Dovasonā-Kalyāṇasundaramūrti: Stone: Tirupparaṇkuṇṛam.



Tārakāri-Subrahmaņya: Stone: Aihoļe.

Subrahmanya has in the front left hand a lotus and in the back left one the śakti; it is not apparent from the photograph what other object is held in the back right hand.

Indra is seen keeping in the right hand the tanka and in the left the vajra and with his right hand he is pouring water into the hand of Subrahmanya.

Brahmā is seated in a countersunk surface below doing $h\bar{o}ma$ (fire offerings) in connection with the marriage of Subrahmanya.

The modesty of the bride is very well portrayed in this piece of sculpture.

The Kumāra-tantra gives the description of the dvārapālakas of the shrine of Subrahmanya. They are called Sudēha and Sumukha; both of these are said to be brāhmanas. They should be represented with one face and two or four arms. If they possess two arms only, the right hand should be held in the abhaya pose and the left hand should keep a gadā. If they have four arms, the back hands should keep in them the vajra and the śakti and the front hands as in the case of the two-armed figure. One of these should be of red complexion and the other black; they must be adorned with all ornaments and should have sidetusks. Their head must have the karanda-makutas.

Sudeha should be to the right and Sumukha to the left of the entrance.

Another attendant of Subrahmanya is called Sumitra. His story is given thus in the Kumāratantra. There once lived a good brāhmana named Svarņāksha in Kāśi; he had a son named Sumitra who had been worshipping Skanda in due form during his three consecutive births. Subrahmanya was pleased with his devotion to himself (Subrahmanya) and gave him the name Sumitra (a good friend) and made him the head of the ganas and gave him a place near him. Then follows a description of the image of Sumitra; Sumitra should be sculptured according to the uttama-navatāla measure, with two eyes, two arms and a red complexion. He should have a fine looking face and should be youthful possessing side-tusks. The head should be covered with a karanda-makuṭa hiding his tuft of hair or a jatā-makuṭa. The right hand should carry the śakti and the left hand should be kept on the hip (katyavalambita). Or, the hands may be kept in the anjali pose on the chest. He may be sculptured either as seated or as standing on a padmāsana.

Pl. CXXX is the reproduction of the photograph of Sumukha the left gate-keeper of the shrine of Subrahmanya in the great Siva temple at



Dvarapalaka of the Subrahmanya shrine; Stone: Tanjore.

Tanjore. The front right hand of the image bears a short sword, while the front left hand carries a shield; the back right hand is in the $s\bar{u}chi$ pose and the back left hand in the vismaya pose. The right leg of the figure of Sumukha rests upon the head of a lion, and the left foot of the image stands upon a $padm\bar{a}sana$. It is one of the finest pieces of sculpture to be found in the Brihadiśvara temple at Tanjore.

NANDIKESVARA OR ADHIKA-RANANDI.

NANDIKĒŚVARA OR ADHIKĀRANANDIN.

A T the entrance into many an important temple of Siva in Southern India one meets with a pair of images, of which one is a male figure and the other a female one, the consort of the former. The male figure is shaped exactly like that of Siva in the aspect of Chandraśēkharamūrti. It is seen standing upon a padmāsana and carrying in its back hands the paraśu and the mriga; but, unlike the figure of Chandraśēkharamūrti, which keeps its front hands in the varada and the abhaya poses, that of Adhikāranandin has them folded on the chest in the añjali pose. The figure of Adhikāranandin is sometimes mistaken by the less informed persons for that of Śiva.

Three different accounts are found of the origin of Adhikāranandin. According to the Śiva-mahā-purāṇa, he was the son of the rishi Sālaṅkāyana; the following account is given of him by this authority: Sālaṅkāyana, who was long without a

son, was doing penance under a sāla tree in a place called Sālagrāma. Appreciating his austerities, Vishņu appeared before him and asked him to request for any boon he desired. The rishi prayed that he may be blessed with a son of great virtue. Immediately after this request was made, a person sprang from the right of Vishņu, who resembled Śiva in every way. He was given the name Nandikēśvara. The purāṇa adds that this was the forty-ninth birth of Nandikēśvara.

A second account of the birth of Nandikēśvara runs as follows: in the Trētā-yuga, a rishi named Nandi was performing a severe penance on the peak called Muñjavān on the Mandara mountain. Siva pleased with the devotion of Nandi presented himself before the rishi. The latter requested Siva to grant him the boons that he should have unshakeable faith in and love for Siva, as also that he should be made the head of the ganas. Siva granted him the boons with pleasure and disappeared. Indra and the other gods were overjoyed to see the bliss that befell the rishi Nandi and praised him for his good fortune.

The Linga-purāṇa has a third account of the origin of Nandikēśvara. A blind rishi named Silāda was practising penance with a desire to obtain an immortal son, not born of human beings.

NANDIKĒŚVARA OR ADHIKĀRANANDI.

Indra becoming pleased with the austerities of this rishi resolved to fulfil the rishi's desire and approached him and told him that no one but Siva could grant him what he wanted and directed him to address his penances to that deity. He did as advised by Indra, and Siva pleased with him, promised that he would himself be born to the rishi as his son; thereby he intended to satisfy Brahmā also who was desirous of Siva taking a human incarnation. After some time, Silāda was engaged in a sacrifice $(y\bar{a}qa)$; a lad proceeded from the room in which the rishi Silada was performing the yaga; he looked precisely like Siva, with a jata-makuta on his head, three eyes and four arms. He was carrying in his hands the śūla, the tanka, the gadā and the vajra. Because Silada became pleased with the fulfilment of his desire by the appearance of this, his son born not by human agency, Siva gave the lad the name Nandi and disappeared.

Then Silāda and his son Nandi repaired to the former's āsrama. There the boy lost his superhuman form and became quite like any ordinary mortal. Though feeling sorry for the change, Silāda performed on his son the usual ceremony such as upanayana, when the boy attained the seventh year of age; he soon became well versed in the Vēdas. Some time after, two rishis named Mitra

and Varuna came to the āśrama of the rishi Silāda as his guests; these gazed intently at Nandi and perceived through their mental vision that the life of the boy was to come to an end in one year more. They informed this sad news to the father of the boy. The rishi and his father Sālankāyana sank in despair on hearing the prognostication of their guests, and swooned. But, Nandikēśvara, though internally perturbed, began to meditate upon Siva so intently that the latter appeared to him and took hold of him in his arms and threw round his neck the flower garland which was hanging round his own neck. Forthwith the boy was changed into a being endowed with three eyes, ten arms and appearance which exactly resembled Siva. The latter blessed this metamorphosed Nandi to be free from old age and death and also anointed him as the head of his ganas and married him to Suyaśa, the daughter of the Maruts.

The name Nandikēśvara, 'the tawny coloured dwarf' and a follower of Śiva occurs in the Rāmā-yaṇa (V. 17, Sec. 16 of the Uttara-kāṇḍa). There he is stated to be another manifestation of Śiva (apara tanuh) and that when he was keeping guard over the Kailāsa, Rāvaṇa, the lord of Laṅkā and of the Rākshasas, came driving in his ærial car and wanted to cross the abode of Śiva. But he was

NANDIKĒŚVARA OR ADHIKĀRANANDI.

promptly stopped by Nandikēśvara. Upon this Rāvaṇa made contemptuous remarks concerning the monkey-face of Nandikēśvara. Incensed at the insult offered to him, he cursed Rāvaṇa that beings possessing the same shape as himself and of similar energy (that is, monkeys) would destroy the race of Rāvaṇa.

Nandikēśvara is mentioned also in the Bhāgavatapurāṇa. During the yāga that Daksha-prajāpati was performing, he spoke tauntingly of Śiva. Nandi grew angry at the insult offered to his lord Siva and pronounced maledictions against Daksha and the other revilers of Śiva.

The Vishnudharmottara gives the following description of Nandikēśvara. He should have three eyes and four arms and a red complexion. His garments should be made of tiger's skin; in one of his hands there should be the triśūla and in another the bhindi; a third hand should be held over his head and the fourth held as though he is commanding a host of people. His gaze should suggest that he is seeing objects at a great distance and regulating the large crowd of devotees resorting to offer worship to Siva.

Nandikēśvara is more often represented as a bull than as a bull-faced human being or as a

duplicate of Siva. The former is kept lying in front of the central shrine of all Siva temples.

An illustration of Adhikāra-Nandin is given on Pl. CXXXI. The original of the photograph therein reproduced is in the temple of Siva at Valuvūr. It is sculptured precisely like Siva in the aspect of Chandraśēkharamūrti, carrying the paraśu and the mriga in the back right and left hands respectively, and standing upon a padmāsana; but unlike Chandraśēkharamūrti who keeps the front right and left hands in the abhaya and the varada poses, Nandikēśvara has them folded on the chest in the añjali pose. The body has three slight bends in it (tribhanga). On his head are the jaṭā-makuṭa and the Gaṅgā and the crescent moon.

Pl. CXXXII is the photograph of the bronze Nandi in the Siva temple at Panchanadikkulam; it is an ordinary bull couchant and is placed in the mahāmaṇḍapa of the Siva temples generally.



Adhikāra-Nandin: Bronze: Vaļuvūr.



Nandi: Bronze: Pañchanadikkuļam: (Tanjore Dt.)

CHANDESVARA.

CHAŅDĒŚVARA.

THE story of Chaṇḍēśvara, how he worshipped Śiva and attained to the position of the leader of the bhūtagaṇas of Śiva, has been given already under Chaṇḍēśānugrahamūrti. The image of Chaṇḍēśvara is essential in a Śiva temple and should be set up in the north-east corner with reference to the central shrine of the temple.

The image of Chaṇḍēśvara may be set up in a shrine unattached to any temple, or as one of the parivārā-dēvatas or attendant deities in a Śiva temple. In the first instance, the shrine of Chaṇḍēśvara is said to be svatantra and in the second paratantra. The svatantra temple of Chaṇḍēśvara may be situated in any of the eight directions (north, north-east, etc.) or in the centre of towns and villages. The temple of Chaṇḍēśvara may range in size from a mere shrine of one cubit cube to a magnificent temple with a base of thirty cubits square, surmounted by a vimāna of one to seven talas or storeys in height, ornamented with the

figures of Chandēśvara or any other deity on the corners of each tala (storey); or, there might be in these corners figures of Nandi, the bull couchant. In the case of the temple of svatantra Chandēśvara, it is required to face any one of the directions except the north; this temple should have prākāras, mandapas, etc., in proportion to the dimensions of the central shrine.

Surrounding the central shrine there should be eight parivara-mūrtis, named Rudrabhakta, Rudra-Chanda, Chandama, Mahabala, Virya, Tankapani, Íśasēvaka and Rudrakōpaja. They should all be of white complexion, big-bodied and with the pair of front hands held in the anjali pose and the back pair carrying in them tankas. They may be represented either as standing or seated in the vīrāsana attitude and draped in elephant skins; they should have terrific countenances. Instead of Rudrabhakta and others, Indra and the other Dikpālakas may be made the parivaras of the temple of Chandesvara. They may be represented as actual anthropomorphic figures or with simple pithas (as in the case of the Sapta-Mātrikās, see Vol. I, Pl. CXX). In front of the temple of Chandēśvara there should be, as in Śiva's temples, a Nandi or couchant bull, and at the main entrance of the temple there should be two gate-keepers

CHANDĒŚVARA.

named Chaṇḍānuga and Chaṇḍabhṛitya. These two should be sculptured with two arms and carrying clubs in their hands; sometimes they may be dispensed with also.

The figure of Chandeśvara should be fashioned according to the madhyama or adhama-dasa-tāla vidhi as is given in Pratimālakshana or instructions given for the making of images; different descriptions are found in the agamas for making the image of Chandesvara. In the first instance, we see it stated that it might be sculptured as seated upon a padmāsana; its look should be terrific, as if fire would burst out of its face; the colour of Chandēśvara should be jet black and there must be a sarpayajñopavita on its body. The head should be adorned with a jatā-makuta, in which there should be the crescent of the moon, as in the case of Siva. Chandeśvara, according to this description, should have four faces, four arms and twelve eyes. In the right hands there should be the akshamālā and the triśūla and in the left hands the tanka and the kamandalu.

A second description of the image of Chandeśvara is as follows. The complexion of this deity should be conch-white; there should be three eyes and four arms and in the jatā-makuta the crescent

moon. The figure of the deity should be seated in the $v\bar{i}r\bar{a}sana$ posture and should carry in its back hands the dhanus called the $Pin\bar{a}ka$ and the $b\bar{a}na$ called the $Am\bar{o}gha$, while the front hands should be kept in the varada and abhaya poses.

According to the third description, Chandesyara may be represented as either standing or sitting, with only a pair of arms but with three eyes. The colour of the body is here also required to be inky-black. As in the other cases there should be the jatā-makuta on the head. If the figure is made a seated one, the right leg should be hanging below the seat and the left leg should be bent and rested upon the seat. The left hand may either be placed on the left thigh or held in the varada pose. In the right hand there may be a tanka; or both hands may carry tankas; or both hands may be folded on the chest in the anjali pose. Or, the figure may be sculptured as seated in the utkutikāsana posture with the head slightly bowed down as in deep sorrow, but with a face full of peace.

In the fourth mode of representing Chandeśvara, he must be sculptured as having four arms three of which should be carrying the tanka, the pāśa and the śūla and the remaining one held in the abhaya pose.

CHANDESVARA.

"In the descriptions found in the works of the Simhaladeśa (Ceylon) * it is stated", so says the Kāmikāgama, "that Chaṇḍēśvara should be represented in the Kritayuga with eight arms, in the Trētāyuga with six, în the Dvāparayuga with four and in the Kaliyuga with two only. But", the same authority adds, "no such thing is mentioned in the works of the other countries".

Again, Chaṇḍēśvara may be shown singly or with his consort Dharmanīti. If his Dēvī is also sculptured, she should be adorned with all ornaments and should carry a $n\bar{\imath}l\bar{o}tpala$ in her hands. Her colour is also to be black.

The Kāraṇāgama states that Prachaṇḍachaṇḍa, Vikrāntachaṇḍa, Vibhuchaṇḍa, Vīrachaṇḍa and another whose name is not given came from the Pañchabrahmās. The stewardship of the house of Śivawas bestowed in the Kṛitayuga upon Prachaṇḍachaṇḍa, in the Trētāyuga upon Vikrāntachaṇḍa, in

^{*} This is clear evidence that there existed in Ceylon the worship not only of Buddha but of the various deities of the Hindu cults and that there existed text-books in that country also containing descriptions of images, which sometimes differed from the readings of those on the continent of India. Evidently some of those Buddha āgamas quoted by Dr. Anandakumārasami in his "Simhalese Art" belong to the category of works referred to in the Kāmikāgama.

the Dvāparayuga upon Vibhuchaṇḍa and in the Kaliyuga upon Virachaṇḍa.

In the case of paratantra Chandesvara his shrine should be facing the south and, as has been already mentioned, be situated on the north-east corner of the first prākāra of the Śiva temple. According to the Kāranāgama the paratantra Chandeśvara may have three eyes and four arms or only two eyes and two arms, be terrific in appearance, and have a jatā-makuta on the head. Of the four hands two are to be kept in the abhaya and varada poses and the remaining two should carry the pāśa and the paraśu. If however there are only two hands, one of them should be in the varada pose and the other should carry a tanka. There should be a white vajñopavita on the body which should be adorned with all ornaments also. The figure of Chandeśvara may be either standing or sitting.

Two illustrations are given on Pl. CXXXIII. The very well-executed original stone sculpture is placed in a very dark corner of the mandapa in front of the central shrine of the Siva temple at Tiruvorriyūr. It is seated in the vīrāsana posture and it carries a parasu in its right hand, the left one resting upon the left lap. There is a figure of Chandēśvara carved on the north of the central



Fig. 1. Chandəśvara (seated) Stone: Tiruvoggiyür.



Fig. 2. Chandēśvara (standing): Bronze: Marudāntanallūr.

CHANDĒŚVARA.

shrine of the Śaiva cave called Dhumar Lena in Ellora; it has been mistaken by Dr. Burgess for "Śiva as a $y \bar{o} g i$ or ascetic, with a club in his left hand, and seated on a lotus."

The second illustration is of the standing Chandesvara: it belongs to the temple at Marudantanallur. The figure has only two arms and the hands are held in the añjali pose. A ţanka rests on the left arm.

HAKTAS or devotees whose images are also enjoined to be set up for worship in temples may belong to the Brāhmana, Kshatriya, Vaiśya or the Sūdra caste; or of mixed castes; males or females; they may be āchāryas or crowned monarchs; living or dead. All that is wanted to apotheosise them is that they should be bhaktas or acknowledg-Such devotees should be worshipped ed devotees. in images. These images may be set up either in separate temples (svayam-pradhāna) or in the temples of some deity whose devotee the bhakta happens to be, as a dependent on that deity (an anga). As instances of the former may be pointed out the temple of Kannappa Nāyānar, the hunter saint, on the hill at Kālahasti; and of Kulaśēkhara Alvar at Mannarkoyil near Ambasamudram. attendant or anga class of images are found in all important temples of S. India. The well-known sixty-three (Aruvattu-mūvar) Śaiva saints and the twelve Alvars or Vaishnava saints of Dravida are seen invariably in Saiva and Vaishnava temples in S. India.

A svayam-pradhāna or independent temple of a bhakta may be constructed on the top of a hill, on the bank of a river, in vanas (gardens) and in grāmas (towns). The anga or dependent class of bhaktas are required by the āgamas to be set up near the place where flower-garlands for the use of the temple are made. The first class of images may have parivāras or attendants, while the latter should not possess any for the obvious reason, namely, that they are themselves depending upon others.

Bhaktas may be represented by anthropomorphic figures, or, in the case of Saiva bhaktas, as Sivalingas, or occasionally also in the form of Siva himself. But in the case of Vaishnava bhaktas they are generally represented as actual human beings just as they appeared when they were living. The images may be made of stone, clay, metal, wood or gems. They may be carved in half relief or in the round (ardhachitra or chitrābhāsa). They should be sculptured according to the ashta-tala measure. either as standing or as seated on a padmāsana or a simhāsana. They may be sculptured with or without a tuft of hair on their head; if they are shown with a tuft it should be neatly done up in a knot on the top of the head;

PLATE CXXXV.



Kādavarkon. Śīrālan. Śiguttondar. Queen of Kādavarkon.

A few of the Śaiva Saints: Bronze: Tiruchchengāṭṭaṅguḍi.

if they are not to possess a tuft of hair, their head should be shown as clean shaven. If the devotee is a crowned monarch or a ruling chief he should be sculptured with a kirīṭa or karaṇḍa-makuṭa on his head. The bhaktas may be made to carry in their hands any object which is generally associated with them or they may have their hands held in the añjali pose, or the attitude of worship. They may be sculptured as singing, dancing or doing pūjā. They should be adorned with all ornaments and if the bhakta is a female, she should be decked with such ornaments as are appropriate to her sex.

The following are the lists of the Saiva and Vaishnava saints of S. India:—

I. ŚAIVA SAINTS.

No.	Name.	Caste.	Occupation.	Place of birth
1	Tirujñānasamban- dha.	Brāh- maņa.	Temple priest.	Shiyāli (Tan- jore).
2	Tillai Brāhmaņas	Do.	Do.	Chidambaram
3	Kalaya-nāyanār	Do.	Do.	Tirukkadavur
4	Muruga-nāyanār	Do.	1	Tiruppugalūr.
5	Rudra-Pasupati	Do.	1	Talaiyûr.
6	Sirappuliyar	Do.		
7	Gananāthar	Do.		
8	Pūśalār	Do.		
9	Chanděsar	Do.	! !	Śēyñalur.
10	Somāsimāranār	Do.		
11	Naminandiyar	Do.		Emapperar.

No.	Name.	Caste.	Occupation.	Native place.
12	Appūdiyadigaļ	Brāh-		Tingaļūr.
		maņa.		PT 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
13	Nilanakkar	Do.		Tiruchchātta-
14	Sundaramūrti	Do.		maṅgai. Tìruveṇṇai- nallūr.
15	Pugalttuņaiyār	Āmātya.		
16	Siguttondar	1 -		Tiruchchen- gāţţanguḍi.
17	Kō -Chchengannan	Crowned		
		monarch.		
18	Pugalchchölar	1 1		
19	Arunmāniyār			
20	Idangaliyar			
21	Nedumāran		Į	
22	Sēramānperumāļ	Do.		Tiruvañjaik-
23	Narasingamunaiya-	Ruling		kalam. Ruling with
	raiyar.	Chief.		Tirukkova-
		(Ksha-		lūr as his
	***	triya).		capital.
24	Kúrruvar	1 !		
25	Kalar-chingar			
26 27	Meypporuļār	D- 1		
28	Aiyadigal Kāraikkālammaiyār		1	Kāraikkāl.
29	Mürtinäyanär		1	Madurai.
30	Kalikkāmaņār	-	1	madurai.
31	Amarnīdiyār	1 = -		Palaiyārai.
32	Iyarpagai			Kāvirippum- paţţiņam.
33	Műrkkanāyanār	Vellāla.	1	Saiditiarr.
34	Seruttuņaiyār	1	1	
	Vāyilār	Do.	į	
	Kötpuliyār	Do.		
37	Śaktiyār	Do.		
38	Arivāttāyaņār	Do.	İ	Kanamangai.
	Ilaiyāngudimāranār	Do.		Iļaiyāngudi.

No.	Name.	Caste.	Occupation.	Native place.
40	 Śākkiyar	Vellāļa.		
41	Māṇakkañjārar			Kañjanur.
42	Viran-mindar			-
43		· Do.		Tiruchcheng- ungur.
44	Ēyarkön-Kalikkā- manār.	Do.		Perumanga- lam.
45	Tirunävukkaraśu (Appar).	Do.		Tiruvāmūr.
46	Tirumular	Cowherd.		Sattanur.
47	Āṇāyar	Do.		Mangalavur.
48	Tirunilakandar	Potter.		Chidambaram (Tillai).
49	Tirunīlakaņdattu Pāņan.	Pāṇaṇ.		
50	Atibattanāyaņār	Fisher- man.		Nãgapatanan
51	Kannappa-nāyanār	Vēdan (hunter).		Kāļahasti (Uḍuppūr).
52	Ēņadināyaņār	Shāṇāṇ. (Toddy- drawer).		Eyinanûr.
53	Nēśanāyanār	Śāliyar, (weaver).		Kampili.
54	Tirunāļ a i p p ō v ā r (Nandaņār).		Field labour.	Ādaņūr.
55	Tirukkuripput t o n-	Washer- man.		Kāñchi.
56	Kaliyanār	Oil- monger.		
5 7	Kulachchiraiyār	Prime- minister		Maņamēņ kudi.
		to the Pāṇḍya king.		
58	Milalaikkurumbar	(Kurum- ban.)		Milalai.

No	Name.	Caste.	Occupation	Native place.
59 60 61	Daṇḍiyaḍigaḷ Kaṇampullar Eribattar	-[Tiruvārūr.
62 63	Kāriyār Sundaramūrti	Brāh- maṇa.		Tirunāvalūr.
	VAISHN	IAVA I	BHAKTAS	3.
No.	Name.	Caste.	Occupation	Native place.
1	Periyāļvār (Vishņu- chitta).	Brāh- maņ.	Making flower garlands.	Śrivilliputtūr.
2	Āṇḍāl (Gōdā)	Do.	Do.	Do
3	Poygaiyāļvār	Brāh- mana.	Yōgi.	Conjeevaram.
4 5	Pēyāļvār Bhūtattāļvār	Do.	Do. Do.	Mylapore. Mahābali- puram.
6	Nammāļvār (Śaṭa- kōpa).	Śūdra.	Do.	Āļvār-Tiruna-
7	Tirumangaiyālvār .	Kallar. (Robber).	(1) Waylay- ing and robbing. (2) Service to temples.	Tiruvāli.
8	Toṇḍaradippoḍiyāl- vār.	Brāh- man.	Making flower gar- lands.	Maṇḍaṅguḍi
	Tiruppāņālvār Madurakaviyāļvār .	Pāṇaṇ. Brāh- mana.	Singing. Serving. Nammālvār	Uraiyür. Tirukkölür.
	Tirumaliśaiyalvär . Kulaśēkbarāļvār	Do. Kshatri- ya.	Yōgi. Crowned monarch.	Tirumaliśai. Tiruvañjaik- kalam.

Besides the Saiva saints above enumerated, there are counted many more at the present time; that is, after that list of sixty-three was drawn up by Sundaramūrti-Nāyanār, many others of saintly nature came into being and though they could not be placed in the older list, are still held in as much esteem as the older saints. Such are, for instance, Mānikkavāchakar, Karuvūrttēvar, Kandāradittar, Tirumāligaittēvar, Śēndanār, Chēdiyarāyar, Purushottamanambi, Tiruvaliyamudanar, Punduruttikādanambi, Meykandadēvar and others. Images are set up for these persons also, along with the sixty-three; that is why we see in many Siva temples not sixty-three, but about seventy-three images of bhaktas. The number of bhaktas cannot be limited, since any number of these might be added at any time.

Similarly, in Vaishņava temples of S. India, which are almost always under the management of the Śrīvaishṇavas, are seen often more than twelve figures of saints. The additional ones are of subsequent $\bar{a}ch\bar{a}ryas$, like Rāmānuja, Maṇavāļamāmunigaļ, Vēṅkaṭanātha Dēśika, etc.

It might be observed that Kulaśēkharāļvār, a crowned monarch, has a makuṭa on his head, according to the rules laid down above (see Pl. CXXXVI). We see also that Kaṇṇappa-nāyanār

has his hair tied up in a fine knot on the crown of the head (see Pl. CXXXIV), and certain $br\bar{a}hman$ saints, with a small tuft of hair on the crown, as in the case of Vishnuchitta (Periyālvār), Tondaradippodi and Madurakavi, in our illustrations (Pl. CXXXVI).

Again, certain characteristic features mark particular saints; for instance, Apparsvāmigaļ is at once recognised by a staff, with a triangular metallic piece, at its end, intended for removing grass grown in temples; for, he had undertaken to do that service in all temples he visited (see Pl. CXXXVII, fig. 3). Tirujñānasambandha among the Śaiva (See fig., Pl. CXXXVII) and Tiruppāṇālvār among the Vaishṇava saints (Pl. CXXXVI) would easily be recognised by the cymbals they have in their hands. Tirumaṅgai, by the sword and shield; and Māṇikkavāchakar, by the book in his hands, (fig. 2, Pl. CXXXVII and Pl. CXXXVIII).

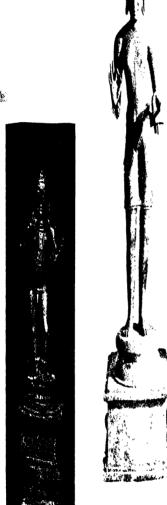
For the history of these Saiva and Vaishnava saints, the readers are referred to the *Periya-purāṇam* in Tamil.—for, this has not as yet been rendered in English by any one,—and Mr. A. Gōvindāchārya's 'Lives of Drāviḍa Saints' in English, respectively.

We learn from the writings of the Śrivaishnavas that in the days of Rāmānuja and later,



Kannappa Nāyanār: Bronze: Madras Museum.





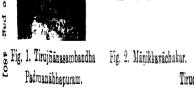








Fig. 4. Sundaramúrti: Bronze: Padmanābhapuram,

To face pag

Padmanābhapuram.

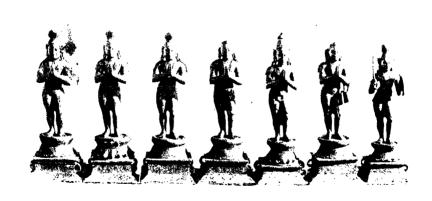
Tiruchchengodu.

TE CXXXVI.

ĀĻVĀRS OR ŚRĪVAISHŅAVA SAINTS-Bronze: Tāḍikkombu.



dhurakavi- Tirumaliśai- Tiruppā- Tirumangai- Nammālyār. ORāmānuja Garuda, yālvār. yālvār. yālvār. yalvār. yalvār. (or: Udaiyayar).



Poygaiyāļvār. Pēyāļvār. Bhūtattāļvār. Periyāļvār. Kulašēkha- Toṇḍaradip- Tirumangairāļvār. podiyāļvār. yāļvār.

BHAKTAS.

people were owning slaves and that the latter had their names tattooed on their chests in token of their condition. Some sold themselves to others as slaves in times of famine. When once they became slaves, they were bound to serve their masters with the utmost fidelity; in short, they had to become practically members of the family of their masters and personally interest themselves in the welfare of their families; in other words the slaves became the bhaktas of their masters. concrete instance of this custom might be pointed out the life-size images of the Vijayanagara kings Krishnadēvarāya and Venkatapatidēvarāya and the queens of the former, Chinnadevi and Tirumaladēvī, which are set up in the temple of Venkatēśa on the Tirumalai hill at Tirupati. These were apparently set up in their life-time as the paleography of the writing on their chests indicates. These devotees of Venkatēśa inscribed themselves as the slaves of the Lord of Tirumala and thereby bound themselves to do everything for the welfare of the temple and in testimony whereof they seem to have caused their images being set up in the temple with their names engraved on their chests, so that the images might be ever worshipping their own favourite god Venkatēśa (see Viśvakarma).

ARYA OR HARIHARAPUTRA.

ARYA OR HARIHARAPUTRA.

THE deity Ārya, Śāsta or Hariharaputra, so well known to the Drāvidas is not familiar to the inhabitants of Northern India; even in the Dravida country he is the favourite only of the Malayalam people. The country of the latter possesses as large a number of temples of Śāsta as the Tamil country has of Subrahmanya and it is an invariable rule in the Malayalam country that in every temple, be it of Siva or of Vishnu, there must be in its south-west corner a shrine for Sāsta. He is considered by them as the guardian of the land and as such eight mountain tops along the Western Ghats are surmounted by eight temples in which are set up eight images of Śāsta to protect the country on the west of the mountain ranges, inhabited by the Malayalis, from all external evils and misfortunes. In this country he is better known as Śāsta than as Hariharaputra or Ārya. In the Tamil country he is known by the name Hariharaputra or more frequently Ayyanar (a

modification of Ārya). That Śāsta should have been a very common name and the deity was perhaps once better known by that name in the Tamil country is deducible from the fact that in all examples in Grammars of declension, inflexion, etc., the subject of a sentence is Śāttan (Śāsta), just as the Sanskrit Grammarians usually employ the name of Dēvadatta. The name Śāsta or its corruption is not borne by men in the Tamil country, but one can meet with persons of that name by scores in the Malayāļam country.

This deity which is very peculiar to the Drāvida country does not appear to have been known to the region north of the Godavari. In no early Sanskrit work is the deity mentioned. Even the dictionaries do not record this name and give its origin. In the Vishnupurāna we hear that, Vishnu, seeing that there ensued a quarrel between the Devas and Asuras over the distribution of the amrita (ambrosia) obtained by churning the ocean of milk, assumed the form of a charming damsel, distributed the precious article among the Devas, the Asuras being all the while dazed by the enchanting beauty of the maiden and oblivious of the cause of their quarrel. It is in the \$\hat{S}r\bar{\chi}\$ Bhagavata that we learn, for the first time that Hara fell in love with Vishnu in his form of Mohini. From

ĀRYA OR HARIHARAPUTRA.

the union between Hara and Hari, Ārya, Śāsta or Hariharaputra is said to have been born. Suprabhēdāgama very distinctly mentions that Śāsta was born of Mōhinī, the form assumed by Vishnu for the purpose of distributing the amrita among the gods when it was churned from the milkocean, by the union with her of Hara. That this is a deity peculiarly Dravidian and has been taken into the fold of the Aryan pantheon at a later period goes without contradiction. At present Hariharaputra is treated in the Tamil country as a village deity and is mostly worshipped by the lower classes and the $p\bar{u}ja$ in the temple of Hariharaputra or Ayyanār (or Ayyanārappan) is performed by a Śūdra. The $P\bar{a}dmasa\dot{m}hit\bar{a}$ states that the $p\bar{u}ja$ in the temple of Arya should be performed by a Pāraśava: we know from other sources that a Pāraśava is an anuloma born of a Brāhmana father and a Śūdra mother. But somehow Ayyanār, like the more tāmasic forms of Dēvi such as Kāli, which are worshipped by the lower classes in the Tamil country, is made $p\bar{u}ja$ to by the Brāhmanas in Malabar.

This deity is called Sasta because he is able to control and rule over the whole world; etymologically therefore, the word means a ruler of a country, and is sometimes applied to teachers and

fathers. The Amarakosa applies the name to Buddha also. The Tamil Nighantus call him by the additional names Sātavāhana, the rider of the white elephant, Kāri, the wielder of the weapon known as sendu, the consort of Pūrana and Pushkalā, the protector of Dharma and Yōgi; they also state that the vehicle of Sasta is the elephant and the crest of his banner a cock. The names. rider of the white elephant, Yogi, the protector of Dharma coupled with the significance of Buddha applied to Śāsta in the Amarakośa incline one to conclude that Buddha as conceived and worshipped in the Tamil country was ultimately included in the Hindu Pantheon and a Puranic story invented for his origin at a later period of the history of Hindu Iconology. The name Sātavāhana is also very noteworthy as it has been assumed by a dynasty of powerful kings of the earlier centuries of the Christian era.

The descriptions of the image of Śāsta or Ārya are found given in the Amśumadbhēdāgama, the Suprabhēdāgama and the Kāraṇāgama. The figure of Śāsta should have four arms and three eyes, and a peaceful countenance; its colour should be golden yellow and it should be draped in silk garments. It must be seated upon a padmāsana. The front right and left hands should be held in the

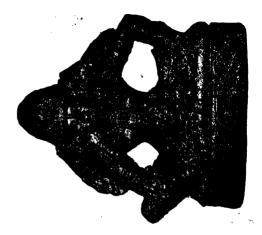
ARYA OR HARIHARAPUTRA.

abhaya and varada poses respectively and the back right and left hands should carry a khadga and a khētaka respectively. This is the description given in the Amsumadbhēdāgama. The Suprabhēdagama has a very different description altogether: it states that the figure of Śāsta should have only two arms and two eyes and a dark complexion. It should be adorned with all ornaments and a white uaiñopavita. The arms and legs should be kept folded: in the right hand there should be a crooked stick (known in Tamil as the sendu) and in the left fruits and tender leaves of plants (pallava). The body of this deity should be like that of a bhūta, with a big belly. The hair on his head should be jet black in colour. Sasta should be represented as playing with dogs. sheep and fowls. He has two wives named Madanā and Varnani; the figures of these should be sculptured one on either side of that of Sasta, with large breasts and adorned with all ornaments. To the left of Sasta there should be the figure of Damanaka—who he is, is not mentioned—of illlooking features.

The Kāraṇāgama agrees with the Amsumadbhēdāgama in taking Sāsta as the son of Mōhinī by Hara, but states, with Suprabhēdāgama, that Sāsta should have only two arms and two eyes, and a dark complexion. Śāsta should be seated on a pīṭha,

with his left leg hanging down the seat and the right one folded and rested upon the seat vertically. On the knee of this latter leg should rest the elbow of the stretched left arm. In the right hand there should be a vairadanda, which is a crooked stick (note the vajra a characteristic weapon of the Bauddha Bödhisatva). The figure of Śāsta should be of youthful and peaceful appearance. The hair of his head should be like blue-black ink and be spread out. His vehicle is the elephant as also is the crest on his banner. He should have by his side a blitheful damsel. At the end of the description, it is mentioned that the colour of Sasta might be blue, white or dark, his vehicle the bull, that he might have four arms and that the crest on his banner a cock.

The same authority states that if Arya is to be represented as a Yōgi he should be sculptured as seated in yōgāsana; if as a student of the Vēdas, he should wear a pavitra (a ring made of kuša grass) on his fingers, and wear his upper cloth on his shoulder in the upavīta fashion and be seated in the vīrāsana posture. If Sāsta is to be shown as seated in the sukhāsana fashion, the posture should be what is known as sukhāsana, the right foot of the bent right leg resting upon the thigh of the left leg which should be hanging. The gaze of Sukhāsana-Ārya should be fixed on his right foot.



Stone Tiruppa Fig. 2. Śās

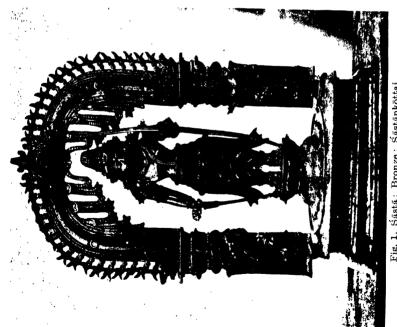


Fig. 1. Śāstā: Bronze: Śāstānkottai.

の 大田



Fig. 2. Śāstā: Bronze: Tiruppālatturai.



ARYA OR HARIHARAPUTRA.

Four photographs are given in illustration of the images of Sasta. Fig. 2. Pl. CXXXIX is the photograph of an image to be found in the Siva temple at Tirupparaivāru in N. Travancore. This image is seated with its right leg bent and rested in a vertical position and the left leg bent and rested in a horizontal position on the seat. The right hand of the figure is in the varada pose and rests upon the right thigh; the left arm which is slightly bent is made to rest upon the left thigh. The image is adorned with all kinds of ornaments. This is the Vîrāsana-Ārva. The second photograph fig. 2, Pl. CXL is of a bronze image belonging to the temple at Tiruppalatturai in the Tanjore district. This image is also seated in the vīrāsana posture, with his left arm, which is stretched out, resting upon the knee of the left leg which is bent and kept resting vertically on the seat. The right leg is hanging down the seat which is a padmasana. The right hand is held in the kataka pose, to receive in it a sendu stick. The hair on the head of this image is spread out fanwise in a circle. The third photograph fig. 1. Pl. CXL, is of another bronze image to be found in the temple at Valuvūr also in the Tanjore district. It represents Sasta as seated upon an elephant which has on each side a double tusk unlike the mundane

elephant. The figure of Śāsta in this instance is sculptured exactly like the image of Tiruppālatturai. The fourth illustration fig. 1, Pl. CXXXIX, the original of which is enshrined in the temple at Śāstānkōṭṭai in Travancore is of a standing figure of Śāsta. Here, he is represented with a pair of arms, which carry the dhanus and bāṇa respectively and as standing erect. On the two upright posts of the highly ornamented prabhāvaļi are sculptured the two dēvīs of Śāsta, the right one of them carrying, as usual in the case of an image attended by two dēvīs, a padma and the left one a nīlōtpala flower.

KSHETRAPALA.

KSHĒTRAPĀLA.

FOR the protection of the towns and villages from evil deities and from bad men, the shrine of the Kshētrapāla should be in the northeast corner of the town or village, the image of the Kshētrapāla being set up and $p\bar{u}j\bar{a}$ offered to it systematically. It is best (uttama) for the shrine to face the west; it may face the south, but it is not very good to do so (madhyama) and to make it face the east is the worst (adhama).

The image of the Kshētrapāla should be always a nude standing one with three eyes; it may possess two, four, six or eight arms. The $s\bar{a}tv\bar{\imath}ka$ image has either two or four arms; the $r\bar{a}jasa$ six arms and the $t\bar{a}masa$ eight. In the $s\bar{a}tv\bar{\imath}ka$ form alone, the image, though it might possess side tusks should be of pacific look, whereas, in the other cases, it should be of terrific look only. Similarly, the colour of the body differs in different aspects of the Kshētrapāla; it is white if the image is a $s\bar{a}tv\bar{\imath}ka$

one; it is red if it is $r\bar{a}jasa$ and black if it is $t\bar{a}masa$.

In the case of the $s\bar{a}tv\bar{\imath}ka-m\bar{u}rti$, if the image of Kshētrapāla has only two arms, there should be the $tris\bar{\imath}ula$ in its right hand and a $kap\bar{\imath}ula$ in its left. On the other hand, if there are four arms, there must be the khadga in the back right hand, and the ghanta in the back left hand, or $s\bar{\imath}ula$ and $kap\bar{\imath}ula$ or $s\bar{\imath}ula$ and ghanta respectively. The two front hands should be held in the varada and abhaya poses.

In the case of the $r\bar{a}jasam\bar{u}rti$ the image of Kshētrapāla should carry in its three right hands the $triś\bar{u}la$, the khadga and the ghanta and in its three left hands the $kh\bar{e}taka$, the $kap\bar{a}la$ and the $n\bar{a}ga-p\bar{a}sa$. And, in the case of the $t\bar{a}masam\bar{u}rti$, there should be, in addition to the articles mentioned above, the dhanus in the additional fourth right hand and the $b\bar{a}na$ in the additional fourth left hand.

All the three aspects of the Kshētrapāla should have the hair on the head standing erect all round the head and of blazing red colour; the figure must be standing erect (samabhanga) on a padmapīṭha and be adorned with different kinds of snake ornaments. As has been observed above, nudity is the most characteristic feature in all these images. Such is

KSHĒTRAPĀLA.

the description contained in the Amsumadbhēdā-gama.

The Suprabhēdāgama and the Kāranāgama have each some slight variations in their description of Kshētrapāla. The former authority mentions that the image of Kshētrapāla should be adorned with a naga-yajñopavita on its body and a garland of skulls on the head; that the eyes should be circular in shape and that if the image has four arms, there should be the trisūla and the khadga in the right hands and the kapāla and the khētaka in the left hands; if there are six arms, in the additional right hand there should be a nagapasa and in the additional left hand the tomara (a weapon); and if there are eight arms, together with the articles mentioned above, the additional right hand should carry a damaru and the additional left one the khatvānga.

The Kāraṇāgama agrees with the above descriptions in all details except in regard to the articles held by the image which has eight arms; in this case, according to this authority, there should be in seven out of the eight hands the kapāla, the śūla, the ghaṇṭā, the pāśa, agni, the ṭaṇka and the khaṭvāṇga and the remaining hand should be held in the abhaya pose.

Aghōraśivāchārya in his Vighnēśvara-pratishthāvidhi, gives a dhyāna-ślōka in which the dog is said to be the vehicle of Kshētrapāla.(1) The Tamil Nighantus agree with this authority in this respect; the Pingala-nighantu distinctly mentions that Kanchuka, Kari, Mukta, Nirvani, Siddha, Kapali, Vatuka and Bhairava are the other names of Kshētrapāla. From this it will be evident that the so-called Kshētrapāla is no other than Bhairava described elsewhere and therefore need not have been treated here in a separate chapter; but since the agamas deal with this aspect of Siva, which is said to be his one-ten-thousandth part, under a separate head and in a separate chapter, the arrangement of the agamas is here followed strictly (See figs. 1 and 2, Pl. CXLI).

(1) दंष्ट्रिणं चोप्ररूपश्च यज्ञरक्षाधिकारिणम् । श्वानवाईं ज्वलत्केशं क्षेत्रपालमहं भजे ॥



Fig. 1. Kshētrapāla: Stone: Ajmere: Merwara.



Fig. 2. Kshötrapāla: Stone Haļebīdu.



Brahmā: Bronze: Madras Museum.

BRAHMA.

BRAHMĀ.

HE history of Brahmā has incidentally been given here and there in the first volume of this work as also in a previous portion of the present It has already been stated that Brahmā was born in a golden egg and was therefore known as Hiranyagarbha; that he sprang from the waters and the ether; that he took the form of a boar and lifted up the earth from the ocean; that he took the avatar of a fish; that he was born from the lotus that issued from the navel of Vishnu: that he was the father of Daksha and other Prajapatis (patriarchs), that he disputed the superiority of Vishnu over himself and that when, in connection with the dispute, Siva appeared between them in the form of a pillar of fire, he (Brahmā) went up to search for its upper end and failed to do so; that he was born to the rishi Atri and his wife Anasūya as one of the aspects of Dattātrēya; that he served as a charioteer of Siva when the latter

attacked the Tripurāsuras; and that he acted as purōhita (officiating priest) in the marriage of Siva and also of Subrahmaṇya; and many other things have also been mentioned about him.

It is well-known that Brahma (who is to be carefully distinguished from Brahma in the neuter gender) is a member of the later Hindu Trinity: but he is not held now in such great importance as the other two members of the Trinity. No temples are dedicated for his exclusive worship, nor is there any sect or class owing special and exclusive allegiance to him; in other words, there is no Brahmā cult as we have the Vaishnava and the Saiva cults with a large number of adherents, ever quarrelling over the superiority of their own particular sect or god. Hence it is believed by some people that Brahmā is offered no pūjā on earth now, and is not worshipped at all. This opinion is far from the truth. As has been elsewhere remarked, there exists (and should exist), no temple which has not got all the three members of the Trinity, be it a Siva's temple or Vishņu's. The niche on the northern wall of the central shrine of the Vishnu's or Siva's temple should contain an image of Brahmā and must receive daily $p\bar{u}j\bar{a}$. He is one of the most important of the parivara-dēvatās of the first prākāra of a Vishņu

BRAHMĀ.

or Siva temple. Nor are instances of a separate temple dedicated exclusively to Brahmā wanting in India, though they are very few and far between. Even such a very late production on images and temples like the $R\bar{u}pamandana$ has got a complete description of a temple of Brahmā and mentions its $pariv\bar{a}ra-d\bar{v}vatas$, the $dv\bar{a}rap\bar{a}lakas$ etc., facts which clearly indicate that the building of separate temples for Brahmā had not yet become unknown. Elaborate descriptions of the images of Brahmā are found in almost all works of authority.

The Rupamandana says that the four peaceful looking faces of Brahmā are symbolic of the four Vēdas, the four Yugas, and the four Varnas. Formerly Brahmā had five heads, but one of them was cut off by Siva. The four heads should be respectively facing the four quarters. Brahmā should have four arms; he may be standing, seated on either a padmāsanā or a hamsa (swan). The Silparatna mentions another seat called the lambakūrchāsana for Brahmā; the phrase literally means a seat composed of long grass; it perhaps is meant to indicate a seat or mat made of grass. he is to be represented as seated, he should be shown in the yoqasana posture; if standing, then on a padma-pitha. The complexion of Brahmā should be chrome-yellow and the colour of his eyes a

mixture of red and yellow (orange). On his head should be a jatā-makuta and he should be adorned with all ornaments; there should be on his chest a white yajñōpavīta. His body should be covered with a coat of white sandal paste and he should be wearing a garland of white flowers. A katisūtra (or waist-band) should go round the loins. The undergarments should consist of white clothes and the upper portion of the body should be covered with a deer's skin worn in the upavīta fashion. There should be golden or ruby kundalas in the ears. The Suprabhēdāgama states that the colour of jatās on his head should be of red colour and the Silparatna and the Vishnupurana would have the colour of Brahmā white and crimson respectively. The hands of Brahma may carry the following articles or may be held in the following poses :--

- (1) There may be the akshamālā and the $k\bar{u}rcha$ (a handful of $ku\dot{s}a$ grass) in the right hands and $ku\dot{s}a$ and kamandalu in the left hands; or
- (2) the sruk and the sruva in the right hands and the $\bar{a}jya\text{-}sth\bar{a}li$ (ghee-pot) and kusa grass in the left ones; or
- (3) the front two hands may be held in the abhaya and varada poses the back hands carrying



Fig. 1. Brahmā: Stone: Tiruvorgiyūr.



Fig. 2. Brahmā: Stone: Madras Museum.

BRAHMA.

the akshamālā and the kamaṇḍalu (See Pl. CXLII); or

- (4) the front right hand may be placed with its palm facing below on the palm of the front left hand which is facing above and both resting upon the crossed legs; and the back hands carrying, as in the former case, an akshamālā and a kamaṇ-dalu; or
- (5) the front right hand may be in the varada pose, the back right hand carrying a sruva and the back left hand a sruk and the front left hand a kamandalu (See fig. 2, Pl. CXLIII); or
- (6) the front right hand should keep an akshhmālā, the back right hand a sruk, the back left hand a pustaka (book) and the front left hand a kamandalu.

The Vishnupurāṇa requires that Brahmā's eyes should be closed as in the attitude of dhyāna or meditation and the Rūpamaṇḍana prescribes a beard for him. The former authority also adds that he should be seated in a chariot drawn by seven swans. To the right and left of Brahmā should be his consorts Sarasvatī and Sāvitrī respectively. Their persons should be adorned with all ornaments and they must be naturally also very beautiful; or, it is enough to represent

Sāvitrī alone with Brahmā seated on his left side or on his left lap. According to the Éilparatna there ought to be four Vēdas and the ājya-sthāli placed in front of Brahmā and he should be surrounded on all sides by rishis.

The Rūpamaṇḍana gives the following description of Sāvitrī; she should have four faces and four arms; in the hands she should carry an akshamālā, a book, a padma and a kamaṇḍalu. She is a deity who is meant to bestow all good to the Śrōtriya Brāhmaṇas.

In a temple exclusively dedicated to Brahmā, there should be set up in the central shrine that aspect of his, named Viśvakarma. In this form Brahmā has, as usual, four heads and four arms; in his hands there should be the akshamālā, a book, a bundle of kuśa grass (?) and a kamanḍalu; and he should be seated upon a swan (See Pl. CXLIV). The following parivāra-dēvatas are required to be set up in the eight quarters beginning from the east and going round clockwise, namely, Ādiśēsha, Gaṇēśa, the Mātrikās, Indra, Jalaśāyi, Pārvatī and Rudra, the Navagṇahas and Lakshmī respectively. Below is given a table mentioning the names of the Dvārapālakas of the temple of Brahmā and the articles held by them in their hands:—



BRAHMA.

Name.	3 7	Objects held in the				
	Right h	ands.	Left b	ands.		
1	Satya	Padma	Sruk	Pustaka	Daņda	
2		Pustaka	Danda	Padma	Sruk	
3	Priyodbhava	Akshamālā	Padma	Agama (Pustaka)	Daṇḍa	
4	Yajña	Danda	Agama	Sruk	Kavacha	
5	Vijaya	Akshamālā		Khētaka	Danda	
6	Yajñabhadra	Do.	Do.		Do.	
7	Sarvakāmika	Do.	Pāśa	Ankuśa	Do.	
8		Danda	Ankuśa	Pāśa	Padma	

All these eight Dvārapālakas should be represented as of terrific nature and with beards. There should be makuṭas on their heads. A large number of rishis also with moustaches and jaṭas, carrying in their hands the akshamālā and the kamaṇḍalu, should be seated in the temple of Brahmā and be meditating upon him.

Nine photographs are given in illustration of the images of Brahmā; the originals belong to the various parts of India and are of different varieties; they exhibit the general natural characteristics of the country to which each belongs. Of these, the picture on Pl. CXLIV, is that of Brahmā found in the Śiva temple at Aihoļe in the Bijāpūr district of the Bombay Presidency. Brahmā is here seated upon a padmāsana with his left leg

hanging and the right one kept bent and supported on the seat. He has in his front right hand an akshamālā, in the back right hand a pāśa (?), in the back left hand a kamandalu and the front left hand is kept in the varada pose. He wears jatamakutas on his heads and has an yajñopavīta, katisūtra and other ornaments. To the right and left are two women (whose arms alone are visible in the photograph) carrying flower garlands held over the head of Brahma; probably they represent the goddesses Sarasvati and Sāvitri. At the base of the seat and on the left is seated a rishi with his hands held in the anjali pose (these alone are visible in the picture) and correspondingly on the right is a hāmsa (whose tail, one wing and one leg alone are visible in the photograph).

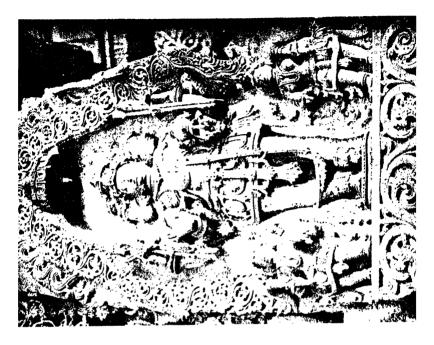
The second photograph, (Pl. CXLV), is that of a sculpture to be found in Sopāra in the Thāṇa district of the same Presidency. It is a standing figure of Brahmā. As in other pieces of sculpture, this one also has a pointed beard for the middle face only. On the head are jaṭāmakuṭas and a yajñōpavīta graces his body; there are also the kaṭisūtra and other ornaments. In the right front hand of the image is held apparently a lotus; in the back right hand, is the sruk, in the back left hand a kūrcha and in the front left hand



Brahma: Stone: Aihole.



Brahmā: Stone: Sopāra, Thana District.







Right view.



Front view.



Back view.



Brahmā: Bronze: Karachi Museum, Sind.

BRAHMA.

kamandalu. On either side of the figure of Brahmā stands a female figure, apparently carrying in their hands bundles of kuśa grass. To the left of Brahmā is his vehicle, the swan, and to the right a brahmachārin boy. Here, the figure of Brahmā has a big belly, which is bound up, with a udarabandha. Fig. 2, Pl. CXLIII is exactly similar to the Sopāra sculpture, but belongs to the Chālukya-Hoysala style.

The illustration, fig. 1, (Pl. CXLVII), comes from the Nāgēśvarasvāmin temple at Kumbhakōṇam. It is almost like the Sopāra figure; the points of difference being that the central face has not got a beard; the front right hand is in the abhaya pose and the back right carries ana kshamālā; the back left hand has a kamaṇḍalu and the front left hand is resting upon the thigh (kaṭyavalambita hāsta). The workmanship is excellent and the effect is very pleasing.

The next plate, (Pl. CXLVIII) contains the photographs of the front, back and the side views of a very beautiful figure of Brahmā; they were supplied to me by the Superintendent of Archæology of the Western Circle. This figure of Brahmā is peculiar in that it has only two arms instead of four as required by the $\bar{a}gamas$: the right one of these is held bent with the palm turned inwards. What

this hand-pose indicates is not plain. The other arm is also bent and is carrying a kamandalu, whose neck alone now remains in the sculpture. On the heads are jaṭāmakuṭas and the underwear is a fine cloth whose folds and creases are beautifully arranged by the artist. On the left shoulder is thrown in an artistic manner a deer-skin, the head and forelegs of the deer being well visible in the side view. On the whole this piece of old sculpture is an excellent specimen of the art of India.

The next illustration (Pl. CXLIV) is also from Aihole. Brahmā is seated in the centre on a swan. He has in his hands an akshamālā, a lotus (?), the kūrcha and a kamaṇḍalu. Surrounding him are rishis, three on either side, a young boy is taking lotus flowers in his hands to Brahmā and another is seen on the top right hand corner of the panel. The rishis are here represented as being very emaciated presumably by reason of their austerities. The photograph next reproduced is that of an image of Brahmā to be found in the Madras Museum. It belongs to the Chālukya-Hoysaļa School and is a standing image, carrying in its hands an akshamālā, sruva, pāša and kamaṇḍalu. Here all the faces of Brahmā have pointed beards.

The original of the next photograph, fig. 2, Pl., CXLVII, is in the Hoysaļēśvara temple at Haļebīdu

BRAHMA.

and is of the later Hoysala period. It is also a standing figure, under a very artistically and delicately carved umbrella and prabhāvaļi and ornamented with beautifully executed ornaments. It carries in its hands an akshmālā, a pāśa the sruk and the sruva and a kamaṇḍalu. On either side of Brahmā stands a woman carrying a chāmara (chauri); perhaps they represent Sarasvatī and Sāvitrī.

In the Madras Museum is preserved a beautiful bronze image of Brahmā seated under a prabhāvaļi, whose photograph is reproduced in Pl. CXLII; this image has kirīṭamakuṭas instead of jaṭāmakuṭas on the heads. The front right hand is held in the abhaya pose and the front left hand in the varada pose; while the back right hand carries an akshamālā and the back left hand a kamaṇḍalu. Bronze images of Brahmā are very rare and especially the one like the Madras Museum image, which is an utsava-vigraha, is met with very rarely, if at all. This image clearly points to the existence of Brahmā worship, even with grand festivals and processions, as would appear to be unmistakably evidenced by this utŝava-vigraha.

The next illustration, fig. 1, Pl. CXLIII, is from the temple at Tiruvorriyūr. The original is found in the niche in the north wall of the shrine

of Gauļēśvara in the Śiva temple at that place. It belongs to the latter part of the eleventh century A. D. and does not differ from the Kumbhakōṇam image.

The last illustration, Pl. CXLIX, is the reproduction of the photograph of the figure of Brahmā found in the north niche of the central shrine of the Śiva temple at Tiruvadi. In its back right hand, is the akshamālā; the front right one seems to have been held in the abhaya pose; the back left hand and the front left one are carrying the kamandalu and a book respectively. It is one of the finest pieces of sculpture of Southern India.

A CCORDING to Hindu mythology, the eight quarters of the universe are governed by the eight guardian deities beginning with Indra and hence these eight deities are known by the name of Dikpālakas. These deities are:—

- 1. Indra, the lord of the east,
- 2. Agni, the Lord of the south-east,
- 3. Yama, of the south,
- 4. Nirruti, of the south-west,
- 5. Varuna, of the west,
- 6. Vāyu, of the north-west,
- 7. Kubēra, of the north and
- 8. Īśāna, of the north-east.

It might be noticed that all these eight deities held prominent positions in the Vēdic period, long before Vishņu and Śiva of the modern Trinity, became supreme in Hindu mythology; and the former are now obliged to be content with the more modest situation of the guardianship of the

quarters of the universe. It therefore becomes necessary to trace the history of the degradation, so to speak, of these deities from the exalted positions held by them during the Vēdic times.

INDRA.

The word Indra, is derived from Indha, meaning kindler says the Śatapatha-Brāhmana. In the Rig $v\bar{e}da$ he is distinctly mentioned as one born without a fellow: (tvam anapir Indra janushasanadasi) and as one without a rival (asatrur Indra jajñishē). the Taittiriya samhitā Indra is seen contesting his supremacy with Vishnu, the Yajñapurusha. The same Śatapatha-Brāhmana mentions that Indra. Agni and Sūrya strove hard to secure the supreme positions among the gods and succeeded: this statement gives us an insight into the origin of the Trimurtis of the later times. In the Rig-vēda Indra is described as the wielder of the vaira (or iron thunderbolt), encompassing the sky and the waters, and reaching up to heaven and is said to have fixed the earth, the luminaries, propped up the sky and so on, and that these acts were all done under the exhibarating influence of the drink quaffed off from three cups. Though praised as unequalled by other gods or mortals, Indra is not a self-existent being but was born of a mother (Rig- $v\bar{e}da$. x 134, 1).

It has already been stated that the vajra was shaped for Indra by Tvashṭri from the bones of Dadhīcha. With the vajra he killed the asura named Vṛitra. While he, as the chief of the gods, churned the ocean of milk in company with the asuras, the white elephant named Airāvata, came out of it and this was taken for himself by Indra. The name of the wife of Indra is Indrāṇī or Śachi. In the Mahābhārata, Indra is said to be the father of Arjuna and to have a thousand eyes (or yōnis) spread all over his body because he seduced Ahalya, the wife of the rishi Gautama. He is also classed, as we know, as one of the twelve Ādityas.

It is thus seen how Indra, one of the supreme gods of the Vēdic period, deteriorated into the chief of the minor gods, the leader of the army of the gods and finally into one of the guardian deities of the eight regions. He was receiving from the human beings some sort of worship on earth, but Krishna was the first to put a stop to it. It was on this occasion that Indra caused havoc in Gōkula by sending down torrents of rain and it was also then that Krishna protected the cowherds and their belongings by lifting up the Gōvardhana mountain. In spite of Krishna's protest against the worship of Indra, it was still existing in the 7th to the 10th centuries of the Christian era.

The Śilappadigāram, that remarkable gem of dramatic epic of the Tamil language, has a chapter describing how the annual festival of Indra was celebrated in Kāvirippūm-paṭṭinam, the metropolis of the Chōlas: it states that the festival began on the Paurṇimā of the solar month Vaiśākha and was continued for twenty-eight days. The date of this work has been determined to be the middle of the eighth century A.D. In an inscription belonging to the reign of Parāntaka Chōla I to be found in Toṇḍamānārrūr near Kalahasti, mention is made of the details of the arrangements made for celebrating the festival for Indra. The custom of offering pūjā, and a fortiori of celebrating festivals, to Indra does not obtain at the present day.

The Vēdic deity Indra plays also an important part in the Buddhist and Jaina religious lore. The description of Śakra, as given on p. 78 of Beal's Catena of Buddhist Scriptures is almost exactly the same as that given in Hindu works.

As has been already stated, Indra is the lord of the eastern direction and therefore the image of the deity is to be placed on the eastern side, when a group of the Dikpālakas is set up. The places where such a group is generally placed in a Hindu temple are the ceiling of the front mandapa, the eight corners of one of the upper-storeys of the

vimāna if it has more storeys than one, and, if the temple has more than one $pr\bar{a}k\bar{a}ra$, in one of them.

The description of the image of Indra, as also of the other Dikpālakas is contained in almost all the āgamas and in the Bṛihat-saṁhiṭā and Vishṇu-dharmōttara. It is stated in the Aṁśumadbhēdā-gama that the colour of the image of Indra should be dark and that it should have two eyes and two arms; the image should possess very handsome features and be adorned with the kirūṭa, kuṇḍalas, hāra, kēyūra and other ornaments and be draped in red garments (delicate textured Chinese cloths?). Indra should carry in his right hand the śakti and in the left the aṅkuśa. The neck of the figure of Indra should be thick and the belly rather big; the image might be sitting or standing upon a siṁhā-sana or be seated upon his elephant, the Airāvata.

To the left of the figure of Indra should be seated that of his consort Indrani, decorated with all ornaments and carrying an utpala flower in the hand, and the features should be those of a gay and joyful young woman. On either side of this celestial pair should be represented two Gandharva women waving multicoloured chāmaras.

Some of the other authorities have practically the same description but differ in stating that the articles held in the hand by Indra are the vajra

and ankuśa or a nīlōtpala flower; while the others state that the colour of Indra should be white and that he should have a third eye lying horizontally in the middle of the forehead and four arms,—one of the right hands of which is to carry the vajra, the other right hand a padma, while one of the left arms should be passed round the figure of Indrānì as in embracing and the remaining left hand should carry the ankuśa.

Indrāṇī should be of the colour of gold and be clad in blue garments. She should have two arms of which one should be embracing Indra and the other hand should carry a santāna-mañjari. The Vishṇudharmōttara adds that she should be seated upon the left lap of herlord.

The elephant Airāvata should have four tusks, two on either side.

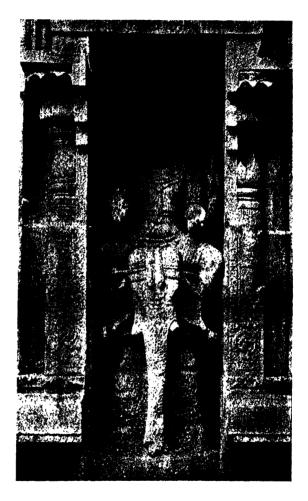
Two photographs are reproduced in illustration of the description of the figure of Indra. The first figure Pl. CL, is to be found in Chidambaram. Indra is seated upon his Airāvata and has four arms, the front two hands are in the abhaya and varada poses and the back hands carry the ankusa and the vajra. The second one, fig. 1, Pl. CLI, is seated on a bhadrapīṭha and has four arms. The front right hand is kept in the varada pose and holds in it an akshamālā; the front left hand



Fig. 1. Indra: Stone:



Fig. 2. Vayu: Stone: Chidambaram.



Indra: Stone: Chidambaram.



Brahmā: Stone: Tiruvadi,

carries a kamaṇḍalu and the back right and left hands hold the aṅkuśa and the vajra respectively. The head is adorned with a jaṭāmakuṭa and a number of necklaces and an yajñōpavita adorns the chest.

AGNI.

Agni was also a very important deity in the Vēdic age and with Indra and Sūrya formed the Triad of that period. As with Indra this principalldeity came, in course of time, to occupy a very minor place in the Hindu Pantheon. He was the most adorable to all hotris, he it was who knew the proper seasons to worship the gods with oblations, he was the medium through whom the gods received their share of offerings and he was believed to be concealing himself in waters or plants. He was the lord of the house, the resplendent guest of the house and is friendly to man. He was also a terror to the rākshasas and uātudhānas, whom he crushed between his iron teeth. His birth is accounted for in various ways. He is said to have been brought down from the sky, generated by Indra between two clouds, by Dyaus and in the waters. He has a triple existence, namely, as fire on earth, as lightning in the atmosphere and as the sun in the sky and that the sun entered into him at night and emerged out of him

at dawn. Agni was actually generated in the Vēdic age by the rubbing of one piece of wood with another vigorously: the lower piece was called the araṇi and the child thus born, that is, the fire, was found to consume its own mother, the wood. The description of Agni as he was conceived by the Vēdic bards is that he had two heads, four horns, three feet and seven arms.

Later on Agni is identified definitely with Rudra and Siva and is therefore considered to be the father of Kārttikēya. He becomes the destroyer among the later trinity and he is also considered to be capable of conferring blessings upon humanity; truly does Agni (fire) destroy everything if not handled properly and is therefore a source of damage to man; also he is an excellent friend of man conferring the boon of removing all obnoxious matter, perishing or decaying matter by burning them down and rendering the surroundings of human dwellings clean and healthy. At present Agni occupies a minor position as the medium or agency for conveying the offerings, made through him, to gods. His wife is Svāhā.

We have a fine description of Agni of the later period given in the *Harivamsa*. There he is represented as draped in black clothes, has the smoke for his standard and head-gear and carries a flaming

spear. His chariot is drawn by horses of red colour and the winds are the wheels of his chariot. He has a ram as his pet animal and he is more often shown as riding this animal instead of in a chariot as described above. The following is the $\overline{A}gamic$ description of Agni:

Agni should be of red colour, with four arms and three eyes and the hair or jata of the head which should also be of red colour, standing on end and forming a sort of prabhāmandala. He should be seated upon a ram. The front two hands should be held in the varada and abhaya poses, while in the back right hand there should be the sruk and in the back left hand the šakti. If he is represented as having only two arms, they should carry the sruk and sakti respectively. According to another authority. Agni should be of the colour of molten gold or the red colour of the rising sun and be clad in red garments; he should have also moustaches and a yajñōpavīta. In his hands he should keep the akshamala and the kamandalu. Where he is represented as possessing four arms, the Vishnudharmottara states, he should carry in his right hands the flames of fire (jvālās) and the triśūla and in one of the left hands the akshamālā, while the remaining left hand should be embracing his wife Svāhā. It also adds that Agni should have four

sharp tusks and that his chariot should be drawn by four parrots and that the banner on it should be the smoke $(dh\bar{u}mak\bar{e}tu)$. The driver of the chariot of Agni is Vāyu. His consort Svāhā should be clothed in red garments, be smeared with kunkuma (saffron paste) and be adorned with $m\bar{a}tra$ (?) and be carrying a $ratna-p\bar{a}tra$ in her hand (that is, a vessel containing gems or one set with gems).

According to a third authority the colour of Agni should be yellow like that of Brahmā and he should also be represented like Brahmā with golden coloured jaṭās and eyes of yellow colour: he is to be carrying in his hands the akshamālā and the śaktiyāyudha and be seated upon a seat known as the arddha-chandrāsana.

Two illustrations of the figure of Agni are given on Pls. CLII and figure 2, CLIII. The first figure is found in the Siva temple at Kandiyūr in Travancore. It has two heads which are of the goat, seven arms and three legs. Of the seven arms four are on the right side and three on the left. The second figure belongs to the Siva temple at Chidambaram and is almost similar to the first figure. Instead of the faces being those of goats, as in the first figure, they are human in this case and a bull (not a ram as required by the agamas) is sculptured behind Agni as his vehicle.



Agni: Stone: Kandiyûr (Travancore).



Fig. 1. Yama: Stone: Chidambaram.



Fig. 2. Agni: Stone: Chidambaram.

YAMA OR VAIVASVATA.

Yama is also a deity of some celebrity of the Vēdic period. In the Rigvēda he is mentioned as the son of Vivasvat and of Saranvū, the daughter of Tvashtri, with a twin sister named Yami. This sister of his importuned him to become her husband, but he successfully resisted the incestuous offer. He was the first man who died, reached the other world and showed others the path to that world. He guides other men thither, and assembles them in a house which is secured to them for ever. He is, however, nowhere in the Vedic period, represented as a punisher of sins; nevertheless he is still an object of terror. He has two dogs each with four eyes and wide nostrils which guard the road to this last abode of the mortals. In one place he is actually identified with death.

In the later day mythology he is reduced to the situation of the guardian of the region of the deceased, and, as the presiding deity of the place, he is invested with the powers of appraising the quality and quantity of the sin committed by each soul and meting out proportioned punishments: as the dispenser of justice he is also known as Dharmarāja. He is said to be the father of Dharma, the eldest of the five Pāṇḍavas. The

following description of the image of Yama occurs in the Sanskrit authorities:

Yama should be of dark colour, resembling the rain-cloud, with two arms, fire-coloured eyes and sharp side-tusks. He should be adorned with a kirīta-makuta and other ornaments, a red flower garland and be covered over with red sandal-paste and draped in red garments. He may be seated either on a simhāsana or on a he-buffalo. His hands should bear a khadga and a khētaka or a fruit and tender leaves or daṇḍa and pāśa.

On either side of Yama should be standing Mṛityu and Samhitā, with terrific faces and of dazzling blue and red colours respectively. Besides these there should be also two women waving chāmaras on either side of Yama. In front of Yama should be standing two Brāhmaṇas called Dharma and Adharma, as also at the door, Chitragupta and Kālī, all clothed in red garments. Yama should be surrounded by the dēvas, asuras, dharmis (those who have done good acts) and pāpis (sinners) ever worshipping him.

The Vishnudharmottara states that the colour of Yama's garments is golden yellow and that, seated on his left lap, there should be his consort $Dh\bar{u}m\bar{o}rn\bar{a}$ whose complexion is that of the $n\bar{\imath}l\bar{o}t$ -pala flower. Yama has four arms, while his consort

has only two. In his right hand Yama keeps the danda and the khadga and in the left hand a flaming trisūla and the akshamālā. The right arm of Dhūmōrnā is to be passed behind Yama in embrace with the left hand bearing a pomegranate fruit. On the right side stands Chitragupta dressed like the Westerners (āpīchyavēsha); he is to be of fine looks and to carry in his right hand a stile and in the left a palm leaf for recording the acts of the mortals. To the left of Yama stands Kāla of terrific appearance and armed with the pāśa.

The figure of Yama whose photograph is given on Pl. CLIII is found in the Siva temple at Chidambaram. It has two arms; the right hand carries a pāśa and the left a gada. There is a small karanḍamakuṭa on the head and a number of ornaments on the person. His vehicle, a bull, is standing behind him.

NIRRUTI.

Nirruti is also a deity of the Vedic period; though mention is made of this deity in the Rigvēda, neither the Vedic nor later literature throws much light on it. In the dictionaries Nirruti is said to be Alakshmi, (Jyēshṭhādēvi), a rākshasa, etc. In later mythology Nirruti is made the guardian of the south-western region of the universe and an elaborate description of this

divinity is given in the agamas and other authoritative works.

Nirruti is said to be of blue colour, with a large body draped in vellow garments and seated either on a bhadrapītha, a lion or riding on the shoulders of a man. (1) The Vishnudharmottara states that he must be seated on an ass, bearing a danda in his hand. He should have a terrific appearance with ill-looking eyes, gaping mouth, exposing teeth and side tusks, and the hair on the head standing on end. However, he should be adorned with all ornaments and with garlands composed of all flowers and be surrounded by Rākshasas and seven Apsaras women. He should have two arms; in the right hand there should be a sword and in the left one a shield. According to the Vishnudharmottara Nirruti has four consorts named Dēvī, Krishņāngī, Krishņāvadanā and Krishnapāśa and these should also be with him. The Apsaras ladies surrounding Nirruti should be clothed with silk garments, and should be of handsome looks, with smiling countenances, large breasts and glutials, thick thighs and slender waists; they should smear different kinds of sweet smelling scents on their bodies.

⁽¹⁾ Nara-vāhana is the characteristic vehicle of Kubēra.



Fig. 1. Kubëra: Stone: Dohad Panch Mahals.



Fig. 2. Nirruti Ahōbilam.

One illustration of Nirruti is given in fig. 2, on Pl. CLIV. Herein Nirruti is seen riding upon the shoulders of a man and carrying a danda in his right hand.

VARUNA.

Varuna was no doubt an important deity of the Vēdic period; he belonged to the triad, Indra, Varuna and Agni. He is praised often in company with Indra or Mitra as the possessor of illimitable resources and as upholding the heaven and the earth. He is the lord of the rain, the water and the sea. Except for the fact that he is the guardian of the west, he is practically overlooked in modern mythology. At the present when the rain fails he is invoked by mantras and pūjā and prayed to send down showers.

Varuna is of white colour, is draped in yellow garments and possesses a pacific look. His head should be adorned with a karanda-makuta and all other ornaments and should be wearing on his person an yajñōpavīta. He should be represented as of strong constitution and as seated or standing upon a fish or makara (a kind of aquatic animal, more mythical than real) or a crocodile. He may be represented as possessing two or four arms; if shown with two arms only, one hand should be in the varada pose and the other should

be carrying a $p\bar{a}sa$; if with four, one of the hands should be in the varada pose, while the remaining ones should carry the $p\bar{a}sa$, a snake and a kamandalu.

As usual, the Vishnudharmottara has a different description from those found in the agamas. It states that Varuna should be seated in a chariot drawn by seven hamsas; his colour is like the vaidūrya (a precious gem) and he must be draped in white garments and adorned with ornaments set with pearls and necklaces composed of the same material. He should have a slightly hanging belly and four arms. Over his head there should be a white umbrella and on his left the fish banner. In the right hands of Varuna there should be the padma and the pāśa and in the left hands the \$ankha and the ratna-patra. A very good looking consort of his should be seated on his left lap with a nīlotpala in her left hand and her right arm embracing Varuna, her lord. .

To the right and left respectively of Varuṇa should be standing the river goddesses Gaṅgā and Yamunā. Gaṅgā of moon-like white colour and possessing a pretty face should be standing on a matsya or makara, with a chāmara in one hand and a padma in the other, and Yamunā, also possessing good looks and having the colour of the

nīlotpala flower, should be standing on a tortoise with a chāmara in one hand and a nīlotpala in the other.

Varuna being the lord of the ocean he is represented in the descriptions as keeping with him the padma, the sankha and a vessel containing ratnas (or gems)—the sea being believed by the Hindus to be the repository of gems—and as being attended upon by the river goddesses.

Illustrations of the river goddesses, Ganga and Yamunā are given on Pls. CLV and CLVI. Fig. 1, Pl. CLV represents Ganga; she is standing upon a makara under the shade of a tree. Her right elbow rests upon the shoulder of a female attendant, while the left hand carries some object which is not quite clear in the photograph. Two more dwarfish attendants are on her left side. Vamunā is represented in fig. 2 on the same plate. She also stands under a tree one of whose branches she holds by her left hand. The right hand is held in the sūchi pose. She is standing upon a kūrma (tortoise). On either side of her is an attendant. Pl. CLVI is a very finely carved gate-way of a ruined temple of Siva at Kharod, in the Bilaspür district of the Central Province. On the jambs of this gate are sculptured Gangā and Yamunā; Ganga stands on the proper right and Yamuna on

*:

the proper left. They both carry pūrna-kumbha or pots full of water.

VÄYU.

Vāyu is also a Vēdic, elemental deity. His place is in the air. He is said to have Indra as his charioteer or his companion in his chariot; however, he does not occupy any very prominent place in the Vēdas. He is called the son-in-law of Tvashṭri and is reputed to be handsome looking in appearance. Maruts or winds are not associated somehow with Vāyu, though in one instance he is said to have given birth to them by the rivers of heaven.

In the later mythology he is assigned the guardianship of the north-west region of the universe. He is said, in the *Mahābhārata*, to be the father of Bhīma; as also of Hanumān. The Mādhvas believe that their Āchārya, Ānandatīrtha, is an incarnation of Vāyu.

Vāyu should be a youthful person of powerful constitution, of black colour and possessing two or four arms. His eyes must be of red colour and his garments, white. He should have a wavy-curved brow and be adorned with all ornaments. In his right hand it is stated, there should be a dhvaja (banner) and in the left a danda. It might also mean that the right hand should be held in the





Fig. 1. Gangā: Stone: Fig. 2. Yamunā: Stone: Tigova: Jabulpur District, Central Provinces.



Gate of a Temple with Ganga and Yamuna on the jambs: Stone: Kharod, Bilāspūr District, Central Provinces.

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Fig. 1. Nāga and Nāgiņi: Stone: Haļebidu. Fig. 2. Nāgiņi: Stone: Madras Museum.





 $F_{0F}, 1$. Dvārapālaka of the Siva Temple: Stone : $K\bar{a}v\bar{o}rip\bar{a}kkam$.



Fig. 2. Apsaras : Stone : Śrinivāsanallūr.

patāka-hasta pose. Some authorities prescribe the ankuša in the right hand of this deity. His hair should be dishevelled and he may be seated either on a simhāsana or on a deer; the latter is more often met with in sculptures as the vehicle of Vāyu. He should also appear to be in a haste to move very quickly. The Vishnudharmōttara states that the colour both of the body and of the garment of Vāyu should be sky-blue and that he should carry in his hands the chakra and a dhvaja. Vāyu should have his mouth open. To his left should be seated his consort.

DHANADA OR KUBĒRA.

The words Dhanada or Kubēra literally mean the giver of wealth or a person with a deformed body. The story of Kubēra who is also known by the name of Vaiśrāvaṇa is given in the Uttara-kāṇḍa of the Rāmāyaṇa thus:—Brahmā begot a mindborn son named Pulastya; the latter had a son named Gaviputra-Vaiśrāvaṇa. This Vaiśrāvaṇa left his father and joined Brahmā, who granted him, in return for his devotion to himself, immortality and lordship over riches and installed him in Lankā as his capital. Pulastya, incensed at the faithlessness of his first son, made one portion of his self be born as Viśravas, who looked with disdain upon his ungrateful brother Vaiśrāvaṇa. Vaiśrāvaṇa

wishing to pacify his father presented him with three good looking Rākshasīs named Pushpotkata, Mālini and Rākā. By Pushpotkata Pulastya had two sons Rāvana and Kumbhakarna; by Mālini, Vibhīshaņa; by Rākā, Khara and Sūrpanakhā. These later born sons of Pulastya being envious of Vaiśrāvana's prosperity practised austerities: pleased with them Brahmā conferred upon Rāvana the boon of possessing at will any number of heads and shapes, and of being invincible except by men. Having obtained these powers Ravana came to Lanka, expelled Vaiśravana and made himself the master of the place. Kubera retired to the hill Gandhamādana. Elsewhere Vaiśrāvana, Rāvaņa and others are said to be the sons of Viśravas and also that Kailasa became the abode of Kubera and that his wife was Riddhi. It is somewhat strange to hear in the Rāmāyaņa that Mahādēva went to the Kailāsa to pay a visit to Kubēra, when it is remembered that the Kailasa is believed to be the abode especially of Mahādēva.

Another account of the origin of Dhanada is to be found in the Varāhapurāṇa. When Brahmā entertained the desire to create the universe, a shower of lime-stones began to pour forth from his face attended with a hurricane. After sometime the fury of the storm broke down and everything

became calm by the wish of Brahmā. He asked the mass of stones which thus fell from him to assume the form of a divine person of peaceful countenance and appointed him as the Lord of Wealth and commanded him to be also the guardian of the riches of the gods.

In the Buddhist literature and mythology also Kubēra is the god of riches and the guardian deity of the northern region of the universe. He is also the lord over the Yakshas and is the husband of Hāritī. He has also the name Vaiśrāvaṇa (whose Prākrit form Vassāvaṇa, is current in Ceylon) and Jambhala.

The agamas also recognise him as the master of the Yakshas and describe his figure as follows:—
The colour of Kubëra according to one authority should be golden yellow and according to another crimson; the colour of his underwear is to be red, and the upper garment, white. His person should be adorned with all ornaments, including a kirīṭa, or a karaṇḍa-makuṭa, kuṇḍalas and necklaces composed of a series of golden coins. He should be good looking, or even terrific looking and possessing either two or four arms: if the arms are only two, the hands may be kept in the varada and abhaya poses or the left hand may keep in it a

gada: if, on the contrary, he has four arms one of them should be embracing his consort Vibhavā and another one embracing Vriddhi, seated on the left and right laps respectively of Kubera; the remaining hands should carry the gadā and the sakti. The Vishnudharmottara states that his left eve should be of yellowish brown colour (pingala), that he should be dressed in the fashion of the westerners (āpīchyavēsha), that his body should be protected with an armour, that he should have a pair of moustaches and that there should also be sidetusks in his mouth. All the authorities are uniform in asserting that Kubera should have a rather big and slightly pendant belly. He may be seated on a padmapītha or be driving in a chariot drawn by men or even directly seated on the shoulders of a man. The Amsumadbhēdāgama states that the vehicle of Kubera is a ram. To the right and left of Kubēra there should be respectively the Sankhanidhi and the Padmanidhi whose descriptions are as follows: these two personifications should resemble in shape the bhūtas, that is, with short limbs attached to a large trunk and surmounted by a large face, carrying in their hands lotus flowers. They should be draped in white clothes, adorned with karanda-makutas and placed upon padmapithas. In another place it is stated that he should

be surrounded by the eight kinds of wealth and by a number of Yakshas.

The two goddesses Vibhavā and Vṛiddhī should in their turn be embracing Dhanada each by one arm and carrying in the other hand a ratna-pātra.

The $R\bar{u}pamandana$ prescribes the elephant as the $v\bar{a}hana$ of Kubēra and states that his four hands should carry the $gad\bar{a}$, a purse containing money, a pomegranate fruit and a kamandalu.

In the Buddhist mythology, Kubēra is sculptured exactly as in the Hindu representation; but he is immediately recognised as Kubēra by a mongoose which is generally also shown either as sitting upon his left lap or placed on his left side. (See Figs. 196 and 199* in V. A. Smith's History of Fine Art in India and Ceylon).

ĪŚĀNA.

The lord of the north-east region of the universe is Īśāna. From the description given of him, we know he is the same as Mahādēva or Śiva. Īśāna should have three eyes, a pacific appearance, white complexion and should be draped in white

^{*} Mr. V.A. Smith calls this male figure 'Sarasvati enthroned' evidently through oversight. The mangoose in the left hand of the figure, and the three ornamented pots of treasure placed under its feet clearly show that the sculpture represents Kubëra.

garments and in tiger's skin. His head should be adorned with a iata-makuta, his chest should bear an ordinary white yainopavita or a naga-yainopavita and otherwise also adorned with all ornaments. There should be the crescent moon on the jatamakuta. He may be seated either on a padmāsana or better upon a white bull. If he is represented with only two arms, his hands must carry a trisula and a kapāla or one of the hands (the left one generally) might be in the varada pose; if, however, he has four hands, the two front ones should be sculptured as playing upon a vinā and the others are to be held in the varada and abhaya poses. This description seems to be incorrect; for the vina must be held only by the hands of the front pair of arms, which are also the very hands that are necessarily to be in the varada and abhaya poses.

THE ASVINI-DEVATAS.

THE ASVINI-DEVATAS.

twin-gods, the Aśvini-dēvatās, were playing an important part in the Vēdic period. Yāska says in his Nirukta that these gods Aśvins were so-called because they pervaded everything (vyaśnuvātē), one of them with moisture and the other with light; but Aurnavabha derives the name from asva, a horse. Who these gods were the commentators of the Vēdas themselves are not able to answer; some say these were personifications of heaven and earth; others of day and night and yet others, the sun and moon. Prof. Roth thinks that they represent Indra and Aditya and that they are the harbingers of the Dawn to usher whose existence they hurry on in their chariot. the Rigveda they are said to be the sons of Vivasvat and Śaranyū in one place, of the sky in another and of the ocean in a third. The Taittiriyasamhitā calls them the youngest of the gods and the brothers of Ushas. They are also associated with Sūryā, the daughter of the sun, and are held

to be young, beautiful, bright and agile and as wearing lotus garlands; they were possessed of wonderful therapeutic power and are said to have helped many with this power of theirs. We have already seen that they restored the head of Yajña-Nārāyaṇa which was accidentally severed. They are described as always riding in a chariot drawn by fleet horses. Nothing very definite about these gods or their position in the Vēdic mythology is known and yet it is a well-known fact that they are very often invoked in the Vēdic literature.

In the Puranic period different stories are given for the origin of the Asvins. For example, the Varāhapurāna gives the following account of the birth of the Asvins. Sūrya (the sun) married the girl named Samjñā who was offered by Tvashta and begot through her Yama and Yamunā. Samjñā, however, was able to bear no more the heat of Sūrya and resolved to run away from him. Leaving behind her her shadow (chhāya) and assuming the form of a horse (badaba) repaired to Uttarakuru. By Chhāyā, Sūrya had two children named Sani and Tapati. All the children of Surva were ill-treated by Chhava and Yama and Sani complained against her to their father. For this they were cursed by Chhava as the effect of which Yama had become the lord of the prētas, but the hard lot was mitigated by the

THE ASVINI-DEVATAS.

intercession of the father who made him even in this accursed state to be the god of Dharma and be also one of the Lokapalas, guarding the southern quarter of the Universe; and Sani obtained powerfully evil eyes through the curse of Chhāyā. After all these events were over, Surva learnt that Samiña was living as a mare in Uttarakuru, went there in the form of a stallion, joined her and begot the twin children named the Asvins, who are, in this account, held to be the personifications of prāna and apāna, the two vital airs which sustain animal life. In the cosmic evolution, these gods came into existence on the dvitīyā tithi. With the help of their father Surya they obtained a place among the gods and became the custodians of the amrita and physicians to the celestials. The Aśvins are known by the name of Nāśatyas. Curiously enough these deities, little understood by even the Vēdic commentators, have received a great deal of consideration in the hands of the authors of the various $\overline{A}gamas$. In fact, a number of Agamas contain a description of the images of the Aśvini-dēvatās. It is highly doubtful if ever they were sculptured and set up in temples, for at the present time we do not hear of the existence of such images anywhere in India, as svayampradhana deities. No doubt they are carved on the

same block of stone as was used for the sculpturing of the image of the sun, as attendants of this latter deity. The following description of the images of the Aśvins is found in the Amsumadbhēdāgama. These gods should be represented as horse-faced and be seated together upon a simhāsana. should be adorned with a jatā-makuta on the head, the yajñōpavīta, garlands of yellow flowers, and with all other ornaments. The colour of their body is to be red, like the flower of the pomegranate The Asvins should have lotus-like beautiful eves and each only a pair of arms; in the left hand they should keep each a book, while their right hands should be held in the abhaya pose. The right legs of the gods should be hanging below the seat, while the left one must be folded and rested upon it. The names of these gods are given as Nāśatva and Dasra. On either side of the Aśvins should be the figures of the females called Mritasanjivini and Viśalyakarani waving chauris (chāmaras). The colour of these goddesses is said to be brown.

On the left of the Aśvins there should be the figures of Danvantari and Ātrēya, adorned with all ornaments, draped in black garments and carrying in their hands a sword and a shield each. Their colour should be yellow and red respectively.

THE ASVINI-DĒVATĀS.

In the Suprabhēdāgama it is stated that the colours of the Asvins are white and yellow respectively and that they ought to be clothed in white garments and should have turbans on their heads. The Pūrvakāranāgama which also contains their description does not differ materially from the above two authorities. But the Vishnu-dharmottara gives a somewhat different description. substitutes instead of the abhaya pose required by the Agamas a vessel containing drugs (oshadhis) in their right hands. On the right and left of these gods are to be standing, according to this authority, two goddesses named Rüpa-sampat and Akriti of great beauty and of white (?) and grass green colours respectively, bearing in their hands vessels set with gems; and these must be dressed in white garments.

Illustrations of the Aśvini-dēvatās might be seen on the sculpture of Sūrya reproduced on Pl. XC, fig. 3, of Volume I of this work.

DEMI-GODS.

INDU mythology includes in its fold a number of minor gods, such and of minor gods such as the rishis, pitris and nāgas. A brief account and the description of the images of these will be given in the following paragraphs. The figures of rishis, apsarasas and others are, according to the agamas, required to be placed in Hindu temples, and as such are not mere mythological curiosities having theoretical existences and possessing imaginary descriptions. We meet with their representations here and there in temples and the description of these is not to be considered out of place in a work of this kind. Besides, the present compilation being a close following of the agamas both in arrangement and description, the existence of the descriptions of these demi-gods in the agamas necessitates the incorporation of such descriptions in the present publication also. Among the heading the demi-gods are included in this chapter the following:-

- 1. Vasus,
- 2. Nāgadēva and the Nāgas,
- 3. Sādhyas,
- 4. Asuras,
- 5. Apsarasas,

- 6. Piśāchas,
- 7. Vētāļas,
- 8. Pitris,
- 9. Rishis,
- 10. Gandbarvas and
- 11. Marutganas.

(i) VASUS.

In the $Rigv\bar{e}da$, the number of gods is said to be thirty-three which is composed of the eight Vasus, eleven Rudras, twelve \bar{A} dityas and the heaven and the earth. According to the $R\bar{a}m\bar{a}yana$ all the thirty-three gods were the sons of Aditi, while according to the $Mah\bar{a}bh\bar{a}rata$ they were the attendants upon the sun and were worshipping him.

We learn from the Śrī Bhāgavata that in the sixth Manvantara, Daksha had by his wife Asikni sixty daughters. He married them to the Prajāpatis. Dharma obtained thus ten daughters of Daksha, of whom one, Vasu, begot the eight Vasus. Once upon a time, says the Dēvībhāgavata the Vasus with their respective wives went out enjoying pleasure and reached the āśrama (hermitage) of Vasishṭha. The wife of Dyau one of the Vasus seeing the celestial cow named Nandinī in the abode of Vasishṭha, asked her husband about the nature of the cow and who her owner was. He informed her that it belonged to Vasishṭha and had the rare quality of giving milk

which was able to make those that drank it live eternally young and of sound health. The wife of Dyau requested her husband to carry away the cow to their residence, for she wanted her human friend, the daughter of the king Usinara, to drink the milk of Nandini and to live long in unfading youth and sound health. The Vasu robbed Vasishtha of his cow and was conducting her to his home; the rishi perceiving through his mental eye the mischief perpetrated the Vasu, cursed all the Vasus to become human beings. Thereupon the Vasus hurried to the tisrama of Vasishtha to beg for his pardon and to request him to restore them once again to the state of gods. He promised that the other Vasus except Dvau would regain their celestial condition after the lapse of a year; Dyau alone should continue to be a human being for a long time. Disgusted with the human existence that was soon to come upon them and to divest themselves of it in an honourable way, they requested the river goddess Ganga to be temporarily born on the earth as a woman, to become the wife of the king Santanu and beget them as her children, whom, they requested, she should throw away into the river one after another as they were born. To this Ganga agreed and the Vasus were born to her and being disposed

of as requested by them, they then reached their former position in heaven.

The names of the eight Vasus are given in a majority of the authorities as follows:-Dhara. Dhruva, Soma, Apa, Anala, Anila, Pratyusha and Prabhāsa. In one work the name of Savitri is substituted for Apa in the above list. The general features of the images of the Vasus are that they should have each two arms, two eyes, and be of red colour; they should be clothed in yellow garments and be adorned with karanda-makutas. Thev should have side tusks, terrific look, sinuous brows and fine hair. As in the case of all other images these should also be adorned with all ornaments. They may either be seated or standing and should be carrying in their hands the khadga and the khētaka respectively. The Suprabhēdāgama, among the Saivagamas, and the Visvakarma-sastra agree in stating that the colour of the Vasus is golden and the latter prescribes beautifully vellow embroidered red garments for the images of their demi-gods. The Viśvakarma-śāstra gives detailed descriptions of each one of the Vasus. According to this authority the images of the Vasus ought to possess four arms. In the following table are given the various articles carried in their hands by the eight Vasus.

	Names of the		Right hands.		Leit hands.		
No. Names of the Vasus.		Front.	Back.	Pront.	Back.	Remarks.	
1 2	Dhara Dhruya			Akshamālā Chakra) 		•
3	Sōma		mālā,	A rosary of pearls.		Śakti	sakti, which is made the insepar- able concomitant of the Vasus, ac-
4	Āpa	111	Hala	Śakti (?)	Ankuśa	Śakti	cording to this authority.
5	Anila		Ankuśa	Akshamālā.	Śakti	Upavita (?)	
6	Anala	,,,	Akshamālā.	Sruva	Kapāla	Śakti	
7	Pratyusha	,,,	Khadga	Ankuśa	Khēţaka	Śakti	
8	Prabhāsa		Daņda	Kapāla	Ańku śa	Śakti	

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(ii) NAGADEVA AND THE NAGAS.

The Nagas are, according to the puranic authorities, a race of serpents who inhabited the Pātāla-loka or the nether regions. The Mahābhārata and the Varāhapurāna give the origin of the Nāgas. By Dākshayanī, the daughter of Daksha, Kasyapa begot the seven serpents beginning with Vasuki. Their progeny increased and the world was flooded with serpents to the great detriment of man. The latter complained to Brahma about the hardship caused to them by the serpents. Brahmā summoned the serpents to his presence and cursed them to be ruined by the imprecations of their mother which she uttered in the Svavam bhuva-manyantara and banished them to the Pātāla-lōka with the command that they should not bite any human beings, except those who were predestined to die a premature death and those that were really bad. We learn from the Mahābhārata that the Nagas were the sons of Kadru and Kaśyapa, that they induced their step-brother Vainatēva (Garuda) to fetch for them the amrita (ambrosia) preserved in the kingdom of Indra, that they were made to grant freedom to Vinata and her sons from the voluntary bondage they had entered into under Kadru, that they were deprived of the amrita brought down by Garuda, that Indra

carried it away once again to his abode, that by licking the kuśa grass on which the vessel of amṛita was placed they had their tongues split in twain and other accounts. In historical times, portions of India were inhabited by a race of men who went by the name of the Nāgas and they are said to have formed the majority of persons who joined the newly started Buddhistic religion. Some scholars of Malabar are inclined to believe that the modern Nāyars (Śudras) of Malabar might be descendants of the early Nāgas, a name which, in modern times might have been corrupted into Nāyars. The hypothesis is more fictitious and fanciful, than real and tenable.

The Nagas are believed to have been born on the Panchami tithi of the bright half of the month Śrāvaṇa and the whole of India offers $p\bar{u}j\bar{a}s$ to the Nagas on this day, except the Dravida brāhmaṇas; in Southern India the Mahrāṭa and the Kannaḍa women observe the previous day, the chaturthi, also as sacred to the Nagas, a custom which is nowhere seen to be observed. It is a common sight all over India to meet with the Naga images set up under big pipal trees by scores and worshipped occasionally. Childless people take a vow to set up the images of Nagas in anticipation of

being blessed with children and celebrate the Nāgapratishṭhā ceremony with great pomp and at great expenditure.

A description is found in the Amsumadbhēdā-gama of Nāgadēva, which appears to be that of the chief of the Nāgas. It states that the image of Nāgadēva should have three eyes, four arms, a beautiful countenance and be of red colour. The image should be adorned with a karanḍa-makuṭa on its head and all other ornaments on its person and should be standing upon a pad ma-pūṭha. The hands of the front arms should be kept in the varada and abhaya poses, while the back hands should be keeping each a snake in it. Over the head of Nāgarāja should be a hood of a five headed cobra and he must be draped in white clothes.

The Śilparatna adds that the Nāgas should be half human and half serpentine in shape, the lower part, below the navel being that of a snake. Their heads must be covered with hoods having one, three, five or seven heads and they should have split tongues like those of snakes. In their hands they must carry a sword and a shield respectively. The Maya-śilpa gives the detailed descriptions of the seven great Nāgas, Vāsuki,

Takshaka, Kārkōṭaka, Padma, Mahāpadma, Śańkhapāla and Kuļika as follows:—

The colour of Vasuki is pearl-white; that of Takshaka glistening red and he must have on his hood the mark of the svastika. The colour of Kārkōtaka is black and on his hood there should be three white stripes; Padma is of the rosy hue of the lotus flower, with a white streak and adorned with coral ornaments. The colour of Mahāpadma is white with the mark of trisūla on his hood; whereas that of Sankhapāla, is yellow with a white streak on his hood; the colour of Kulika is also red and his hood bears the mark of the crescent moon. All these seven great serpents should have two tongues and two arms and a hood with seven heads held over their human heads bearing on them gems. They must all be clad in one or three coats and carry in their hands an akshamālā and a kamandalu.

Two photographs are reproduced in illustration of the descriptions given above. Fig. 1, Pl.CLVII, is the photograph of the Nāga and Nāgiņī to be found in the Hoysaļēśvara temple at Haļebīḍu. The lower parts of these are in the form of snakes and are entwined with each other. The head of the Nāga has over it a hood of cobra with seven heads, whereas that of the Nāginī one of three heads. The

Nāga bears in his right hand a sword and is embracing with his left arm his consort. The Nāgiṇī bears a lotus flower in her left hand and embraces with her right arm her consort. The human head of the Nāga is adorned with a karaṇḍa-makuṭa and that of the Nāgiṇī with a knot of hair.

Fig. 2 on the same plate is that of a piece of sculpture of a Nāgiṇi preserved in the Madras Museum. As in the previous instance the Nāgiṇi has her lower half that of the snake. She has on her head a karaṇḍa-makuṭa which is covered by a cobra hood with three heads in it. She carries a sword and a shield in her right and left hands respectively.

(iii) SĀDHYAS.

According to the *Nirukta* the word *Sādhya* means a ray of light. The gods who abide in the sky and absorb water and other liquids are said to be the *Sādhyas*. They are said to be adorable even by the gods.

The Sādhyas are twelve in number and are named, according to the Agnipurāṇa, Māna, Manta, Prāṇa, Nara, Apāna, Vīryavān, Vinirbhaya, Naya, Daṁśa, Nārāyaṇa, Vṛisha and Prabhi. These are said to be the sons of Dharma and were great souls (mahātmas). The images of Sādhyas should be represented as seated upon padmāsanas and as

carrying in their hands the akshamālā and the kamandalu.

(iv) ASURAS.

The Asuras and Rākshasas are very old demi-gods. They are often mentioned in the Vēdic period. The Nirukta says that the word asura implies a cloud that sprinkles water. The dark mass of cloud was evidently personified into a wicked being which required to be chastened by Indra to pour down rain. The asuras are included in the Panchajana which, according to the Nirukta was composed of the Gandharvas, the Pitris, the Devas, the Asuras and the Rākshasas; but Śāyana enumerates them as the gods, men, serpents, Gandharvas including the Apsarasas and the Pitris. From the Taittiriyasamhitā we learn that the earth once belonged to the asuras and the gods had only a very small place on it. The gods asked the asuras for more, upon which the asuras desired to know how much of the land they would require. The Devas replied "as much as this she-jackal can go round in three steps." The asuras consented to grant this request of the Devas and Indra assumed for the occasion the form of a she-jackal and stepped round the whole of the earth in three strides. Then again we learn from the Satapatha Brāhmana that the gods became distinguished from the asuras under the following

circumstances: being the descendants of Prajapati, they both obtained their father's inheritance, namely, speech,—true and false; they both spoke truth and falsehood. The gods then abandoned falsehood and took exclusively to truth. As a consequence, the gods became weaker and poorer. The poet admits naively that truth certainly reduces people at first to the conditions mentioned above, but that the gods ultimately became prosperous. The asuras, on the other hand, took to falsehood and indulged solely in it. Truth became in after-times the triple science (trayīvidyā). In other ways also the asuras sank lower in status than their brothers the devas. In striving to attain higher positions, the asuras did not know to whom they should offer their oblations and through presumption went on taking them into their own mouths, whereas the gods offered the oblations to each other. Because of their presumption, the asuras were overcome by the devas. In the Aitihasic reriod the Rakshasas are often described as dark, ugly, impure people, addicted to man-eating.

The images of asuras are required to be made in a variety of forms with terrific appearances, having fearful side tusks, ugly eyes surmounted with curling awkward brows, and carrying several

kinds of weapons. They should be adorned with all ornaments, including the kirīṭa and the kuṇḍalas.

(v) APSARASAS.

The Apsarasas are so called because they are said to have sprung from the waters when the ocean was churned for obtaining ambrosia (amrita). They are believed to be celestial nymphs with no one as their particular husbands and that they were courting human heroes as they ascended the heaven. In the Uttara-kanda of the Ramayana we are told that Rāvana considered the apsarasas as mere courtezans, without any husbands and with this conviction he ravished against her protestations Rambhā, the most beautiful of all the apsarasas, even though she pointed to him that she being the wife of Nalakuvēra, the son of his (Rāvana's) brother Kubera. The apsarasas are said to be seven in number and the names of the most important of these are given as Rambhā, Vipulā, Urvasi. and Tilöttama.

In sculpturing the images of the apsarasas they should be represented as having slender waists, large gluteals and well developed busts. They should all look very pretty with a smiling countenance and adorned with all ornaments and draped in

silk garments. They must be standing erect (sama-bhanga) on bhadra-pīthas.

(vi) PIŚĀCHAS.

Who this class of beings are is not clearly known; but that they are known to have been referred to from very early times is evident from literature. Their images are required to be represented as of extremely emaciated appearance, with the knobs of the bones jutting out and the veins visible under the surface of the skins; they must be composed of the bones, tendons and skin only. The hair on their head should be stiff and spread out.

(vii) VĒTĀĻAS.

Another obscure class of beings are the Vētāļas, whose descriptions in the āgamas are not very different from those of the Piśāchas. The only difference between them is that the latter should be tall in stature, with parched up belly and projecting cheek-bones.

(viii) PITRIS.

Hiranyagarbha Manu had Marichi and other sons; the sons of these latter are known as the Pitris or Pitriganas. Mention is made of seven such ganas and they are as follows:—

(a) Virāț's sons were the Pitris of the Sādhyas and were called the Sōmasad.

- (b) Marīchi's sons, those of the Dēvatas and were called the Agnishvātta.
- (c) Atri's sons, those of the Daityas, Dānavas, Yakshas, Gandharvas, Uragas and the Rākshasas and were called the Barhishad.
- (d) Kavi's (Śukrāchārya's) sons, those of the Brāhmaṇas and were called the Sōmapa.
- (e) Angiras' sons, those of Kshatriyas and were called the Havirbhuja.
- (f) Pulastya's sons, those of the Vaisyas and were called the Ajyapa, and
- (g) Vasishtha's sons, those of the Śūdras and were called the Sukalins.

In giving the description of the Pitris, the agamas state that they are three in number and that they must be seated either on the same wooden seat or on a bhadra-pīṭha; the three pitris are the father, the grandfather and the great grandfather. These must be sculptured as old but good looking and strong people of yellow colour, draped in yellow garments and wearing each an yajñōpavīta. On their head must be the kēśa-bandha and they should be adorned with all ornaments: their body should be smeared with ashes (bhasma). They should have nice teeth and have with them a

walking stick and an umbrella. The pitris should have only two arms of which the left one should be kept stretched out on the knee of the bent left leg; the right hand should be held in the sūchihasta pose. The Vishnudharmottara states that the pitris should be seated upon kušāsana (mat made of kuša or on spread out kuša grass) and that they should carry the pindapātra or the vessel to receive the rice-balls offered to them by their living descendants.

(ix) RISHIS.

The word rishi, according to the Nirukta, means the rays of the sun and these are said to be seven in number. By an extension of meaning the term came to be applied to the rishis, the seers; just as the sun's rays spread everywhere and disclose the existence of all things, the seers or the rishis are able to perceive everything. Again, the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa considers the rishis as breaths and derives the word rishi thus: "In as much as before all this Universe, they, desiring this Universe, were worn out (arishan) with toil and austerity therefore they are rishis." Later on, the rishis were regarded as those who had reached the other end (pāragas) of jñāna and samsāra. The origin of the rishis according to the Nirukta is as follows:-Brahmā took some dirt from his

body and sacrificed it to the fire. From the flames there emanated the rishi Bhrigu (=fried in the fire). After the fire subsided, another rishi arose from the live charcoal $(a\dot{n}q\bar{a}ra)$ and was therefore called Angiras. A third rishi was predicted to be born after the two former from the same fire and was called Atri; the name Atri is also capable of meaning not-three and hence that the number of rishis was not going to stop with three and that some more were to be born from the kunda (firepit). When the agni was removed and the kunda dug out a rishi came into existence from the place where the kunda stood. He was known as Vaikhānasa. The Brahmāndapurāna gives a slightly different account of the birth of the rishis. Marichi was born first; at the time of the $y\bar{a}qa$ was born Kratu. A third came into existence saving aham tritiya, I am the third, and was hence known as Atri. Then again a fourth with thick hair was born and was called Pulastya; a fifth with flowing hair and called Pulaha was next born. From the heap of coins and other dakshinas (presents) placed in the yaga-śala (sacrificial ground) was born another rishi and he was called Vasishtha. All these were the mind-begotten sons of Brahmā and it is from these all other beings including the Pitris were generated.

The *rishis* are grouped into seven classes. Vyāsa and others are called the Mahārishis; Bhēla and others, the Paramarishis; Kaṇva and others, the Dēvarishis; Vasishṭha and others, the Brahmarishis; Śuśruta and others, the Śrutarishis; Rituparṇa and others, the Rājarishis and Jaimini and others, the Kāṇḍarishis.

The names of the seven *rishis* differ from manvantara to manvantara.

Jñāna or opinion is of two kinds, vidyā (true) and avidyā (false); the former of these arises from perception, inference and recollection and the infallible intuition peculiar to the rishis. The rishis possessed an intuition which was peculiarly their own and was shared slightly by the ordinary mortals. We learn that the rishis who lived of old and who conversed about sacred truths with the gods directly, led a conjugal life; whenever they wanted anything they approached straight the gods with metrical composition in praise of these gods; thus supernatural powers came to be attributed to these sages. The rishis seem also to be divided into the ancient and the modern, the former being Bhrigu, Āngiras and others. It is worth noting that the rishis were called also kavis (poets) mēdhāvins (wise men), vipra (learned men) vipašchit, vēdhas, (words

meaning also the learned men), muni (the thoughtful), etc.

The āgamas give the names of the seven rishis differently; thus, the Amsumadbhēdāgama has Manu, Agastya, Vasishṭha, Gautama, Āṅgiras, Viśvāmitra and Bhāradvāja; whereas the Suprabhēdāgama enumerates them as Bhṛigu, Vasishṭha, Pulastya, Pulaha, Kratu, Kaśyapa, Kauśika and Āṅgiras; and the Pūrvakāraṇāgama, Agastya, Pulastya, Viśvāmitra, Parāśara, Jamadagni, Vālmiki and Sanatkumāra. We have perhaps to understand that each of these authorities gives the names as they obtained in different Manvantaras.

The images of the rishis should be sculptured as either seated or standing on a padma-pītha; they must be shown as peaceful old people with flowing beards reaching up to the chest, with jaṭāmakuṭas on their heads, yajñōpavītas, and with their foreheads marked with three streaks of vibhūti (bhasma or ashes). They may have in their hands a walking stick and an umbrella or they may keep the right hands in the jñāna-mudrā pose and rest the left arms on the knee of the left leg which must be bent and resting upon the seat. They should be clothed in garments made of barks of trees, which should be held in position by kaṭi-sūtrās; their upper wear should be white clothes.

(x) GANDHARVAS.

Another class of semi-divine beings are the Gandharvas. In the Atharvana Vēda they are said to be a class of gods, hairy, like monkeys or dogs; they assume at will handsome appearances to seduce the females of this earth. Therefore they are invoked so that they may not indulge in this sort of wrong act but live with their own wives. The Gandharvas are believed to be deities who know the secrets of the divine truths and reveal them to the world. As we have already seen they are included in the class of Panchajanas and Savana links them with Apsarasas: according to him they are the males of a class of divine beings whose females were the Apsarasas. In the Atharvana Vēda the Gandharvas are said to be 6333 in number. Of the eight different systems of marriage. according to the classification of the Aryas. one is the Gandharva system. This corresponds practically to the European and other similar systems, namely, a man and a woman falling in love with each other and entering into the life of man and wife until by mutual consent they separate or till the lifetime of one of the contracting parties, in other words the alliance is not a religious sacrament but a sort of contract. Hence the repudiation by Rāvana of the protests of Rambhā whom he

DEMI GODS.

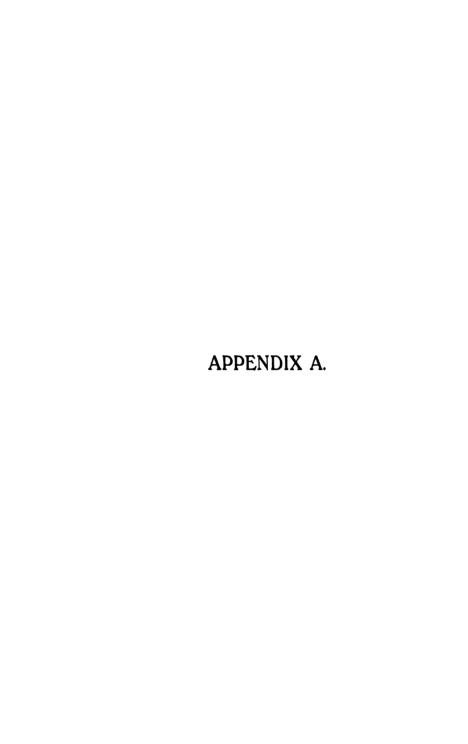
seduced and who was not willing to consort with him. The description of the images of Gandharvas is not met with in the *āgamas* and is, therefore, not possible to be given authoritatively.

(xi) THE MARUT-GANAS.

In the Vēdic period the Maruts are said variously to be the children of the earth under the name of Priśni and Rudra and as children of the ocean: they are said to behave like sons to Indra. Rudra and Priśni are said to have begotten these in their assumed forms of a bull and a cow. Generally they were very friendly to Indra and with their help strengthened him against Vritrasura. Only in a very few instances they are described as having abandoned Indra and left him to kill Vritrā single-handed. The Maruts are the gods of the tempest and as such are sometimes included in the thirty-three gods and sometimes counted as outside this number; in some places they are said to be thrice sixty and in others as only twenty-seven in number. They were the favourite deities of some rishis who have sung high praises about them. In these they are extolled as having spears resting upon their shoulders anklets, golden ornaments and helmets, seated upon resplendent cars drawn by spotted deer and carrying light in their hands; they are ever engaged

in gathering rain-clouds and compelling them to discharge their contents. Divested of the poetic element and viewed in the ordinary sense, the Maruts are gusts of wind personified; they are as fleet as deer and are really ever busy in gathering rain-clouds and helping Indra the god of the atmosphere.

The Amsumadbhēdāgama contains a description of the images of these Maruts. They should all be of handsome looks, dark in complexion and possessing two arms and standing upon padmapīthas. They should be draped in white silk garments, adorned with all ornaments and flowers and should have luxuriantly growing hair on their heads.





The Figure of Nataraja showing the relative positions of the limbs.

APPENDIX A.

The detailed measurements of the distances of the various limbs from the $madhyas\bar{u}tra$, of the dancing Siva-Naṭarāja are given in the $K\bar{a}mik\bar{a}-gama$ and the $K\bar{a}ran\bar{a}gama$. The texts pertaining to this portion are not free from errors; therefore it is apprehended that some of the measurements may perhaps be incorrect. However, they are given below in the accompanying table.

	According to the		
Distances measured.	Kāraņāgama	Kāmikāgama	
The madhya-sūtra should pass from a distance 8½ yavas removed from the centre of the forebead, through a position tangential to the right wing of the nose and the centre of the projecting ankle bone of the right leg which is planted upon the figure of the Apasmāra-pūrusha. This rule is according to the Kārāṇagama. The Kāmikāgama says: The			

Distances measured.

According to the Kāraṇāgama Kāmikāgama

madhya-sūtra shall pass through the head, the forehead the side of the right wing of the nose, the right side of the navel and the centre of the projecting bone of the ankle.

The horizontal distance of the centre of the forehead from this sutra.

The distance between this sūtra and the hikkā sūtra (measured along the line of sight of the observer, i.e., vertically to the plane of the paper).

The distance of the right arm-pit from this sutra.

The distance of the left arm-pit. The width of the neck on the left of this sūtra.

The width of the neck on the right.

The beginning (from the shoulder)
of the left arm held in the
yajahasta pose should be situated from this sutra at a
distance of

The left hand bearing agni should be lifted as high as the hikkā-sūtra.

The right hand carrying the damaru and held in the sūchi pose should be at the height of the karna-sūtra.

2 angulas.

8 angulas. (?)

This hand is required to be one angula above the karna-sutra.

APPENDIX A.

According to the

Distances measured.

Kāraņāgama Kāmikāgama

The distance between the wrists of the hands bearing agni and the damaru respectively from the shoulder.

24 angulas.

The distance between the middle of the forearm of the hand held in the abhaya pose and the forearm of the danda-hasta (gaja-hasta).

17 angulas.

There should be, according to the Kāranāgama, the sarpavalaya round the middle of the forearm, the hand of which is held in the abhaya pose; and there must be an upper-garment of tiger's skin thrown on the shoulder between the two left

The distance between the tip of the thumb of the abhaya-hasta and the nipple of the right breast.

The shortest distance between the wrist of the abhaya-hasta and the danda hasta.

The width of the portion of the abdomen on the right of the madhya-sūtra.

Do. on the left.

The distance (measured on the right side) of the navel from the madhya-sūtra.

The root of the penis is situated on the left of this sūtra at a distance of

4 angulas. 8 13 12

1

14

Distances measured.		According to the				
		rańāgama	K	īmikāgama		
The back side of the buttocks is situated on the left side of this sitra at a distance of The madhyasutra should touch the śrōni and the left thigh and divide its width into two portions: the length of the portion	7	angulas	17	angul as		
on the right. Do. on the left. The knee of the raised leg should reach the height of the navel, according to the Kāranāgama and śroni, according to the Kāmikāgama.			17 9	(7?)		
The sole of the lifted leg should be just above the knee of the standing leg, according to the Kāranagama and up to the level of the knee, according to the Kāmikāgama.						
The distance between the sole of the lifted leg and the knee of the standing leg. The distance between the wrist of	34	,,(?)	24	"		
the danda hasta and the knee of the lifted leg. The distance between the middle	1	yava (?)	14	11		
of the thigh of the left leg and the navel. The distance from the madhya-			9	51 4		
sūtra of the knee of the bent, standing right leg.	10	angulas.	1	10 or 9 angulas.		

From the fact that the madhyasūtra is required to touch the middle, practically, of the head, the

॥ प्रतिमालक्षणानि ॥

APPENDIX B.

प्रतिमालक्षणानि ।

लिङ्गलक्षणम् ।

िक्कं स्थावरजङ्गमाख्यभिदया द्वेधा तु पूर्व पुनः

षड्भेदं क्षणिकादिभेदवशतः तत्रापि चार्काश्विनौ ।

अष्टाष्टापि च सप्तधा च नवधा भेदाः क्रमात्स्युः पुनः

प्रोक्तं मानुषके पुनर्दशविधं धारामुखाद्यैभेवेत् ॥

व्या-लिङ्गं भूतानि लयमस्मिन् गच्छन्तीति लिङ्गम् ।

तदुक्तं सुप्रभेदे-

छयं गच्छन्ति भूतानि संहारे निखिलं यतः । सृष्टिकाले पुनस्सृष्टिं तस्माहिङ्गसुदाहृतम् ॥ इति ॥

एतिक्क्षं स्थावरजङ्गमाख्यभिदया स्थावरं जङ्गमं चेत्याख्या यस्याः, भिदया भेदः तया, द्वेधा स्थावरं जङ्गमिनिति द्विधेत्यर्थः ।

तदुक्तं कारणे---

अतः परं प्रवक्ष्यामि लिङ्गलक्षणमुत्तमम् । स्थावरं जङ्गमं चैव द्विविधं लिङ्गमुच्यते ॥ शिलामयं तु यद्रूपमजविष्णुहरैर्युतम् । त्रिसूत्रं मुकुलैर्युक्तं स्थावरं लिङ्गमुच्यते ॥ शेषाण्यन्यानि सर्वाणि जङ्गमं लिङ्गमुच्यते । इति ॥ तत्पुनः द्विविधमपि पुनः क्षाणिकादिभेदवशतः क्षाणिकमृन्मय रत्नजलोहजदारुजशैलजभेदात् षड्भेदम् ।

क्षणिकलिङ्गम् ।

तथोक्तं सुप्रभेदे---

क्षणिकं चैव मृह्णोहरत्नजं दारुजं तथा । शैलजं चैव विघ्नेश! षड्मेदं लिङ्गमुच्यते ॥ शिलामयं तु यद्रूपमजविष्णुहरैर्युतम् । त्रिसूत्रं पुष्करैर्युक्तं स्थावरं लिङ्गमुच्यते ॥ शेषाण्यन्यानि सर्वाणि जङ्गमं लिङ्गमुच्यते । इति ॥

तेषामि भेदानाह 'तत्रापि चेति'। अर्क-द्वादशभेदतः, अश्विनी द्वी भेदी, वसु अष्टभेदाः, पुनरप्यष्टभेदाः, सप्तधा सप्तभेदाः, नवधा नवभेदाः, एवं क्रमात्स्युः । तथा चोक्तं सुप्रभेदे—

क्षणिकं द्वादशं प्रोक्तं मृन्मयं द्विविधं पुनः । दारुजं चाष्टधा प्रोक्तमष्टधा छोहजं स्मृतम् ॥ सप्तधा रत्नजं चैव शैछजं तु चतुर्विधम् । रत्नजं छोहजं चैव बाणि क्षं चछं स्मृतम् ॥ शैछजं चाचछं प्रोक्तं मृन्मयं दारुजं तथा ।

एतेषां लक्षणं फलं चापि सुप्रभेदे— क्षणिकानां फलं वक्ष्ये सैकतं मोक्षकांक्षिणाम् । तण्डुलं विभवार्थीनामन्नमन्त्रप्रदं स्मृतम् ॥

१. मूले अष्टेति पदं दश्यते ।

प्रतिमालक्षणानि ।

नदीमृद्भूमिलामं स्याद्गोमयं रोगनाशनम् । नवनीतं मनोह्णादं रुद्राक्षं ज्ञानवर्धनम् ॥ गन्धं सौभाग्यकांक्षीणां कूर्चं मुक्त्यिधनां स्मृतम् । आयुष्यवर्धनं पुष्पं गुलमिष्टार्थसिद्धिदम् ॥ पैष्टं पुष्टिप्रदं प्रोक्तं क्षाणिकानां फलं भवेत् । एतेषां चैव लिङ्गानां न प्रमाणं न च स्थितिः ॥

[मृन्मयालिङ्गलक्षणम् ै॥] मृन्मयं राज्यफलदं पकापकप्रभेदकम् । शुद्धदेशे मृदं प्राह्य पूजाभागं सयोनिकम् ॥ कृत्वा दग्धमिदं प्रोक्तं पकापकभिहोन्यते १॥

कामिके---

श्वेतां च मृदमादाय पयस्तैलद्धिघृतम् । यवगोधूमचूर्णं च पयोवृक्षत्वचान्वितम् ॥ विमलेन सुगन्धेन चूर्णान्यालोड्य संमृदा । प्रीवेष्टकं सर्जरसं तथा गुग्गुलुशर्कराः ॥ पंञ्जनिर्याससंयुक्तमथ लोकप्रसिद्धिदम् । एतेषां सङ्ख्यया तुल्यं मृदं गृह्णीत देशिकः ॥

सुप्रभेदे---

चूणिरालोड्य सुमृदा मासपक्षोषितं तथा । रत्नबीजसमायुक्तं पक्षं लिङ्गं समाचरेत् ॥

१. 'तत्रापक' मेति सुप्रभेदपाठः ।

[छोहजिङ्गम् *।]

लोहजाष्ट्रभेदा यथा---

सौवर्णं राजतं ताम्नं कांस्यमारकूटं तथा । आयसं सीसकं चैव त्रपुकं चेति छोहजम् ॥

[लोहजालिङ्गफलम् *।]

सौवर्णं श्रीप्रदं प्रोक्तं राजतं राज्यसिद्धिदम् । ताम्नं पुत्रप्रदं चैव विद्वेषं कांस्यमेव च ॥ आरकूटं तथोचाटे क्षयकारकमायसम् । सीसजं रोगहरणं त्रपुरायुष्यवर्धनम् ॥ एवं तु लोहजं प्रोक्तं ततो रत्नजमुच्यते ।

[रत्नजलिङ्गम् ै।]

मौक्तिकं च प्रवालं च वैड्र्यं स्फिटिकं तथा ॥
पुष्यं मरतकं नीलं रत्नजं संप्रकीर्तितम् ।
लोहरत्नादिके लिङ्गे पूजाभागं सपीठकम् ॥
यथालाभप्रमाणेन स्फिटिकादीनि कारयेत् ।
स्फिटिकादिषु कर्तव्या त्रिभागैरंव पीठिका ॥
तथायामसुविस्तारपिण्डिका शुभदा स्मृता ।
एकाङ्गुलं समारम्य आ चतुर्विशदङ्गुलान् ॥
लोहजं लिङ्गमित्याहुर्लक्षणोद्धारणं विना ।

[दारुजालिङ्गम्॥*]

दारुजाष्ट्रकं यथा--

शमीमधूकमण्डूककर्णिकारं तथैव च । तिन्दुकार्ज्जनको चैव पिष्पछोदुम्बरं तथा ॥

कामिके बहव उक्ताः यथा—

खदिरश्चन्दनस्सालो मधूकस्सरलो मतः ।

बिल्वः कदम्बबदरौ देवदारुश्च शिञ्चपा ॥

पनसार्ज्जनावशोकश्च क्षीरिणो रक्तचन्दनः ।

स्निग्धसाराश्च ये वृक्षाः पयसान्ये तु मध्यमाः ॥ इति ॥

[शैलजलिङ्गम् ।]

शैलजं च ब्राह्मणादिचतुर्वणानुसारेण चतुर्विधम् । सुप्रभेदे—

शिलापि च सुविज्ञेया जातिभेदात्परिक्षयेत् १। श्वेता रक्ता तथा पीता कृष्णा चेति चतुर्विधा ॥ गोक्षीरशङ्खवर्णाभा ब्राह्मणानां प्रशस्यते । जपाबन्धूकपुष्पाभा नृपाणां प्रोच्यते क्रमात् ॥ रजनीस्वर्णसदृशा वैश्यानां तु प्रशस्यते । माषगुगगुलुसङ्काशा शृद्धाणां तु समृद्धिदा ॥ सर्वेषां तु शिला कृष्णा सर्वसंपत्करी स्मृता । सा चोषररजः क्रिना तप्ता चार्कस्य रिमिभः ॥

१. ' जातिभेदपरिक्षणैः ' इति भवितव्यम् ।

अग्निदग्धान्ययुक्ता या वर्जयेत्तां प्रयत्नतः । इति ॥ एतद्दारुशिलाश्च दारुशिलासंग्रहप्रकरणोक्तप्रकारेण ग्रहीतव्याः

शैलजे नवभेदा यथा । सुप्रभेदे—

> दिन्यं स्वायम्भुवं पूर्वं दैवतं गाणपं तथा । आसुरं सुरलिङ्गं च आर्षं राक्षसकं तथा ॥ मानुषं बाणलिङ्गं च लिङ्गं नवविधं भवेत् ।

एतेषां लक्षणं यथा---

पताका झर्झराकारा रुद्राक्षाकृतिरेव च ।
आज्यं वा मधुगन्धं वा पातालात्पर्वताकृतिः ॥
इत्येतस्रक्षणं प्रोक्तं लिङ्गं स्वायम्भुवस्य तु ।
दिव्यं स्वायम्भुवं पूर्वमुक्तमोत्तममेव च ॥
दैवतं गाणपं प्रोक्तं मध्यमोत्तममेव च ।
आसुरं सुरालिङ्गं च आर्षं चैवाधमोत्तमम् ॥
मानुषं लिङ्गमेवोक्तं मध्यमं त्वधमं भवेत् ।
बाणलिङ्गस्य नैवोक्तं लक्षणं त विसर्जयेत् ॥

मकुटे - -

दैविकं चार्षकं चैव गाणपं मानुषं तथा।
एवं चतुर्विधं लिङ्गं दैविके लक्षणं ऋणु॥
दीपाकारं भवेहिङ्गं निम्नोन्नतसमन्वितम्।
रेखाकोटरसंयुक्तं टङ्करालसमन्वितम्॥

यवोन्नतमुखे धारा कराञ्जलिपुटाकृति ।

ब्रह्मसूत्रविहीनं च दैविकं तदिहोच्यते ॥
कूष्माण्डस्य फलाकारं मातुलङ्गफलाकृति ।
उर्वाहकफलाकारं कापित्थस्य फलाकृति ॥
तालीफलवदाकारं गाणपं लिङ्गमुच्यते ।
मूलंस्थूलं भवेछिङ्गं नालिकेरफलाकृति ॥
लिङ्गमाऋषमाख्यातं ब्रह्मसूत्रविवर्जितम् ।
द्वारं वा गर्भमानं वा हस्तमानमथापि वा ॥
शिवशास्त्रोक्तमार्गेण शिरोवर्तनया युतम् ।
ब्रह्मसूत्रसमायुक्तमेतन्मानुपमुच्यते ॥

कामिके---

स्वायम्भुवं बाणिलिङ्गं दैविकं चार्षकं त्विति ।
गाणपं मानुषं लिङ्गं षट्प्रकारं प्रकीर्तितम् ॥
यत्स्वेनैवोत्थितं लिङ्गं स्वायम्भुवमुदाहृतम् ।
शिवेन संस्कृतं यत्तु बाणिलङ्गमुदाहृतम् ॥
देवेन स्थापितं दैवमार्षकमृषिपूजितम् ।
गणैस्संस्थापितं लिङ्गं गाणपं तदुदाहृतम् ॥
मानुषं मनुजैश्शिष्टैः स्थापित तदुदाहृतम् । इति ॥
मानुषलिङ्गे (द्वा) दशमेदा यथा—

लिङ्गानिर्णय--

समिळिङ्गं वर्धमानं शैवाधिकं च स्वस्तिकम् । सार्वदेशिकळिङ्गं च त्रैगाशिकसहस्रकम् ॥

धारालिङ्गं च शैवेष्टयं मुखलिङ्गमुदाहृतम् । लिङ्गं च दशभेदं स्यान्मानुषे तत्प्रकीर्तितम् ॥

किरण--

स्वयमुद्भूतिङ्गस्य स्थापितस्य महर्षिभिः । दवैर्वा स्थापितस्यापि रूपमानं न विद्यते ॥ ति ह्याकातिरूपेण नामभेदः पृथक् पृथक् । ज्ञातव्यः फलदश्चायं साधकेन यथार्थकः ॥

सार्वदेशिकंलिङ्गलक्षणं यथा कारणे-

सार्वदेशिकछिङ्गानि कथ्यन्ते गर्भमानतः ।
प्रासादगर्भमाने तु पञ्चांशे त्रिभिरुत्तमम् ॥
नवांशे पञ्चभिर्मध्यं भवत्यर्धेन कन्यसम् ।
तदवान्तरभेदेन भवन्त्यन्यानि षट् पुनः ॥
तत्तन्मन्दिरमानेन त्रयिश्वशत्प्रमाणकम् ।
विंशत्यंशे कृते गर्भे दशांशमधमं भवेत् ॥
एकादशांशिर्मध्यं स्याद्वागिर्वा दशिभवेरः ।
मध्यमे षड्विभागेन नवछिङ्गोदयस्तु वा ॥
गर्भे तु नवधा कृत्वा नवछिङ्गोच्छ्रयस्तु वा ।
अधमं गर्भपातं वा त्रिभागं चोत्तमं भवेत् ॥
मध्यमेऽष्टविभागे तु तत्तदन्तरभेदतः ।
त्रयस्त्रिशत्प्रमाणानि छिङ्गानि कथितानि च ॥

अथवा गर्भगेहस्य त्र्यंशैकमधमं भवेत । गर्भार्धं मध्यमं ज्ञेयं पञ्चित्रंशत्यरं १ मतम् ॥ पूर्ववन्मध्यमं कृत्वा त्रयस्त्रिशद्भवन्ति हि । एकहस्तं समारभ्य चैकांशेन विवर्धनात् ॥ नवहस्तप्रमाणान्तं मानं स्याहिङ्गदैर्ध्यकै: । एकविंशतिभागेन गर्भगेहे विभाजिते ॥ त्रयोदशांशकं श्रेष्ठं दशांशमधमं भवेत । पूर्ववनमध्यमं कृत्वा तयस्त्रिशस्प्रमाणकम् ॥ लिङ्गायामे विकारांशे चतुर्द्विकरसंहितः। सत्रिभागशरैर्छिङ्गविस्तारं परिकीर्तितम् ॥ गायत्रयंशे त लिङ्गोचे पञ्चभिनी त विस्तरः। अथवाष्टादशांशे त लिङ्गोचे पञ्चभागकम् ॥ चतुर्भागोऽथवा लिङ्गविस्तारः परिकीर्तितः । दैर्धे त्रिस्सप्तधा कृत्वा रसभूताब्धिभागतः ॥ विस्तारः कथितस्शास्त्रे छिङ्गानां मुनिपुङ्गवाः!। द्वारस्तम्भाधिकश्चैव मानं लिङ्गे समृह्यताम् ॥ (जीर्णोद्धारदशके।)

लिङ्गमानाधिमानं वा लिङ्गं वा हर्म्यमानतः ॥ ३६॥ गर्भमध्ये च सूत्रात्तु वामेऽचीलिङ्गमेव वा । स्थापयेक्तिञ्चिदंशं तु आश्रयित्वा विचक्षणः ॥ ३७॥

१ 'पञ्चत्र्यंशं पर' मिति भवितव्यम् ।

त्रिसप्तांशे कृते द्वारे महांशे मध्यमे भवेत्। क्रत्वा षडंशकं तच वामे द्वयंशं व्यपोद्य च ॥ ३८ ॥ तदंशमग्रे नीत्वा त प्रागुदग्गतसूत्रकम् । तद्रहासूत्रामित्युक्तं तत्सूत्रं शिवमध्यमम् ॥ ३९॥ गर्भार्धमधमं श्रेष्ठं पञ्चत्रयंशं शिवायतम् । भवान्त नव मानानि तयोर्मध्येऽष्टभाजिते ॥ ४० ॥ श्रेष्ठमध्यकनिष्ठानि त्रित्रिभेदानि तानि हि । नागरे नागरस्योक्तं मानं लिङ्गस्य मन्दिरे ॥ ४१ ॥ विकारांशे तदायामे भूतगङ्गाग्निविस्तरम् । जयदं पौष्टिकं सार्वकामिकं नागरे विदुः ॥ ४२ ॥ गर्भे त्रिसप्तभागे तु दशांशं द्राविडेऽधमम् । त्रयोदशांशकं श्रेष्ठं गर्भेऽष्टांशे तु पूर्ववत् ॥ ४३ ॥ त्रिस्सप्तांशे निजायामे षटपञ्चचतुरंशकम् । जयदादिविशालं तत्पूर्ववदाविडे मतम् ॥ ४४ ॥ वेसरे पञ्चपञ्चांशे गर्भागारे विमानके । त्रयोदशांशके हीनं श्रेष्ठं स्यात् षोडशांशकम् ॥ ४५ ॥ तयोर्मध्येऽष्टभागे तु नवलिङ्गानि पूर्ववत् । पञ्चपञ्चांशके दैर्घ्ये वसुधातुरसांशके ॥ ४६ ॥ वेसरस्यो।दितं व्यासं पूर्ववज्जयदादिकम् । विकारपरितो भूतव्यासः सर्वत्र कीर्तितः ॥ ४७ ॥ गर्भमानमिदं प्रोक्तं हस्तमानं तु वच्म्यहम् । आरम्यैककरं नन्दहस्तान्तं षट्पडङ्गुलैः ॥ ४८ ॥

वृद्ध्यायतास्त्रयस्त्रिशत्सङ्ख्या लिङ्गस्य कीर्तिताः । पञ्चारिनविमानाचा द्वादशक्ष्माचसक्मनः ॥ ४९ ॥ क्रमेणैव त्रयस्त्रिशत्सङ्ख्या तासां विधीयते । केचित् त्र्यङ्गुलवृद्ध्या तु वदन्त्यंकादिहस्ततः ॥ ५० ॥ आयादिसम्पदामर्थं मानादेकाङ्गलक्षयात् । प्रवृद्ध्योत्तङ्गमातव्यं तत्र दोषो न विद्यते ॥ ५१ ॥ आङ्गलम्लाद् द्वचर्घाष्टककलाङ्गुलैः । वद्भाग लिङ्कायतं शस्तं प्रत्येकं नवमानकम् ॥ ५२ ॥ क्षद्राल्पमध्यमोत्कृष्टहर्म्याणामुदितं ऋमात् । द्वारोदयसमं श्रेष्ठं त्रिभागोनं कनिष्ठकम् ॥ ५३ ॥ स्तम्भोत्सेधनवांशे तु मुनिभूतांशकोदयम् । तत्तद्वर्भेऽष्टधा भक्ते नवलिङ्गोदयाः समृताः ॥ ५४ ॥ नागरादिषु सौधेषु प्रोक्तव्यासानि पूर्ववत् । प्रासादशिखरप्रीवस्तूप्यधिष्ठानमानकैः ॥ ५५ ॥ केचिद्वदन्ति मुनयः कुम्भयोन्यादयो वराः ।

லிங்கப்பொமாணத்தாலே விமானம் கொள்ளுத**ல், அன்** றிக்கே விமானம் முற்படச்சமையில் விமானப்பிரமாணத் தாலே லிங்கப்பிரமாணம் கொள்வான். (36)

கர்ப்பகிருஹத்தில் மய்யத்**தில் இடக்**தே சி**றிசு** அம்சத்தை அடுத்த லிங்கத்தைய**ாதல் ஸ்**தாபிப்பான். அந்த அம்சம் கொள்ளும்படி. (37)

விமானத்தில் துவார விஸ்தாரத்தை இருபத்திஒரு அம்சம் செய்து இதில் நடுவில் அம்சத்தை ஆறம்சம் செய்து இதில் மய்யத்தில்லனின்றும் இவிடத்தை இரண் டம்சத்தை விட்டு அந்தம்சத்தில் முடிகில் நூலே கீழ்மே லான நூலாகவும் தென் வடலான நூலாகவும் அறிவான். இந்த நூலே பிரம்மசூத்திர மென்றதிர். இந்த நூல்தானே சிவ ஸ்ுத்ரமாம் என்றதிக் சிவசூத்திரமென்றது லிங்கத் தில் மய்யமென்றபடி; லிங்கப் பிரமாணம் கொள்ளும்படி. (39)

கர்ப்ப கிருஹ விஸ், நாரத் தில் செம்பாதி பிரமாணம் கொண்டலிங்கத் தின் கீளம் அதமப்பிரமாணமாம். கர்ப்ப கிருஹ விஸ் தாரத்தை அஞ்சு அம்சம் செய்து இதில் மூன்றம்சம் கொண்டலிங்கப் பிரமாணத்தை உத்தமமென் றறிவான் உத்தமப்பிரமாணத்துச் கும் அதமப்பிரமாணத் துக்கும் இடை கீளத்தை எட்டு செய்து ஒன்பது சிங்க மாம். (40)

இந்த ஒன்பது லிங்கப்பிரமாணம் கொள்ளும்படி உத்தமோத்தமம், உத்தமாத்தியார், உத்தமாதமம் என்ற மூன்றும், மத்தியமோத்தமம், மத்தியமாத்தியமம், மத்திய மாதமம், என்ற மூன்றும் அதமாத்தமம்,அதமமத்தியமம், அதமாதமம் என்றும் மூன்றும் ஆக பிரமாணம் ஒன்பதாக அறிவான். (401)

காகரமான பிராஸாதத்தில் பிரமாணம் சொல்லப்பட்ட*து*. (41)

அந்த விங்கத்தினுடைய நிளத்தை பதினுற அம்சம் செய்து இதில் அஞ்சம்சமான விஸ்தாரத்தை ஐபதமென் றறிவான். காலம்சம் கொண்ட விஸ்தாரத்தை பொஷ்டிக மென்றறிவான். மூன்றம்சம்கொண்ட விஸ்தாரத்தை ஸார் வகாமிகமென்றறிவான். (42)

திராவிடப்பிராஸதத்திலே கர்ப்பகிருஹ விஸ்தாரத் தை இருபத்திஒரு அம்சம் செய்து பத்தம்சம் கொண்டது அதமம், பதின்மூன்றம்சம் கொண்டது உத்தமம். உத்தமப் பிரமாணத்துக்கும் அதமப்பிரமாணத்துக்கும் கடுவில் கீளத் தை எட்டம்சம் செய்து ஒன்பது பிரமாணம் லிங்கா யாமம் கொள்ளுக. இந்தப்பிரமாணம் ஒன்பதையும் முன்பு போலே உத்தமமத்யமாதமமாகக்கொள்ளுவான். (44)

இப்படிக்குச்சொன்ன ஃங்காபாமத்தை இருபத்திஒரு அம்சம் செப்து இதில் ஆரம்சமான விஸ்தாரத்தை ஐயத மென்றம் அஞ்சம்சம்கொண்ட விஸ்தாரத்தை பௌஷ்டிக மென்றம் நாலம்சம்கொண்ட விஸ்தாரத்தை ஸார்வகாமிக மென்றம் அறிவான். திராவிட லிங்கப்போமாணம் சொல் லப்பட்டது. (44)

வேஸாமான விமானத் தில் கர்ப்பகிருஹவிஸ் தாரத்தை இருபதம்சம் செய்து இதில் பதின் மூன் நம்சமகொண்ட லிங்காயாமம் அதமம். பதினுமகம் காண்ட லிங்காயாமம் உத்தமம். உத்தமப்பிரமாணத் திர்கும் அதமப்பிரமாணத் தைக்கும் இடையிலம்சத்தை எட்டம்சம் செய்து ஒன்பது பிரமாணமாம். இதில் உத்தமாதமைத் தியமங்களே முன பேரலே அறிக. (45)

இந்த வேஸாலி ங்கத் தினுடைய கீளத்தை இருபத் அஞ்சு அம்சம் செய்து எட்டம்சம் ஏழுபசம் லிங்க விஸ் தாரம் கொள்ளுக. (46½)

சுழ்றளவெ புசினுலு (பதினுறு f) செய்து இதில் அஞ் சம்சம்செய்து அகலமாக எலலாவிடத்திலும் அறிக. (47)

இப்படி கர்ப்பகிருஹ பிரமாணம் சொல்லப்பட்டது. இதுக்கு மேல் ஹஸ்,தபிரமாணம் சொல்லப்படுகி_{சி}து. (47½)

ஒரு முழர் தடங்கி ஒன்பதை முழம் அறதியாக ஆருறு விரலேற்ற முப்பத்தூறன்று பிரமாணமாம். இக்த

முப்பத்துமூன்று பிரமாணமும் விங்கப்பிரமாணம் சொல் லப்பட்டது. (48-3)

அஞ்சு முழம் பிரமாணமான பிராஸாதம் தடங்கி பன்னிரண்டு கிலமறுதியான பிராஸாதத்திற்கு சொல்லப் பட்டது; ஹஸ்தப்பிரமாண மறுதியாக இர்தப் பிரமாணம் முப்பத்திமூன்றும் கொள்ளும்படி. அஞ்சு முழமான பிராஸா தத் திற்கு ஒரு முழமான விங்கம் பிர திஷ்டிப்பான். **ஏழு** முழமான பிராஸாத்ததிற்கு ஒன்றேமுக்கால் முழம் பிரமாணமான விங்கத்தைப் பிரதிஷ்டிப்பான். ஒன்பத முழமான பிராஸா தத்திற்கு ஒன்றரை முழம்பிரமாணமான **லிங்கத்தை ஸ்தா**பிப்பான். ப**தி**னெரு முழம் பிரமாண மான பிராஸா தத்திற்கு ஒரு முழும் பிரமாணமான லிங்க த்தை பிரதிஷ்டிப்பான். எழு முழமான பிராஸாதத்திற்கு ஒன்றேகால் முழப்பிரமாண விங்கத்தை ஸ்தாபிப்பான். பதினெரு முழம் பிரமாணமான பிராஸாதத்துக்கு ஒன்றே முக்கால் முழம் கொண்ட லிங்கத்தை ஸ்தாபிப்பான். பதின்மூன்று முழம் பிரமாணமான பிராஸாதத்துக்கு இரண்டு முழம் பிரமாணமான லிங்கத்தை ஸ்தாபிப்பான் இப்படி ஒன்பதை முழப்பிரமாணமறு தியாக லிங்கத்தை ஸ்தாபிப்பான். (49½)

ஒரு முழம் துடங்கி ஒன்பது பிரமாணமறுதியாக மும்மூன்று விரலாலென்று கிலர் சொல்லா நின்முர்கள். மும்மூன்று விரலாலும் ஏற்றலாம். (50)

இப்படிக்குக்கொண்ட பிரமாணத் துக்கு ஆயா த செய்கைக்கு ஒரு விரல் குரைந்து கொள்ளுதல் ஒரு விரல் ஏற்றம் கொள்ளுதல் செய்வான். இதில் தோஷமில்லே யென்றிக. (51)

இருபத்திஅஞ்சு விரல் துடங்கி ஒன்ப**து பி**ரமாண மஹதியாக எட்டு **வி**ரலேற்றிக்கொள்ளுக. உத்தமப் பி**ரா**

ஸாதத்திற்கு லிங்கப்பிரமாணம் இருபத்தஞ்சு விரல் தடங்கி ஒன்பது பிரமாணமறுதியாக பதிறைய விரலா லேற்றிக்கொள்ளுக. (52½)

துவாரத்தினுடைய உத்ஸேதத்தோடொக்கக்கொண்ட லிங்கப்பிரமாணத்தை உத்தமமென்றறிக. துவாரோத் ஸேதத்தில் மூன்றிலொன்ற குறையக்கொண்ட லிங்கப் பிரமாணத்தை அதமமென்றறிக. (53)

கால் நீளத்தை ஒன்பது செய்து ஏழம்சம் கொண்ட லிங்கப்பிரமாணத்தை உத்தமமென்றறிவான். அஞ்சம்சம் கொண்ட பிரமாணத்தை அதமமென்றறிவான். (53½)

கர்ப்பகிருஹப்பிரமாணத் தில் சொன்னப்போலே துவா ரப்பிரமாணத் திலும் சொன்ன உத்தமப்பிரமாணத் துக்கும் அதமப்பிரமாணத் துக்கும் நடுவு நீளத்தை எட்டு செய்ய ஒன்பது பிரமாணமாம், உத்தமமத் திமாதமங்களே கர்ப்ப கிருஹ பிரமாணத் தில் சொன்னப்போலே துவாரப்பிர மாணத் திலும் ஸ்தம்ப பிரமாணத் திலும் சொன்னுப் போலே அறிக.

துவாரப்பிரமாணத் தாலும் விங்கப்பிரமாணத் தாலும் கொண்ட விங்காயாமத் துக்கு க்கொண்ட விஸ் தாரத்தை நாகரப்பிராஸாதம் முதலானவற்றில் கொண்டலிங்காய யாமத் தால்கொண்ட விஸ் தாரம்போலே கொள்க. (54½)

பிராஸா தங்களுடைய அதிஷ்டானம் கிகரம் கழுத்து ஸ்தூபி இவற்று அம் கர்பபகிருஹப்பிரமாணம்போலே லிங் கப்பிரமாணம் கொள்ளுவான் என்று அகஸ்தியபகவான் முதலான சில ரிஷிகள் சொல்லுவார்கள். ஆதலால் அதிஷ் டான பிரமாணத்தாலும் கழுத்தினுடைய பிரமாணத்தா அம் லிங்கத்துக்கு பிரமாணம் கொள்க. (55½)

(मयमते त्रयस्त्रिशाध्याये ॥)

आढ्यादिलिङ्गभेदाः।

सार्घाशावसुसार्घासिन्धुचरणोनागादिसाङ्क्षयष्टको-दन्वन्मङ्गलनन्ददिक्फाणिनगैरत्रयंशोन्नातिरत्रयष्टके । दैर्ध्ये चेद्विकृतौ रसाक्षजलिश्रयंशान्वितेष्वंशकै-राढ्यानाढ्यसुरेट्यसर्वसमके लिङ्गे विदुर्विस्तृतिम् ॥ (सिद्धान्तसारावस्यां चर्यापादे ॥)

िङ्कायामे विकारांशे चतुर्भूतरसैः क्रमात् । सात्रिभागैस्त्रिरंशैस्तु सुरेट्यानाट्यके द्विजाः!॥ आट्यं सर्वसमं लिङ्गं विशिष्टं पारिकीर्तितम् । तेषां तन्मध्यमेऽष्टांशे प्रत्येकं नवधा भजेत्॥

(कामिकागमे द्विषाष्टितमपटले ॥)

समिलङ्गम् ।

लिङ्गायामे त्रिभागे तु एकांशं चतुरश्रकम् ।
मध्ये व्योमं तु वस्त्रश्रं [वृत्तं चाप्येक*] मंशकम् ॥
समलिङ्गमिति ख्यातं विप्रादीनां तु ऋदिदम् ।
(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

आद्यं तु सर्वतीभद्रं द्वितीयं वर्धमानकम् । शिवाधिकं तृतीयं स्याचतुर्थं स्वस्तिकं भवेत् ॥

भथ जगदमराणां सर्वतोभद्रमिष्टं सुखदमवनिपानां वृद्धिदं वर्धमानम् ।

धनदिमह विशां वै शम्भुभागाधिकं य-च्छुभदमथ परेषां स्वास्तिकं तच्चतुर्णाम् ॥

त्रिंशद्भागे सर्वतोभद्रालिङ्गे मूले मध्ये दशांशं ऋमेण । इत्तं तुल्यं सर्वतः शम्भुभागं विप्राणां तद्भूपतीनां प्रशस्तम् ॥

முதல் ஸர்வதோபத்ரலிங்கமாம். இரண்டாவது வர்த்தமானலிங்கம். மூன்முவது சிவாதிகலிங்கம். **நாலா** வது ஸ்வஸ்திகலிங்கமென்றறிக. (70½)

பிராம்மணருக்கு ஸர்வதோபத்ரலிங்கமாம்; அவர் களுக்கு சுகத்தை கொடுக்கும் ராஜாக்களுக்கு வர்த்த மான லிங்கமாம்; அவர்களுக்கு விர்த்தியைக்கொடுக்கும். வைசியர்களுக்கு சிவாதிக லிங்கமாம்; அவர்களுக்கு தனத்தைக் கொடுக்கும். சூத்திரர்களுக்கு ஸ்வஸ்திக லிங்கமாம்; அவர்களுக்கு விருத்தியைக் கொடுக்கும் என்றதிக. (71½)

ஸர்வதோபத்ரமான லிங்கத் தினுடைய நீளத்தை முப் பதை செய்து அடியிலே பத்தும் நிலிலே பத்தும் தலேயிலே பத்தும் அம்சமுமாகக் கொள்வான். அந்த லிங்கமானது அடியிலே நின்று தலேயளவும் விருத்தமாயிருப்பது. இந்த லிங்கம் பிராமணர்களுக்கும் ராஜாக்களுக்கும் சொல்லப் பட்டது. (72½)

(मयमते त्रयित्रंशाध्याये ॥)

चतुरश्रमधोभागमष्टाश्रं मध्यमं तथा । तदूर्वं वृत्तमेव स्यात्त्रिभागं सर्वतस्समम् ॥ समिळिङ्गमिति प्रोक्तं वर्धमानमतः शृणु ।

(सुप्रभेदागमे तयित्रंशाध्याये ॥)

वर्धमानालिङ्गम् ।

भानुद्वयंशे तथायामे सप्तांशं चतुरश्रकम् । अष्टाश्रमष्टभागेन नवांशं वृत्तमुच्यते ॥ षट्सप्तवसुभागं वा पञ्चषट्सप्त [भागकम्*] । चतुष्पञ्चषडंशं वा वर्धमानं चतुर्विधम् ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

वेदभूतरसभागिकैरथो भूतषण्मुनिपदैरतःपरम् । षटकसप्तवसुभागया ततः सप्तनागनव भागया पुनः ॥(७३ २) वर्धमानमुदितं चतुर्विधं ब्रह्मविष्णुशिव क्रमात् । सर्वसंपदुपवर्धनप्रदं पुत्रवृद्धिदमिदं महीभृताम् ॥

வர்த்தமான லிங்கத்தினுடைய நீளத்தை பதினஞ்சு செய்து பிரும்மபாகம் நாலம்சமும் விஷ்ணுபாகம் அஞ் சம்சமும் ருத்திரபாகம் ஆற அம்சமுமாகக் கொள்ளுக. அன்றியே லிங்கத்தினுடைய நீளத்தை பதினெட்டுக் கூற செய்து பிரும்மபாகம் அஞ்சம்சமும் விஷ்ணுபாகம் ஆறம்சமும் ருத்திரபாகம் ஏழம்சமும் கொள்ளுவான். [அன்றியே லிங்கத்தினுடைய நீளத்தை இருபத்தியொரு கூற செய்து பிரும்மபாகம் ஆறம்சமும் விஷ்ணுபாகம்

ஏழம்சமும் ருத்திரபாகம் எட்டம்சமும் கொள்ளுவான் *] அன்றியே லிங்கத்தினுடைய நீளத்தை இருபத்திகாலம்சம் செய்து பிரம்மபாகம் ஏழம்சமும் விஷ்ணுபாகம் எட்டம் சமும் ருத்ர பாகம் ஒன்பதம்சமும் கொள்ளுவான். ஆக வர்த்தமானத்துக்கு நாலுபடி சொல்லப்பட்டது. இந்த லிங்கமானது ராஜாக்களுக்கு வெற்றியையும் முடிவில்லாத ஸர்வஸம்பத்தையும் கொடுக்குமென்றறிக. (74½)

(मयमते त्रयित्रशाध्याये ॥)

चतुःपञ्चषडंशं तु पञ्चषट्सप्तभागिकम् । [षट्सप्ताष्टांशकं सप्तभागाष्टनवभागिकम् ॥*] वर्धमानमिति प्रोक्तं विप्रादीनामनुक्रमात् । (पूर्वकारणागमे नवमपटले ॥)

चतुर्विशति चायामे सप्तांशं चतुरश्रकम् । अष्टाश्रमष्टभागेन नवांशेनैव वृत्तकम् ॥ वर्धमानमिदं लिङ्गं शिवाधिकमतः परम् ।

(सुप्रभेदागमे तयस्त्रिशाध्याये ॥)

शैवाधिक्यलिङ्गम् ।

लिङ्गायामे दशांशे तु गुणांशं चतुरश्रकम् ।

वस्वश्रं चैव तत्तुत्यं युगांशं स्याच्छिवांशकम् ॥

शैवाधिक्यमिदं ख्यातमथवान्यत्प्रकारतः ।
वेदवेदशरांशं वा पञ्चपञ्चषडंशकम् ॥

षट्षद्सप्तांशकैर्वाथ शैवाधिक्यं चतुर्विधम् ।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

सप्तसप्तवसुभागया ततः पञ्चपञ्चकषडंशकैरिप । वेदवेदशरभागया ततो बन्ध[बन्ध*] युगभागया पुरः ॥ उक्तमत्र हि मया चतुर्विधं तिच्छवाधिकमजाधिभागिकैः । सर्ववस्तुदिमदं विशामछं सर्ववर्णयमिनामुदीरितम् ॥

சுவாதிகலிங்கத்தினுடைய நீளத்தை இருபத்திரண் டம்சம் செய்து பிரம்மபாகம் ஏழம்சம் (செய்து) விஷ்ணு பாகம் ஏழம்சமும் ருத்திரபாகம் எட்டம்சமும் கொள் வான். அன்றியே லிங்கத்தினுடைய நீளத்தை பத்தம்சம் செய்து பிரம்மபாகம் மூன்றம்சமும் விஷ்ணுபாகம் மூன்றம் சமும் ருத்திர பாகம் நாலம்சமுமாகக் கொள்வான். சுவாதிகலிங்கம் இப்படிச் சொல்லப்பட்டது. இந்த லிங்கம் வைசியருக்கும் அந்த வம்சத்தில் தபஸ்விகளுக்கும் சொல்லப்பட்டது. இது இவர்களுக்கு வர்வ வஸ்துக் கீளயும் கொடுக்குமென்றறிக.

(मयमते स्नयस्त्रिशाध्याये ॥)

सप्तसप्ताष्टमागंतु पश्चपश्चषडंशकम् । वेदवेदशरांशं तु गुणानलयुगांशकम् ॥ एवं शिवाधिकं प्रोक्तं द्विजादीनां क्रमादृहे ।

(पूर्वकारणागमे नवमपटले ॥)

आयामं दशधा कृत्वा चतुरश्रं त्रिभागतः । अष्टाश्रं च त्रिभागेन चतुरंशेन वृत्तकम् ॥ शिवाधिकमिदं शस्तं भुक्तिमुक्तिफलप्रदम्।

(सुप्रभेदागमे त्रयिह्मशाध्याये ॥)

स्वास्तिकलिङ्गम्

लिङ्गायामे नवांशे तु चतुरश्रं द्विभागया । वस्वश्रं तु गुणांशेन वेदांशं वृत्तमुच्यते ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

उक्तायामे स्वास्तिके भागे मूळे द्वांशं मध्यभागे गुणांशम् । पूजाभागे चातुरंशं ऋमेण चोक्तं शुद्धे सर्वकामप्रदं तत् ॥

ஸ்வஸ்திகலிங்கத் தினுடைய நீளத்தை ஒன்பதம்சம் செய்து பிரம்மபாகம் அடியிலே இரண்டம்சமும் விஷ்ணு பாகம் நடுவே மூன்றம்சமும் பூஜாலிங்கம் நாலம்சமும் கொள்வான். இந்த லிங்கம் சூத் திரருக்கும் எல்லாருக்கும் நன்மையைக் கொடுக்கும்.

(मयमते त्रयस्त्रिशाध्याये ॥)

नवधा लिङ्गमानेन द्वयंशं मध्ये गुणांशकम् । वृत्ते युगांशकं दैर्ध्यं शूद्रेऽप्येतच शस्यते ॥

(कामिकागमे दिषष्टितमपटले ॥)

धाराछिङ्गम् ।

धारालिङ्गे सर्विलिङ्गे मतं तलाश्रं वा कलाश्रं युगाश्रम् । तस्मादूष्वें द्वैगुणसधारं धारालिङ्गं सर्ववर्णे प्रशस्तम् ॥

முன்பு சொல்லப்பட்ட விங்கங்களிலும் தாராலிங்கம் செய்யலாம். அந்த தாராலிங்கம் இருக்கும்படி: பிரும்ம பாகம் அஷ்டாச்ரம் ஆதல் பதிறைய அம்சத்தால் சதுரச் ரமாயிருப்பது. பிரும்ம பாகத்தில் அச்ரத்தில் இரட்டி அச்ரமாயிருப்பது விஷ்ணுபாகம். விஷ்ணுபாகத்தில் அச்ரத்தில் இரட்டி அச்ரமாயிருப்பது ருத்திரபாகம். அந்த அச்ரங்கள் தாரையாயிருப்பது அந்த லிங்கத்தை தாராலிங்க மென்றறிவான். அந்த லிங்கம் எல்லா ஜாதி களுக்குமாம் என்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. (80½)

(मयमते त्रयिद्धशाध्याये ॥)

धारालिङ्गमथो वक्ष्ये श्रूयतां तु प्रजापते!।
पादादूर्ध्वकपर्यन्तं धारालिङ्गं प्रशस्तकम् ॥
अधो वेदाश्रकं कुर्यात्तदूर्ध्वे त्वष्टधारया।
ऊर्ध्वे षोडशधाराच भोगार्थी लभते सुखम्॥
एतिद्वेज महाप्राञ्च! सर्वकामप्रसाधनम्।
(पूर्वकारणागमे नवमपटले॥)

पश्चधारास्तप्तधारा नव(धारा) द्वादशधारकाः । धाराष्त्रोडशर्विशच त्रिरष्टावाष्टर्विशतिः ॥ (सुप्रभेदागमे त्रयस्त्रिशाध्याये ॥)

पूर्वोक्तसमिलिङ्गे च धारालिङ्गं विकल्पितम् । चतुरश्रं द्विरष्टाश्रं तन्मूले परिकल्पयेत् ॥ वैष्णवांशे (तु) च शैवांशे धाराद्विद्विगुणीकृते । सर्वेषामिष लिङ्गानां धारालिङ्गं त्रिधा मतम् ॥

मूलेऽष्टाश्रं वा कलाश्रं युगाश्रं तस्मादूर्ध्वं तद्युगास्स्युश्च धाराः।
एवं पूर्वाचार्यकै (स) रीश्वरस्य प्रोक्तं धारालिङ्गमेतित्त्वेव ॥
(शिल्परत्ने एकोनत्रिंशाध्याये॥)

सहस्रालङ्गम् ।

पूजाभागे सर्वतोभद्रालिङ्गे धारालिङ्गं पञ्चपञ्चक्रमेण । एकैकस्यामष्टमं चोपरिष्टात्साहस्रं तदेखया लिङ्गमुक्तम् ॥

ஸஹஸ்சலிங்கம் இருக்கும்படி முன்பு சொல்லப்பட்ட ஸர்வதோபத்சலிங்கத்தில் பூஜாபாகத்தில் இருபத்தியஞ்சு தாரையாய் கிறி ஒரு தாரைக்கு நாற்பது சேகையாக மேலே மேலே கிறி ஆயிசலிங்கமாம். இக்த லிங்கம் ஸர்வ காமியங்களேயும் கொடுக்கு மென்றதிவான். (81½)

(मयमते त्रयस्त्रिशाध्याये ॥)

सर्वतोभद्रालिङ्गेषु धाराः स्युः पश्चिविश्वतिः । सप्तपर्णद्वलाकारास्समास्सर्वास्समान्तराः ॥ एकैकस्यां तु धारायां चत्वारिशत्प्रसंख्यया । कुर्यात्समानि लिङ्गानि स्यात्तिहङ्गसहस्रकम् ॥

(शिल्परत्ने एकोनत्रिंशाध्याये ॥)

समखण्डे शिवायामे रुद्रभागविनिर्मिते । एकाधिकनवसंशे विषमांशनिवेशितम् ॥

सैकसाहस्रलिङ्गानां नवभागोच्चमेव वा ।

(कामिकागमे द्विषष्टितमपटले ।।)

त्रैराशिकलिङ्गम् ।

रसमुनिवसुभागे वृत्तकेऽष्टाश्रकेऽन्ते परिधिरथ नवांशे लिङ्गतुङ्गे तु भूयः।

त्रिभिरथ गुणभागैश्व त्रिभिस्तुङ्गमानं ह्यजहरिहरभागे तत्तु(तत्) त्रैराशिकं स्यात् ॥

பிரும்மபாகம் ஆறம்சமும் [விஷ்ஹுபாகம் ஏழம்ச மும்*] ருத்ரபாகம் எட்டம்ச[மு*]மான விங்கத்தில் சுற் றளவை ஒன்பதம்சம் செய்து பிரம்மபாகம் மூன்றம்சமும் விஷ்ணுபாகம் மூன்றம்சமும் ருத்திரபாகம் மூன்றம்சமு மாக ச்செய்வான். இத்தை திரைராகிக விங்க மென்றறி வான். (82½)

(मयमते त्रयित्रशाध्याये ॥)

अप्रे मूले च मध्ये च प्रमाणं सर्वतस्समम् । आयामं नवधा कृत्वा वृत्तं षड्भागमुच्यते ॥ सप्तभागमथाष्टाश्रं तुर्याश्रं वसुभागिकम् । त्रैराशिकमिति ज्ञेयं धनधान्यसुखावहम् ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे नवमपटले ॥)

अर्चनं नवधा कृत्वा ब्रह्माद्यास्त्रितिभागतः । षट्सप्ताष्टकभागैस्तु नाहो रुद्रादिषु क्रमात् ॥ त्रैराशिकमिदं लिङ्गं शूद्राणां तत्प्रशस्यते ।

(जीर्णोद्धारदशके कामिकवचनम् ॥)

लिङ्गोत्सेधे तु नन्दांशे षट्सप्तवसुभागकैः ।
ब्रह्मविष्णवीशभागानां क्रमान्नाहाः प्रकीर्तिताः ॥
लिङ्गं त्रैराशिकं नाम भवेत् सर्वसमे तु तत् ।
(शिल्परत्ने एकोनत्रिंशाध्याये ॥)

कृत्वा नवांशं छिङ्गोचं बन्धबन्धगुणांशकम् । षट्सप्ताष्टकनाहं तु वृत्तेऽष्टाश्रे युगाश्रके ॥ त्रैराशिकमिदं शास्त्रे स्वस्तिकमधुनोच्यते । (कामिकागमे द्विषष्टितमपटले ॥)

मुखलिङ्गम् ।

मुखिलक्क त्रिवक्कं स्यादेकवक्कं चतुर्मुखम् । सन्मुखं चैकवक्कं स्यात् त्रिवक्के पृष्ठके न हि ॥ पश्चिमास्यं स्थितं शुभ्रं कुङ्कुमाभं तथोत्तरे । याम्यं कृष्णकरालं स्यात्पाच्यां दीप्ताग्निसन्निभम् ॥

सद्यो वामं तथावीरं तत्पुरुषं चतुर्थकम् ।
पञ्चमं च तथेशानं योगिनामप्यगोचरम् ॥
(रूपमण्डने ॥)

मुखिलक्कं ततो वक्ष्ये सर्वकामार्थसायनम् ।
पूजाभागं समस्तं तु द्विषष्टयंशं भजेत्क्रमात् ॥
त्रयोदशाङ्गुलार्थं तु मुखमेकं प्रकीर्तितम् ।
शराननं चतुर्वकः त्रिवकः चैकवक्रकम् ॥
चतुर्दिक्षु चतुर्वकः त्रिवकः पृष्ठहीनकम् ।
कुर्वेकवक्रम्प्वं तु मुखमानेन बुद्धिमन् ! ॥
मकुटेनोध्वेवकः तु त्रयोदशाधीङ्गुलेन तु ।
प्रीवाम्र्लात् स्तनान्तं स्याद्धीधिकं त्रयोदश ॥
स्तनस्त्राविधर्यावत् कारयेद् द्विभुजान्वितम् ।
प्रतिमालक्षणोक्तंन मार्गेणैव समाचरेत् ॥
शेषं लिङ्गवदाकारं कारयेहक्षणान्वितम् ।
वक्रलिङ्गप्रमाणं तु प्रोक्तं पीठमथो श्रृणु ॥

(कारणागमे नवमपटले ॥)

लिङ्गाशिरोवर्तनम् ।

शिरसे। वर्तनमधुना छिङ्गानां वक्ष्यते ऋमशः । छत्राभा त्रपुषाभा कुक्कुट साण्डार्धचन्द्रसदशाभाः ॥ ९०३ ॥

बुद्धदसदशाः पञ्जेवोदिष्टा वर्तना मुनिभिः । व्यासे षोडशभागे लिङ्गस्यैकं द्विगुणयुगांशेषु ॥ ९१ 🤚 ॥ सांलम्ब्याधोभागानुभयोरपि पार्श्वयोः ऋमशः । छत्राभानि शिरांसि च चत्वारीह प्रवर्तन्ते विधिना ॥ ९२<u>३</u>॥ समिलिङ्गे प्रथमे हे शैवाधिकालिङ्गके तृतीयं स्यात्। चतुरंशेषु यदुक्तं तत्प्रोक्तं वर्धमानासु ॥ ९३१ ॥ सङ्करमन्योन्यं वा शुभहं स्याद्वर्तनानां च। उचार्धं कुक्कुटजं त्रयंशैकांशेन्दुखण्डनिभा ॥ बुद्धदसदशा सार्धं त्रयंशं व्यासेऽष्टभागे तु । सर्वेषामपि वैतास्सामान्या वर्तनास्तु छिङ्गानाम् ॥ ९५<u>२</u> ॥ शिरोवर्तभागत्रयंशैकं चाधिरोप्य निजतुङ्गे । लिङ्गायामयुते तेषां भागयुते तेन सार्धमतः॥ इन्द्रश्विनिगुणभागाः प्रोक्तास्सर्वेष्वपि क्रमशः । अपरे मध्यमलिङ्गे श्रेष्ठे लिङ्गे ततः शिरोमानम् ॥ लिङ्गानां शिरसी। प्सितांशमुभयोः संलम्बय पार्श्वद्वयोः कृत्वा मत्स्ययुतं तदास्यजघनानिष्कान्तसूत्रद्वयोः । तस्माद्यत्र[च*]संयुतिर्भातेमता बिन्दुत्रयाढ्यं तथा

कर्तव्यं बहुवर्तनास्वभिमतं सोपायमीशोदितम् ॥

விங்கங்களுக்கு சுரோவர்**த்தன**ம் சொல்லப்படுகிற**து**. (90)

குடைப்புரம்போலேயாதல் திரபுஷம்போலேயாயிருக் குதல் கோழிமுட்டைபோலே இருக்குதல் அர்த்தசந்திர ஊப்போலே இருக்குதல் நீரில் குமிழிபோலே இருக்குதல் ஆக சிரோ வர்த்தனம் அஞ்சபடி சொல்லப்பட்டது. (91)

லிங்கங்களினுடைய **விஸ்தா**ரத்தை பதினுறம்சம் செய்து ஒரம்சம் இரண்டம்சம் மூன்றம்சம் நாலம்சம் செரஸ்ஸின் கீழே இரண்டு பார்சுவத்திலும் நாற்றிச் சரய்ப்பான். ஆக சத்ராகாரமான சுரோ வர்த்தனம் நாலு படி சொல்லப்பட்டது. (92½)

ஸர்வதோபத்ரலிங்கத்துக்கு ஒரம்சமும் இரண்டம் சமும் கொள்வான். கிவாதிகலிங்கத்துக்கு மூன்றம்சம் கொள்ளுவான். வர்த்தமானலிங்கத்துக்கு நாலம்சம் கொள் ளுவான் என்று சொல்லப்படடது. (93½)

இந்தக்கிரமம் அன்றிக்கே இந்தஅம்சங்கள் ஒன்றுக் கொன்று கலசுமாமாகில் அந்த கிரோவர்த்தனம் கர்த்தா வுக்குப் பொல்லாங்கைக் கொடுக்குமென்று சொல்லப்பட் டது. (94)

குக்குடாண்டமான சிரோவர்த்தனத்தை உயரத்**தில்** பார்த்துக் கொள்ளுவானென்று அர்த்த சந்திரமான கிரோ வர்த்தனத்தை மூன்றத்தொன்று கொள்ளுவாணென்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. (94½)

ரீ;்க் குமிழிபோலே இருக்கும் கிரோவர்த்தனத்து க்கு லிங்க**வி**ஸ்தாரத்தை எட்டம்சம் செய்**து** மூன்ற**ை** அம்சம் கொள்ளுவானென்று சொல்லப்பட்ட**த**ு. (95)

இந்த சுரோவர்த்தனத்தை மூன்று லிங்கங்களுக்கும் ஸாமான்யமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. (95½)

சுரோவர்த்தனும்சத்தில் மூன்றிலொன்று லிங்கோத் ஸேதத்தில் ஏற்றிக்கொள்ளுவான். லிங்காயாமத்தில் கூடி னதிலும் ஆறுபாகம் கூடினதிலும் ஏறட்டுக் கட்டுவான். ஓரம்சம் இரண்டம்சம் மூன்றம்சம் எல்லா லிங்கத்துக்கும் கிரமத்தாலே சொல்லப்பட்டது. அதமலிங்கங்களுக்கும் மத்யமலிங்கத்துக்கும் உத்தமலிங்கத்துக்கும் சுரோமான மேற்றிக்கொள்ளுப்படி அடவே சொல்லப்பட்டது. (97½)

விங்கங்களுடைய சுரோவர்த்தனமாகச் சொன்ன அம்சத்தை பார்ச்வங்கள் இரண்டிலும் கீழே நாத்தி அவிட மிரண்டுப் மீரைக வீசி மீனங்களுடைய முகத்திலும் வாலி லும் புறப்பட்ட நூல் இரண்டுகளிலே கூட்டி மூன்று பிக்துவாம். அவ்வளவிலே சுரோவர்த்தனத்தை சயிப்பர னென்று சிவணுலே சொல்லப்பட்டது. (98½)

(मयमते त्रयस्त्रिशाध्याये ॥)

कुर्वीत त्रपुषीफलाग्रसदशं छत्रोपमं मस्तकं बालेन्द्राकृतिकुकुटाण्डसदशं विप्रादिवर्णक्रमात्।

भेदास्तर्वसमांशकप्रभृतयो नाहप्रभेदान्विताः

तेप्येते क्रमतः स्यु.....तदनुलोमाङ्गीकृतिश्चेष्यते ॥

विस्तारं शिवलिङ्गमूर्धिन वसुनन्दादित्यरुद्रांशकं कृत्वा तत्क्रमतो विशोध्य परितो ख्रोकद्विलोकांशकान् ।

इत्वात्यष्टितिथिप्रकृत्यतिधृतिख्यातांशयुक्तं क्रमात् पूजाभागमिहोक्तभागमुपरिष्टाच्छोधयेद्वार्णेषु ॥ तन्मस्तके नवविभागतया विभक्ते भागं विशोध्य परितश्शिवभागदैर्ध्यम् । द्वाविंशदंशकतया परिकल्प भागा-नेकैकशो द्विजमुखेषु विशोधयेद्वा ॥ छत्रामं त्रपुषाकारं कुक्कुटाण्डिनमं तथा । अर्धेन्द्रसदशं चाथ बृह्यदाभं तु पञ्चमम् ॥ सर्वेषामपि लिङ्गानां शिरसो वर्तनक्रमम् । लिङ्गव्यासात् षोडशांशमेकद्वित्रियवाधिकम् ॥ आरोप्येकेघ १स्संलम्बय लिङ्गस्योभयपार्श्वयो: । वर्तयन्तत्र चत्वारि च्छत्राभानि भवन्ति हि ॥ प्रथमं च द्वितीयं च समलिङ्गं नियोजयेत् । शिवाधिके तृतीयं तु चतुर्थं वर्धमानके ॥

वर्तनं सङ्करं नैव कुर्यात्तदशुभं यतः । षडंशे लिङ्गविस्तारे सार्धट्यंशेन वर्तयेत् ॥

१ 'आरोप्य चाधः' इति स्यात्।

त्रपुषाभिशरिस्सिद्धयै रामांशैः कुक्कुटाण्डकम् ।

लिङ्गव्यासतृतीयांशवर्धनादर्धचन्द्रकम् ॥

लिङ्गव्यासेऽष्टधा भक्ते सार्धाशतयवर्धनात् ।

बुद्धदाभस्य लिङ्गस्य शिरिस्सिध्यति शोभनम् ॥

लिङ्गानां शिरसीप्सितांशमुभयोस्संलम्ब्य तत्पार्श्वयोः

कृत्वा मत्स्ययुगं तदास्यजघनान्तिष्क्रान्तसूत्रद्वयोः ।

तस्माद्यत्र च संयुतिर्मतिमता बिन्दुत्रयाद्वयं यथा

तत्त[त्व]तियितव्यमत्र बद्धधा सोपाय ईशोदितम् ॥

(शिल्परत्ने एकोनिर्तिशाध्याये ॥)

शिरोवर्तनभागे तु चतुर्थे वा षडंशके ।।

एकं द्वयं त्रयं दद्याद् ब्रह्मभागात्क्रमेण तु ।
शिरोवर्तनभागस्य त्रयंशं पूजांशकोपिर ।।

लिङ्गायामेऽथवारोप्य षड्भागे तु तदुच्छ्रये ।

एकांशं योजयेद्धीमान् लिङ्गे द्वयंशं तु मध्यमे ॥

त्रिभागमुत्तमे लिङ्गे योजयेद्धा द्विजोत्तमाः !।

केवलं वा शिरोमानमिधरोप्य विवर्तयेत् ॥

शिरसा मिश्रितं भागं पार्श्वयोरवलम्ब्य च ।

वृत्तद्वयं तु तन्मानादुभयोः पार्श्वयोर्नयेत् ॥

जर्ष्वदेशे शिरोमध्ये तृतीयं मण्डलं न्यसेत् । मण्डलैश्च त्रिभिर्मत्स्यद्वयमत्रोपजायते ॥ तन्मत्स्याननपुच्छस्थसूत्रयोर्यत्र सङ्गतिः । तत्र स्थित्वा त्रिभिर्वास्य वर्तनीयं शिरश्शुभम् ॥

(कामिकागमे द्विषष्टितमपटले ॥)

लिङ्गपीठम् ।

लिक्कनाहसमपीठविस्तरं विस्तृतस्य शरवेदतुक्क्तमम् । विस्तृतार्धसमगोमुखान्तकं गोमुखान्तसमकण्ठनाहकम् ॥ (सकलागमसारसक्क्हे ॥)

त्रिगुणं लिङ्गविस्तारं त्रिगुणार्धं चतुर्गुणम् ।
त्रिविधस्वधमादिस्तु पीठविस्तारमुच्यते ॥
विष्णुभागस्य चोत्सेधं पीठोत्सेधं विधीयते ।
अथवा ब्रह्मभागस्य चाष्टांशेन समन्वितम् ॥
पद्मपीठं भद्मपीठं वेदिका परिमण्डलम् ।
पीठं चतुर्विधं प्रोक्तं लक्षणं शृणु सांप्रतम् ॥
कृत्वा षोडश चोत्सेधं द्वयंशेन च तु पिष्टका ।
पद्मभागं तद्द्व्वांन्जं दलैष्षोडशभिर्युतम् ॥

दलमधाङ्गलोत्सेधं पद्मपीठमिहोच्यते । द्विभागं मध्यवृत्तं तु समन्तात्सदृढं (१) दृढम् ॥ चतुर्भिरूर्घ्वपद्मं तु द्विभागेनोर्घ्वपट्टिका । तदूर्धे तु ततः कुर्यादेकांशं घृतवारिणा ॥ पीठतारत्रिभागैकं नालं कुर्यात्तथोत्तरे । तत्तारस्य चतुर्थाशं तद्धीर्धमथादिकम् ॥ द्विगुणं त्रिगुणं मूलं तद(म)ग्रं चार्धनाशनम्। विस्तारस्य चतर्धाशादर्धादर्धमथापि वा ॥ जलमार्ग त्रिभागैकं कुर्यात्तत्र विशेषतः । एवं त पद्मपीठं हि भद्मपीठमथ श्रृण ॥ पूर्ववत् षोडशांशं तु कृत्वोत्सेधं विधानतः । भागेनोपानमेकेन चतुर्भिर्जगतीभवेत् ॥ कुमदं त विभिर्भागैरेकेनैव त पहिका। कण्ठं कुर्यात्तिभिर्भागैरेकांशेन तु पहिका ॥ महापट्टिका द्वयंशा तु एकेन घृतवारिणी। भद्रपीठं समाख्यातं वेदिपीठमथोच्यते ॥ पीठोत्सेघे नवांशे तु द्वियंशेन तु पहिका । चतर्भिः कण्ठतुङ्गं तु द्वांशेनैवोध्वपिट्टका ॥

घृतवार्येकभागं तु समन्ताचतुरश्रकम् ।
वेदिपीठं समाख्यातं परिमण्डलमुच्यते ॥
भद्रमेव हि वृत्तं स्यादेतद्वै परिमण्डलम् ।
तेष्वाकांशसमं वापि त्रिपौदं वार्धमेव वा ॥
पीठाङ्गानां प्रवेशं च तथा निर्गमनं पुनः ।
सकलानां च लिङ्गानां सामान्यं पीठलक्षणम् ॥
(सप्रभेदागमे त्रयस्त्रिशपटले ॥)

स्त्रीशिलां तु परिग्राह्य पीठं कुर्योद्विशेषतः ।
लिङ्गविस्तारमानेन तिगुणं पीठविस्तृतम् ॥
कण्ठिद्वगुणमेवं वा त्रिगुणं पीठविस्तृतम् ।
कण्ठस्य द्विगुणार्धं वा लिङ्गदैर्ध्यसमं तु वा ॥
गर्भगेहं त्रिधा भज्य भागैकं पीठविस्तृतम् ।
लिङ्गमानेन हम्यं स्यात् लिङ्गमानेन पिण्डिका ॥
पूर्वाकृतिर्यथा पीठं तथा कुर्यात्पुनः पुनः ।
अन्याकृतिने कर्तव्या कृता चेत्कर्तृनाशिनी ॥
वेदाश्राष्टाश्रमानं तु विभजेदष्टधा पुनः ।
गुणभागमधस्यक्ता बाणांशं पीठिकोच्छ्यम् ॥
बाह्मवैष्णवमानं तु षोडशांशेन भाजयेत् ।
सप्तभागमधो मुक्ता प्रहांशं पिण्डिकोच्छ्यम् ॥

पीठोत्सेघं तु यन्मानं विकारांशेन भाजयेत्। पक्षांशं पद्रिका प्रोक्ता बाणांशं पद्मपिण्डकम् ॥ अंशद्वयेन वृत्तं स्याद्वेदांशमूर्ध्वपद्मकम् । तस्योर्ध्वे पहिका द्वाभ्यामंशेन घृतवारिणी ॥ पीठतारत्रिभागैकं नालनिर्गममुच्यते । तत्समं मूळविस्तारं तत्तिभागैकमप्रतः ॥ उत्तरे जलमार्गं स्यात्सोमस्याभिमुखं भवेत । मध्ये खातं त्रिभागैकं क्रमेण कृशता भवेत् ॥ एवं तु पद्मपीठं स्याद्भद्रपीठमथोच्यते । पूर्ववत् षोडशांशेन पीठोत्सेधं भजेत्ततः ॥ ब्योमांशं पादुकोत्सेधं वेदांशं जगती भवेत्। अग्न्यंशं वृत्तमित्युक्तं भागैकेन तु पट्टिका ॥ गुणांशं कण्ठमित्युक्तं भागैकेन तु पट्टिका । महापट्टिद्धयांशेन घृतवारि तथांशकम् ॥ एवं स्याद्भद्रपीठं तु सर्विलिङ्गेषु योग्यकम् । एकविंशतिभागेन पीठोत्सेधं विभाजयेत् ॥ अंशेन पादुकां कुर्याचतुर्धा जगतीं कुर । कण्ठमेकेन कर्तब्यं पद्ममेकांशमेव च ॥

तत्कम्भं त्रिभिरंशैश्व पद्ममेकांशमेव च । कर्यादेकेन कम्पं तु पक्षांशेनैय कण्ठकम् ॥ कम्पमेकेन कर्तब्यं पद्ममेकेन कारयेत् । महापट्टि द्विभागाभ्यां पद्ममेकांशकेन तु ॥ तस्योध्वे पट्टिकैकेन घतवारि तथांशकम्। विजयं नाम पीठं त सर्वशान्तिकरं परम् ॥ विभजेत्पिण्डिकोत्सेधं अष्टादश्विभागतः । एकेन पादुकां कुर्यादध्यर्धं कम्पपद्मयोः ॥ जगती चतुरंशं स्याद्गणांशेनैव वप्रकम् । तद्रध्वे कम्पमेकांशं द्वाभ्यां वै पहिका भवेत् ॥ पद्ममेकेन कर्तव्यमर्धेन घतवारिणा । स्वायम्भुवमिति प्रोक्तं सर्वदेवेषु योग्यकम् ॥ विकारांशेन विभजेद्वागेनोपानमुच्यते । पद्मिपण्डी द्विभागेन कम्पमेकेन कारयेत् ॥ सप्तांशं कण्ठमित्युक्तं द्वाभ्यां वे कम्पपद्मकौ । अध्यर्धेन महापट्टी पद्ममर्धेन कारयेत् ॥ कम्पमर्धेन कर्तव्यमर्धेन घतवारिणा । स्थण्डिलं स्यादिदं पीठं सर्वदेवेषु पूजितम् ॥

भागार्धं तत्त्रिपादं वा समं वा शेषिनिर्गमम् । मूलादष्टांशमग्रे तु हीनं स्यात्पद्मपीठके ॥ सर्वेषामेव पीठानामुपानात्पीठविस्तरम् । पीठिकालक्षणं प्रोक्तं पादशैलविधि श्रृणु ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे नवमपटले ॥)

निष्कलानां तु लिङ्गानां सकलानामथाधुना । सामान्येन विधानन वक्ष्येऽहं पीठलक्षणम् ॥ १ ॥ जात्यैकया विधातन्यं नेष्टमन्योन्यसङ्करम् । आहुरशैले दुमे केचित् पीठं पक्षेष्टकामयम् ॥ २ ॥ लोहजं मणिलिङ्गानां लोहजानां तु पैण्डिकम् । आदाय स्त्रीशिलां सम्यक् पीठं लि स्य निर्मितम् ॥ ३ ॥

நிஷ்கலமான விங்கங்களுக்கும் பிரதிமைகளுக்கும் ஸாமான்ய விதியாலே பீடலக்ஷணம் சொல்லக்கடவேன்.(1)

பீடத்தை விங்கத்துக்கொத்த ஜாதியாகக்கொள்ளு வாண். ஒன்றுக்கொன்று கலந்து செய்யலாகாது. (1½)

சிஃயாலுண்டான லிங்கத்திலும் விருக்ஷஜமான லிங்கத்திலும் பீடத்தைச்சுட்டசெங்கலாலே கட்டுவா னென்ற சிலர் சொல்லுவார்கள். (2)

ஸ்படிகம் முதலான மணிலிங்கங்களுக்கும் லோஹஜ மான லிங்கங்களுக்கும் பிடங்களே லோஹஜமாகவே கொள் ளுவான். (2½)

சிலாமயமான லிங்கத்தக்கு ஸ்திரீ சிஃபோலே பீடத் தை கிர்மிப்பான். (3)

पूजांशिद्वगुणं हीनं श्रेष्ठं लिङ्गोन्नतेः समम् ।
.....ते पीठिविस्तारास्तयोर्मध्येऽष्टभाजिते ॥ ४ ॥
उत्तमा मध्यमा हीनास्त्रिभिर्भेदाः प्रकीर्तिताः ।
अथवा लिङ्गतुङ्गार्धे हीनं पादोनकं वरम् ॥ ५ ॥
तयोर्मध्येऽष्टभागे तु सानि पूर्ववत् ।
विष्कम्भं त्रिगुणं वाथ नाहतुल्यविशालकम् ॥ ६ ॥

பீடம் பூஜாம்சத்திலிரட்டி அதமம். ஒன்றுன லிங் கோத்ஸேதம் உத்தமம். மத்தியமத்துக்கும் உத்தம பிரமாணத்துக்கும் நடுவே எட்டம்சம் செய்ய ஒன்பது பிரமாணமாம். ஆக பீட விஸ்தாரங்கள் ஒன்பது படி சொல்லப்பட்டது.

உத்தமோத்தமம் உத்தமமத்தியமம் உத்தமாதமம், மத்யமேரத்தமம் மத்யமமத்யமம் மத்யமாதமம், அத மோத்தமம் அதமமத்தியமம் அதமாதமம் ஆக ஒன்பதை பிரமாணத்தையுமறிவான்.

விங்கோத்னேதத்தில் பாதி அதமம். விங்கோத் ஸேதத்தில் முக்கால்......உத்தம பிரமாணம். இந்த இரண்டு பிரமாணத்துக்கு நடுவு எட்டம்சம் செய்**வான்.** பத்தை பீடவிஸ்தாரத்துக்கு பிரமாணமாம்; உத்தமம். இந்த பிரமாணத்தில் உததம மத்யமாதமங்களே முன்பு போலே அறிவான். (5½)

அன்றிக்கே லிங்க**வி**ஸ்தாரத்தில் மும்மட**ங்கு ஆதல்** லிங்கத்தில் சுற்றளவு ஆதல் பிடவிஸ்தாரமாக சொல்லப் பட்டது. (6)

विष्कम्भकणंद्विगुणं सार्धद्विगुणं तु वै ।
पीठविस्तारमुद्दिष्टं स्वाष्टांशोनमथोपिर ॥ ७ ॥
मण्डनाय स्वविस्ताराष्टांशेनैवाधिकं ततः ।
सर्वेषामपि पीठानां जन्मान्तं मूलविस्तृतम् ॥ ८
अग्रव्यासं महापट्टिकान्तं सम्यक् प्रकीतितम् ।
विष्णुभागसमोत्सेधं सपादं सार्धमेव वा ॥ ९ ॥
चतुरश्रं च वस्वश्रं षडश्रं द्वादशाश्रकम् ।
द्विरष्टाश्रं सुवृत्तं च तेषामेवायतान्यपि ॥ १० ॥

லிங்களிஸ் தாரத் தில் தன்னில் சதுரித்து அந்த கர்ணத் தில் இரட்டியாதல் இரண்டரையாதல் மும்மடங்கு பீடனிஸ் தாரமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. இந்தப்பீடனிஸ் தாரங்களில் எட்டிலொன்று பீடத் தைக்கு மேல்குறைந் திரு ப்பது. (7)

அலங்காரத்தின் பொருட்டு முன்புசொன்னவிஸ்தா ரத்தில் எட்டிலொன்று ஏற்றி பீடவிஸ்தாரம் கொள்க. எல்லாபிரமாணங்களும் சொன்ன விஸ்தாரப்பொணமுமாக உபானத்திலே கொள்வான். (8)

அக்ரவிஸ்தாரபிரமாணத்தை மஹாபட்டிகையறு இ கொள்வான் என்று அழகியதாக சொல்லப்பட்டது. புடோத்ஸேதம் விஷ்ணுபாகத் தின்மேலே ஒன்றுகால் ஒன்றரையாதஸ் பிடத்துக்கு உத்ஸேதம் கொள்ளுவான் என்ற சொல்லப்பட்டது. (9)

त्रिकोणमर्धचन्द्रं च चतुर्दशनिभानि वै।
समानि यानि लिङ्गस्य चाहुः पीठं च संज्ञकम् ॥११॥
आयतान्यासनानीति निष्कलानां वदन्ति वै।
तिकोणमर्धचन्द्रं च निष्कले सकले कमात्॥ १२॥
भद्रपीठं च चन्द्रं च वज्रपीठं महाम्बुजम्।
श्रीकरं (विकरं) पद्मपीठं च महावज्रं च सौम्यकम्॥ १३॥
श्रीकामार्थमिति प्रोक्ता नाम्नैता नव पीठिकाः।
स्वनामाकृतियुक्त्या तु त्रिकोणार्धेन्दुसंयुते॥ १४॥

சதாச்சம், ஆயதசதாச்சம், அஷ்டாச்சம், ஆயதமான அஷ்டாச்சம், ஷடச்சம், ஆயதமான ஷடச்சம், துவா தசாச்சம், ஆயதமான துவாதசாச்சம் ஷோடசாச்சம் ஆயதமான ஷோடசாச்சம் விருத்தம் ஆயதவிருத்தம் மூன்றுகோணம் அர்த்தசந்திரன் ஆக பதிறைவுபடி பீடத்துக்கு வடிவு சொல்லப்பட்டது. (11)

நீளமான பிடங்களே ிஷ்கலமான விங்கங்களுக்கு ஆஸைமென்று சொல்லுவார்கள். கிஷ்களத்துக்கு திரி கோணபிடமும் சகளத்துக்கு அர்த்தசந்திரனும் கொள்வா னென்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. (12)

பத்ரபெட்ட், பத்மம், மஹாம்புஜம், ஸ்ரீகரம், பத்ம பிடம், மஹாவஜ்ரம், ஸௌம்யகம், ஸ்ரீகாம்யம் ஆகப்பிடத் துக்கு.........சொல்லப்பட்டது. (13)

திரிகோணத்திலும் அர்த்தசக்திரனிலும் தன்னுடைய காமத்துக்கிடாக யுக்தியினுகே கொள்வான். (14)

நிச்சயித்துக்கொண்டபலபடியான உத்**ஸே**த பிரமா ணத்**தா**லே அடைவே பீடங்களுக்கு அலங்கராம் சொல் லப்படுகிறது. (15)

பீடத் தினுடைய உயரத்தை பதினஞ்சு அம்சம் செய்தை இதில் உபாகம் இரண்டு, காலம்சம் ஐகதி, ஒரம்சம் குமுதகம், அரையம்சம் சும்பு, இரண்டம்சம் குமுதகம், அரையம்சம் கம்பு, ஒன்றரை அம்சம் கண்டம். அரையம்சம் கம்பு இரண்டம்சம் பட்டிகை ஒன்றரையம்சம் ஸ்ரேஹ வாரி ஆக அம்சம் பதினஞ்சு. இது பத்தை பத்ரபீடத் தைக்கு அலங்காரம். இக்த பீடம் பிராமணருக்கும் ராஜாக்களுக்கும், செட்டிகளுக்கும் வெள்ளாளருக்கும் ஸ்ரீயையும் ஸௌபாக்கியத்தையும் ஆரோக்கியத்தையும் போக்யத்தையும் கொடுக்குமென்ற சொல்லப்பட்டது.(17)

பத்மபீடமென்கிற பீடத்தினுடைய உத்வே தக்கை பதிறைம்சம் செய்து இதில் இரண்டம்சம் உபாகம் அஞ் சம்சம் எழு, ககம் இரண்டம்சம் பட்டிகை ஒரம்சம் கிருத வாரி ஆக அம்சம் பதிறை. (18)

दिसप्तांशे सार्थमर्थं गुणार्धं जन्मं निम्नं पङ्कजं तत्क्रमेण ।
पट्टं निम्नं चार्थमर्थं तु भागं वज्रं निम्नं कम्पकं पूर्ववत् स्यात् ॥१९॥ त्र्यंशं पद्मं निम्नमर्थं तद्भ्वें ह्यध्यर्धांशा पट्टिकाज्यार्थभागा ।
एतत्पीठं वज्रपद्मं हि नाम्ना सामान्यं तत्स्विछिङ्गेषु शस्तम् ॥ २० ॥ त्रिषड्भागैर्क्यर्थवेदांशकार्थेस्सार्थक्र्यर्धार्थकार्धानलांशैः ।
अर्धाध्यर्धार्थांशक्रैर्जन्ममञ्जं पट्टं निम्नं पङ्कजं वृत्तमञ्जम् ॥ २१ ॥ निम्नं पट्टं पङ्क......श्रीपट्टं तत्स्नेहमारं क्रमेण ।
ए....सम्यगुक्तं महाञ्जं चित्रं सद्भिः पौरुषे चार्षकेऽपि ॥२२॥

வஜ்ரபத்மமென்ற பேரையுடைய பீடத்தில் உத்ஸே தத்தை பதினைம்சம் செய்து இதில் ஒன்றரையம்சம் உபா கம் அரையம்சம் கிம்னம். மூன்றரையம்சம் விழுதகம். இதன் மேல் அரையம்சம் கிம்னம் மூட்டம்......யம்சம் கிம்னம் ஒரம்சம் வஜ்ரம் அரையம்சம் கிம்னம் ஒரம்சம் எழுதகம். அரையம்சம் கிம்கம் ஒன்றரையம்சம் பட்டிகை அரையம்சம் கிருதவாரி. ஆக அம்சம் பதினுவ இந்த வஜ்ரபீடத்தை எல்லா லிங்கங்களுக்கும் கொள்வானென்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. (20)

மஹாப்ஜமென்று நாமத்தோடுகூடிய பீடோத்வேதத் தை பதினெட்டம்சம் செய்து இதில் ஒன்றரையம்சம் எழுதகம். மூன்றம்சம் குமதகம். அரையம்சம் எழுதகம். அரையம்சம் கம்பு. அரையம்சம் பத்மம், ஒன்றரையம்சம் பட்டிகை கிருதவாரி யரையம்சம் ஆக அம்சம் பதினெட்டு இந்த மஹாபத்ம பீடம் ஆர்ஷலிங்கத்துக்கும் மாறுஷனிங் கத்துக்கும் ஆமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. (22)

ल्ब्बोत्सेधे षोडशांशेंऽशि जन्म त्र्यंशं पद्मं पद्मतुङ्गं युगांशम् ।

हृद्भागार्धं ख्रांशि दृत्तं धगर्धं पद्मं त्र्यंशं पट्टिका सार्धभागा ॥ २३ ॥
अधीशं तत्स्नेह्वार्यर्धघातं तावद्यासं त्र्यंशकं वा युगांशम् ।
नालव्यासं निर्गमं त[स्य*]त्र्यंशं कुर्यादमं श्रीकरं श्रीकरं तत् ॥ २४ ॥
अध्यर्धार्धद्यर्धकार्धार्धकार्धैः पक्षार्धेद्यर्धैः खुरं निम्नमञ्जम् ।
पट्टं निम्नं पट्टमञ्जं तु निम्नं पट्टं निम्नं पीठपद्मं दशांशे ॥ २५ ॥
त्रिःपञ्चांशे ल्ब्धतुङ्गे स चार्धेऽर्धाद्यर्धे सार्धेन्दुभागैः ।
अर्धद्यर्धाद्यर्धकार्थैः क्रमेण जन्मं निम्नं पट्टकं तत्क्रमेण ॥ २६ ॥

ஸ்ரீகரமென்று நாமத்தையுடைய படோத்னேதத்தை பதிறைம்சம் செய்து இதிலோரம்சம் உபாகம், மூன்றம்சம் மஹோபாகம் நாலம்சம் பத்மம், அரையம்சம் கம்பு, இரண்டம்சம் விருத்தம் அரையம்சம் கம்பு மூன்றம்சம் பத்மம். ஒன்றரையம்சம் பட்டிகை அரையம்சம் கிருதவாரி. ஆக அம்சம் பதிறை. கிருதவாரியினுடைய தாழ்ச்சியும் அரையம்சம். பீடவிஸ்தாரத்தில் மூன்றிலொன்று நாலிலொன்று நாளவிஸ்தாரம் கொள்வது. நாளக்கழத்தி பீடவிஸ்தாரத் தில் மூன்றிலொன்று காளக்கழத்தி பீடவிஸ்தாரத் தில் மூன்றிலொன்று காளத்தினுடைய மூலவிஸ்தாரத்தில் மூன்றிலொன்றுகக் கொள்க. என்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. இது கர்த்தாவுக்கு ஸ்ரீயைக்கொடுக்கும். (24)

பீடபத்மம் தசாம்சம் என்றது. பீடபத்மமென்று நாமதேயத்தையுடைத்தான பீடோத்ஸேதத்தை பத்தம் சய்செய்து இதில் ஒன்றரையம்சம் உபாநம். அரையம்சம் கி**ம்னம். இர**ண்டரையம்சம் பத்மம். அரையம்சம் கம்பு

जन्मं निम्नं पङ्काजं पट्टकं तद्वाजं वृत्तं (तत्)क्षेपणं का अमूर्थे ।
पट्टं निम्नं तन्महावज्रमुक्तं ॥ २७ ।
वज्रं वृत्तं तुङ्गनाम्ना तदेव सौम्यं पीठं सम्पदायुष्करं स्यात् ।
द्विषड्मागे चन्द्रनेत्रार्धमागैः सार्धार्धैः सार्धसार्धार्धकार्धैः ॥ २८ ॥
अध्यर्धेनार्धेन निम्नं तु वप्रं निम्नं पद्मां घृग्धछं वृत्तमञ्जम् ।
घृम्पद्मां तत्पट्टिकानिम्नपट्टं श्रीकामं तह्नञ्धतुङ्गे मयोक्तम् ॥ २९ ॥

அரையம்சம் கிம்னம். அரையம்சம் பட்டம் இரண்டம்சம் பத்மம் அரையம்சம் கிம்னம் ஒரம்சம் பட்டிகை அரை யம்சம் கிருதவாரி ஆக அம்சம் பத்தை.

மஹாவஜ்ரமென்று பேரையுடையத்தான பீடோத் ஸேதத்தை பதினஞ்சம்சம்செய்து இதில் ஒன்றரையம்சம் உபாகம் அரையம்சம் கிம்னம். காலம்சம் பத்மம். அரை யம்சம் பட்டம். ஓரம்சம் கண்டம். ஒன்றரையம்சம்...... ஓரம்சம் கண்டம் அரையம்சம் கம்பு இரண்டம்சம் பத்மம். ஒன்றரை அரையம்சம் கிருதவாரி ஆக அம்சம் பதினஞ்சு மஹாவஜ்ர பீடம் சொல்லப்பட்டது. (27)

இந்த மஹாவஜ்ரபீடத் தில் வஜ்ரம் விருத்தமாக ஸௌ ம்யபீடமென்று நாமமாம். இந்த ஸௌம்யபீடமான து கர்த்தாவுக்கு ஸர்வஸம்பத்தைக் கொடுக்கும், ஸௌம்யபீட மும் சொல்லப்பட்டது.

ஸ்ரீகாம்யமென்ற நாமதேயத்தை யுடை**த்தான** பீடோத்**ீஸதத்தை** பன்னிரண்டுசெய்**து இல் ஒர**ம்சம்

धाम्नि प्रोक्तान्यप्याधिष्ठानकानीत्यन्यप्यस्मिन्मण्डनीयानि युक्त्या यथाबरुं यथाशोभं यथायुक्ति प्रवेशनम् । निर्गमं सर्वपीठानां अङ्गानां परिकल्पयेतु ।। ३०॥

கூஷுத்ரோபாகம். இரண்டம்சம் ஐகதி. அரையம்சம் நிம்னம், ஒரம்சம் பத்மம். ஒன்றரையம்சம் பட்டிகை அரையம்சம் கிருதவாரி ஆக அம்சம் பன்னிரண்டு. இப்படி ஸ்ரீகாம்யபீடம் சொல்லப்பட்டது.

பிரா**ஸா** தங்களில்கொண்ட அதிஷ்டானங்களில் அலங் கா**ர**ம்போல பீடங்களுக்கும் கொள்ளலாமென்று சொல்லப் பட்டது.

இந்த பீடாலங்காரங்களுடைய அம்சங்களில் சுறப் புக்களும் பிறப்பாடும் இவ்வங்கங்களுடைய பலத்துக்கீடா கவும் சோபைக்கீடாகவும்யுக்திக்கீடாகவும் கொள்வான். இந்த அஙகங்களே யழகியதாக கல்பிப்பான்.

(मयमते चतुस्त्रिशाध्याये॥)

९ अस्मिन् पीठलक्षणे मूलव्याख्यानयोः लेखकप्रमादजनितं वर्णलोप पङ्क्तिलोपादिकमुपलभ्यते ॥

ळिङ्गोद्भवादिचतुर्भूर्तयः

ळिङ्गोद्भवादिचतुर्मूर्तयः

लिङ्गोद्भवमूर्तिः ।

अथ वक्ष्ये विशेषेण लिङ्गोद्भवविधि शृणु ।
लिङ्गाकारस्य मध्ये तु चन्द्रशेखरमूर्तिवत् ॥
नळकात्तलपर्यन्तं लिङ्गे शूलसमन्वितम् ।
ब्रह्मापि हंसरूपेण उद्धे वै वामपार्श्वके ॥
विष्णुर्वराहरूपेण दक्षिणेंऽशे त्वधोगतः ।
विष्णुर्वक्षिणपार्श्वे तु वामपार्श्वे पितामहः ॥
हृद्येऽङ्गिलसंयुक्तौ स्थितौ लिङ्गं समीक्ष्य च ।
रक्तश्यामहिरण्याभा ईशविष्णुपितामहाः ॥
एवं लिङ्गोद्भवं ख्यातं वृक्षसङ्ग्रहणं ततः ।
(अंशुमद्भेदागमे षट्सप्ततितमपटले ॥)

पूर्ववत्कारयेत्सम्यक् चन्द्रशेखरम्र्तिनम् ।
छिङ्गाधः शर्वजान्वन्तभागं नेन्द्रियगोचरम् ॥
छिङ्गोध्वधिःप्रदेशे तु हंससूकरमाचरेत् ।
बिम्बस्याननमानेन कारयेद्धंसमादरात् ॥

बिम्बद्धिमुखमानेन भूकृष्टास्यं तु सूकरम् ।

ब्रह्मविष्णू द्विपार्श्वस्थौ नतौ तस्यानुकूलकौ ॥

तिर्यग्गतसुपादौ तै। सर्वावयवसुन्दरौ ।

लिङ्गोद्भवस्त्विति ख्यातो ब्रह्मविष्णवभिनन्दितः ॥

ब्रह्मविष्णुविहीनो वा हंससूकरसंयुतः ।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे पञ्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

लिङ्गं कृत्वोर्ध्वतो ब्रह्मा हंसरूपं तथैव च ।
विष्णुं वराहवक्तं तु लिङ्गस्याधः प्रकल्पयेत् ॥
हृदयेऽञ्जलिसंयुक्तौ ब्रह्मविष्णू च पार्श्वयोः ।
लिङ्गमध्ये तु कर्तव्यं पूर्ववचन्द्रशेखरम् ॥
अदृश्या तस्य पादाब्जौ तथैव मकुटं यथा ।
(सुप्रभेदागमे चतुर्स्विशत्तमपटले ॥)

अथ लिङ्गोद्भवं वक्ष्ये लिङ्गाकारस्य मध्यतः । नलकात् पादस्य तलं लिङ्गे शूलसमायुतम् ॥ चन्द्रशेखरवत्सर्वं कारयेत्सुन्दराकृतिम् । ब्रह्मा तु हंसरूपेण ऊर्ध्वगो वामपार्श्वतः ॥ विष्णुवराहरूपेण दक्षिणांशे त्वधोगतः । हृदयेऽङ्गिलसंयुक्ती रक्तश्यामनिभौ परम् ॥

वीक्षमाणौ परं लिङ्गमिदं लिङ्गोद्भवं स्मृतम् । (शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

आयामं यत्तु लिङ्गस्य भूतांशं विभजेत्ततः ।

ऊर्ध्वे व्योमांशकं त्यक्त्वा मूले चैव तथा भवेत् ॥

तन्मध्ये कारयेद्धीमांश्वन्द्रशेखरम्(तिताम् ।

अजविष्णू द्विपार्श्वे द्वौ नमस्कृत्वानुकूलकौ ॥

धर्मांशं विभजेलिङ्गं शरांशमुदयान्तयोः ।

लिङ्गोध्वें कारयेद्धंसमधस्तात्स्कराननम् ॥

विष्णुं सङ्कल्पयेदुर्वीमाननेनैव कर्षितम् ।

बिम्बस्य द्विमुखेनैव हंसरूपं तु कारयेत् ॥

ऋष्णापरशुसंयुक्तं कारयेदिन्दुशेखरम् ॥

अधोभागे तु भागेन जान्वन्तं तु न दश्यकम् ।

एवं लिङ्गोद्भवं कुर्याचन्द्रशेखरमुच्यते ॥

(कारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

लिङ्गाकारस्य मध्ये तु चन्द्रशेखरविस्थितम्। नलकाधिस्थितं पादं लिङ्गोद्भवसमन्वितम्॥ विरिश्चिर्दसरूपेण चोर्ध्वगो वामपार्श्वके। दक्षे वराहरूपस्य रूपेणाधोगतो हरिः॥

वामदक्षिणपार्श्वस्थौ कृताञ्जलिसमन्वितौ । स्वरूपेण द्विपादस्थावजविष्णू विभोः परे ॥ एवं लिङ्गावतारं तु सर्वशान्तिकरं सदा ।

तुङ्गाङ्गाविस्तृतिनतांसकलम्बमानैस्संपन्नचिह्नमुजभूषणवर्णभेदैः । शोभान्वितं ग्रुभकरं सकलप्रजानामैश्वर्यसङ्घपरिवृद्धिकरं विद्ध्यात् ॥ (श्रीतत्विनधौ ॥)

चन्द्रशेखरमूर्तिः ।

इन्दुमौलिप्रतिष्ठां तु वक्ष्ये लक्षणपूर्विकाम् ।
आपाद्य च शिलादीनि तैः कुर्णात्प्रतिमां गुरुः ॥
चतुर्भुजिस्त्रिनेत्रश्च समपात्स्थानके स्थितः ।
वराभयसमायुक्तपूर्वस्थकरपल्लवः ॥
वरदं वामहस्ते स्यादभयं दक्षिणे करे ।
वरदं यदि तं कुर्यादथान्यस्तिहकणिकः ॥
उत्तरपृष्टकरं। वापि कटका वा विधीयते ।
मृगटङ्ककरावन्यौ दोस्सीमान्तं व्यवस्थितौ ॥
मृगटङ्को तु कर्णान्तौ कर्त्तरीसंव्यवस्थितौ ।
पराङ्मुखोऽभिमुखो वा मृगष्टङ्कः पराङ्मुखः ॥
रत्नपत्रिकया वापि शाङ्कपत्रिकयापि वा ।
पद्मपत्रिकया वापि शोभितं वामकर्णकम् ॥

सन्यं मकरसिंहाख्यपत्रकुण्डलकैर्युतम् । प्रष्ठतः कर्णपर्यन्तं केशवर्तिविलम्बनम् ॥ पार्श्वयोबीहमूलात् जटामाणां विलम्बनम् । हारयुग्प्रीवसंयुक्तं तथा कर्णिकयान्वितम् ॥ वक्षस्थलं प्रकर्तव्यं भुजाः केयूरसंयुताः। स्पत्रवलयोपेतास्सर्वरत्नोपशोभिताः ॥ मुक्तादामविलम्बाश्च तदग्रं मणिभूषणम् । कराप्रं कटकोपेतमङ्गुल्यो मुद्रिकान्विताः ॥ छन्नवीरोत्तरियोपवीतैस्सोदरबन्धनः । समस्तरःनपाशाढ्यक्रविमाननदामाभैः ॥ संयुक्तकटिसूत्रोऽन्तः पादजालकसंयुतः । चन्द्रशेखर एवं स्यादेव्या च सहितो न वा ॥ सापीहाभिन्नपीठा वा देवेनाछिङ्किताथवा । तयालिङ्गितदेवो वा अन्योन्यालिङ्गितस्त वा ॥ भालिङ्गनयतो वा स्यानिरालिङ्गोऽथवा मतः। (उत्तरकामिकागमे अष्टाचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

ऋज्वागतं तु तं देवं मृगं परशुधारिणम् । ऋत्यम्बरधरं देवं कर्तव्यं चन्द्रशेखरम् ॥ (सुप्रभेदागमे चतुस्त्रिशत्तमपटले ॥)

लिज्ञं च विष्णुरूपं च विना कुर्विन्दुशेखरम् । (पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

भभयंतरदहस्तं सौम्यश्वङ्गारभावं विपुलवदननेत्रं चन्द्राबिम्बांशमौलिम् । ऋजुतनुसमपादस्थानकं विद्रुमाभं हरिणपरश्चपाणि पद्मपीठोपरिस्थम् ॥

एतत्पार्श्वस्थगौरी ।

श्यामां त्रिनेत्रां द्विभुजां त्रिभङ्गीं सन्यापसन्यस्थितकुश्चिताश्चिम् । सन्ये तु नीलोत्पलचारुहस्तां देवस्य वामस्थितपद्मपीठाम् ।। (श्रीतःवनिधौ ॥)

केवलमूर्तिः।

अभयं दक्षिणं हस्तं वरदं वाममुच्यते । वरदं वामहस्तं तु अधोमुखं प्रकल्पयेत् ॥ तलमूलं कटिस्पृष्टं मेढ्राप्रान्तं तु तत्करे । ऊर्ध्ववक्तं तु वरदं पृष्टं नाभिसमोद्धृतम् ॥ आर्जवं राजसं भावं कल्पयेद्विजसत्तम! । कर्तरी परहस्ते द्वौ टक्कं वै दक्षिणे करे ॥ हरिणी च बाह्यवक्तं वाभ्यन्तरमुखं तु वा । जटामकुटसंयुक्तं दक्षिणार्धेन्द्रसंयुतम् ॥

वामेन्दुशेखरं वाथ प्रवालसदशप्रभम् ।
त्रिनेत्रं सौम्यवदनं सर्वाभरणभूषणम् ॥
पीताम्बरं तथा देवं वस्त्राग्रौ नलकान्तगौ ।
उभयोः पार्श्वयोरेवमम्बरं त्रुमध्यगम् ॥
(अंश्रमद्वेदागमे त्रिषष्टितमपटले ॥)

केवछं गौरिसहितमालिक्कं च तिधा भवेत् ।
केवछं समपादं तु स्थान [कं परि*] कल्पयेत् ॥
भ्रमयं दक्षिणं हस्तं वरदं वाममुच्यते ।
हरिणी वामहस्ते तु टक्कं वै दक्षिणे करे ॥
जटामकुटसंयुक्तं दक्षिणेर्धेन्दुशेखरम् ।
वामेन्दुशेखरं वाथ प्रवालसदशप्रभम् ॥
त्रिनेत्रं सौम्यवदनं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ।
पीताम्बरधरं देवं वस्त्राप्रै नलकान्तगौ ॥
उभयोः पार्श्वयोरेवं मध्यतश्लोरुमध्यगम् ।
(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

पाशुपतमूर्तिः । भथ वक्ष्ये विशेषेण पाशुपतस्य लक्षणम् । समपादं स्थानकं स्याचन्द्रशेखरम्र्तिवत् ॥

त्रिनेत्रं चतुर्भुजं सौम्यमूर्ध्वकेशं महातनुम् । अभयं शूलहस्तं च दक्षिणे तु करद्वयम् ॥ वरदं चाक्षमालां च वामपार्श्वे करद्वयम् । प्रवालसदृशप्रख्यं सौम्यनेत्रातिशीतलम् ॥ सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं किंचित्प्रहसिताननम् । नित्योत्सवाय बिम्बं तत्स्थानकं वासनं तु वा ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकसप्ततितमपटले ॥)

अथ पाशुपतं वक्ष्ये चन्द्रशेखरविस्थतम्। चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं चाप्यूर्ध्वकेशं महातनुम् ॥ दक्षिणेऽभयकं शूळं कपाळं वरदं परे । प्रवाळसदृशप्रदृयं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥ (शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटले) ॥

बिल्मिर्तुः प्रतिष्टां तु वक्ष्ये तह्नक्षणं तु वै । नित्योत्सवे तु कथितं सूत्राद्यं चेन्दुमौलिवत् ॥ प्रायाश्चित्तादिके वाथ सर्वकामप्रसिद्धये । निस्योत्सवेऽपि तच्छेष्टं तं मन्त्रश्च विशेषतः ॥

(उत्तरकामिकागमे त्रिपञ्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

रौद्रपाश्चपतमूर्तिः।

तदेवाग्निसमं वर्णं रक्ताक्षं कुटिलभ्वम् । तीक्ष्णदंष्ट्रासमायुक्तं व्यालयज्ञोपवीतिनम् ॥ ज्वालानलशिखाकारमतिरक्तकवस्त्र**ध** शूळं त्वधोमुखं धृत्वा कपाळं वरदोद्धृतम्॥ अथवाभयं विना श्लमूलं धृत्वा तु तत्करे । शूलाप्रं वरदेनैव गृह्य तिर्घ्यग्गतोद्ध्तम् ॥ दक्षिणे त्वपरे हस्ते टङ्कं खड़ं च वामके । रौद्रं पाञ्चपतं ह्यतिह्विलिलिङ्गे तु पूजितम् ॥ एतन्मूर्ति सक्कद् ध्यायेत्सर्वशत्रुविनाशनम् । एतत्तु रौद्रमूर्तिं तु प्रतिमां तु न कारयेत् ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकसप्ततितमपटले ॥)

भधातस्संप्रवक्ष्यामि अस्त्रराजस्य पूजनम् । चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च शिखाकूटसमुज्वलम् ॥ वामसब्ये च शूळं तु वरदाभयहस्तकम् । रौद्रपाञ्चपतं ह्यवं बलिबिम्बं तथोच्यते ॥

(सप्रभेदागमे द्विपञ्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

पाशुपतास्त्रमूर्तिः॥

चतुर्वक्तं चतुर्बोद्धं सूर्यकोटिसमप्रभम् । संहारामं सुमूर्घानं प्रतिवकं त्रिलोचनम् ॥ दीप्तदन्ताप्रकेशभ्रश्मश्रुभीमं महाबलम् । शक्तिमुद्गरशङ्कासीन्दधानं सोमसूत्रिणम् ॥ साङ्गं पाश्चपतं शस्त्रं भजे पद्मासने स्थितम् । (श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

सुखासनादिमूर्तयः ।

सुखासनादिमूर्तयः ।

सुखासनमूर्तिः ।

मेरुपर्वतपार्श्वे तु मुनीनामाश्रमे तथा । दिगम्बरं तु मां दृष्टा तेषां स्त्रीणां भ्रमोऽस्ति वै तं ज्ञात्वा मुनयस्सर्वे जुहुबुस्वाभिचारिकम्। तन्मध्ये ह्यदितानीह नागं कृष्णमृगं तथा ॥ अपस्मारं च परशुमुक्षं व्याघं हरिं तथा । करोटिं तु महाभीममेवमाचा गता मयि ॥ नागं मृगं च परशुं क्रीडार्थं धारितं मया । पादाधस्तादपस्मारं करोटिं शिरसोपरि ॥ सिंहव्याची तदा हत्वा तचर्म धारितं मया। तद्क्षं वाहनं भूत्वा मम प्रियकरं सदा ॥ महोदधेर्विषं कण्ठे सोमार्धं शेखरे धृतम् । बकपुष्पं जटाभारे मया नृत्तेऽवधारितम् ॥ समानमन्यत्सर्वासां प्रतिमानां विशेषतः । त्रिनेत्रं चतुर्भुजं सौम्यं बालेन्दुकृतशेखरम् ॥

धुस्त्रसुजगोपेतं जटामकुटमाण्डितम् ।

व्याघ्रचर्माम्बरं चैव हारकेयूरसंयुतम् ॥

यज्ञोपवीतसंयुक्तं कुण्डलाभ्यामलङ्कृतम् ।

मूर्तीनां द्वादशानां तु सामान्यमिदमीरितम् ॥

अतः परं विशेषस्तु ऋमशो वक्ष्यतेऽधुना ।

आसने तु सुखासीनं मृगीपरशुधारिणम् ॥

अभयं दक्षिणे हस्ते वरदं वामहस्तके ।

कटकं वा सुखासीनमुमास्कन्दौ च वर्जितम् ॥

एवं सुखासनं प्रोक्तमुमासहितमुच्यते ।

(सुप्रभेदागमे चतुस्त्रिशत्तमपटले ॥)

आर्जवं राजसं भावं भद्रपीठोपरिस्थितम् । वामाङ्घि शाययेत्पीठे दक्षिणाङ्घि तु लम्बयेत् ॥ जागतं(?) तु सुखासीनं प्रवालसदृशप्रभम् । त्रिनेत्रं तु प्रसन्नास्यं संपन्नं राजसैर्गुणैः ॥ व्याच्चाजिनवरोपेतं दुकूलवसनान्वितम् । दक्षिणे परशुं वामे कृष्णं हस्ते समुद्भृतम् ॥ अभयं दक्षिणे वामे कटकं सिंहकणवत् । दक्षिणे मकराख्यं वा कुण्डलं सिंहमेव वा॥

पत्रकुण्डलमन्यत्र वामकर्णे विशेषतः ।
भथवा कर्णयुगले वृत्तकुण्डलकं न्यसेत् ॥
जटामकुटसंयुक्तं नानाभरणभूषितम् ।
यज्ञोपवीतसंयुक्तं सर्पराट्कङ्कणान्वितम् ॥
एवं सुखासनं प्रोक्तं राजराष्ट्रसुखावहम् ।
(शिल्परन्ते द्वाविशाध्याये॥)

चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् । अभयं दक्षिणं हस्तं वरदं वामहस्तकम् ॥ कृष्णापरशुसंयुक्तं वामदक्षिणहस्तयोः । शयनं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु लिम्बतम् ॥ उमासहितवत्सर्वं स्कन्दगौरीविवर्जितम् ।

(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

उमासहितमूर्तिः ।

केवळं त्वेवमाख्यातं वामे गौरीसमायुतम् । तद्गौरीसहितं ख्यातं भिन्नपीठैकमेव वा ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे त्रिषष्टितमपटले ॥)

केवळं त्वेवमाख्यातं वामे गौरीसमन्वितम् । भिन्नपीठे विश्लेषेण तद्गौरीसहितं विदुः ॥

(शिल्पराने द्वाविश्वपष्टके ॥)

आलिङ्गमूर्तिः ।

तदेव भङ्गसंयुक्तं देवीदेवौ परस्परम् ।
देवो वरदहस्तेन देवी वै...पराश्रितम् ॥

...स्तनाभ्यन्तरे वामपार्श्वमालिङ्गनं कुरु ।
पार्श्वसूत्रात्पुरो वामबाहुमालिङ्गनं तु वा ॥
देवी दक्षिणहस्तेन शम्भोदेक्षिणपार्श्वतः ।
कटिसूत्रोपिर स्पृष्ट्वा पुष्पं वामकरे धृता ॥
अथवा प्राग्वदेवेशो देव्यास्तु दक्षिणे करे ।
रक्तोत्पल्लं परिप्राह्म वामहस्तं प्रलम्बिता ॥
प्वमालिङ्गमूर्ति च तिधामार्गेण कल्पयेत् ।
सर्वीभरणसंयुक्तं प्रभामण्डलमण्डितम् ॥
चन्द्रशेखरमाख्यातं वृत्राक्रदमथ श्रृणु ।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे त्रिषष्टितमपटछे ॥)

देवो वरदहस्तेन देवी तत्पार्श्वमाश्रिताम् । स्तनाम्यन्तरे वामपार्श्वमालिङ्गनं कुरु ॥ पार्श्वसूत्रात्पुरे। वामबाहुमालिङ्गनं तु वा । देवी दक्षिणहस्तेन शम्मोदिक्षिणपार्श्वतः ॥ कटिसूत्रोपरि तथा वामे पुष्पभृता करे । अथवा प्राग्वदेवेशो देवी रक्तोध्यलान्विसा ॥

करे तु दक्षिणे वामहस्तमात्रं प्रलम्बयेत् । एवमालिङ्गमूर्ति तु त्रिधा मार्गेण कल्पयेत् ॥ एवं पश्चविधं प्रोक्तं चन्द्रशेखरमूर्तिनम् ।

(शिल्परतने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

सोमास्कन्दः।

वक्ष्यामि सोमोमास्कन्दसुखेशस्थापनं परम् । तद्वक्षणसमायक्तं तचेदानी प्रकथ्यते ॥ चतुर्भुजिस्त्रिनेत्रश्च जटामकुटमण्डितः । सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तो वरदाभयहस्तकः ॥ कृष्णापरशयक्तोध्वेवामेतरकरान्वितः । असन्यसन्यकर्णस्थपत्रिकानक्रकुण्डलः ॥ सोपवीतः प्रसन्नात्मा शायितासव्यपात्तलः । सालम्बदक्षपादेन वामे गौर्या च संयुतः ॥ सर्वेळक्षणसंयुक्तस्सर्वोभरणभूषितः । वामे देव्या समायुक्तस्तदध्यायप्रसिद्धया ॥ ससोमस्सोम एव स्यात्सोमास्कन्दविधिर्भवेत् । देवोच्चदशभागैकभागेनाथ द्विभागतः ॥ त्रिवेदभागैर्वा कर्यात स्कन्दं तन्मध्यमे गृहः । द्विनेत्रस्तद्विबाह्ध करण्डमकुटाान्वतः ॥

कर्णयोर्नक्रिपण्डेन सर्वाभरणभूषितः । दक्षभागकरस्थान्जः प्रसारितकरोऽपरः ॥ दिहस्तपङ्कजो वाथ नृत्तरूपयुतोऽथवा । देन्यूरुसंस्थितो वापि निष्पङ्कजकरोऽथवा ॥ आसीनो वा स्थितो वापि स्कन्दस्वेवं प्रकीर्तितः । स्कन्दोमारहितस्वेष एवं स्यात्तु सुखासनः ॥ सोमे च सोमास्कन्दे च सुखेशे छक्षणं मतम् । (उत्तरकामिकागमे सप्तचत्वारिंशत्तमपटळे ॥)

सहासने ह्युमादेवीं सुसौम्यवदनोज्बलाम् ।

द्विभुजां पद्महस्तां तु मकुटाभरणान्विताम् ॥

कटकाख्यधरां वामे प्रसारितमधापि वा ।

उमाबाहुस्तनान्तं वा मानं वै पण्मुखस्य तु ॥

कण्ठे शूलसमायुक्तं छन्नवीरसमायुतम् ।

उमाशङ्करयोर्मध्ये स्कन्दं वै बालक्रिपणम् ॥

श्वासनं स्थानकं वापि वरदं कटकान्वितम् ।

कृत्वा सुखासनं यद्वत् पूर्ववत्परमेश्वरम् ॥

देवस्य मुखमन्वीक्ष्य किञ्चिद् गौरीं तु कारयेत् ।

(सुप्रभेदागमे चतुस्त्वाज्ञमपटके ॥)

अथ वक्ष्ये विशेषेण सोमास्कन्देश्वरं परम् । सुखासनं यथा प्रोक्तं तथा देवो विधीयते ॥ देवस्य वामपार्थे तु पार्वती च सहासने । शाययेहक्षिणं पादं वामपादं प्रलम्बयेत ॥ बरदं वामहस्ते त दक्षिणे चोत्पलं करे। दुर्वाश्यामनिभा देवी सर्वाभरणभूषिता ॥ रक्ताम्बरधरा हारमकुटोज्वलन्विता । वामोरुबाह्ये पीठे तु वामहस्ततलं न्यसेत् ॥ प्रहृदुत्पलसंयुक्तमन्यमेवं करोत् वा । देवीदेवेशयोर्मध्ये स्थापयेत्स्कन्दमूर्तिनम् ॥ केशान्ते वापिकोपेतं करण्डमकटोज्वलम् । उभयोहस्तयोः पृष्पं वामे वरदमेव वा ॥ कटकं वाथ तदस्ते सिंहकर्णमथापि वा । अथवा पुस्तकं दक्षहस्ते वामे पुरोक्तवत् ॥ कटिसूत्रयुतं नग्नं बाहुभूषणभूषितम्। भासीनं वा स्थितं वाथ नृत्तं वा स्कन्दमाचरेत् ॥ नृतं चेत् फलवद्वामहस्तमन्यत्र सूचिकम्। अथवा वामहस्तं तु फलं त्यक्तवा प्रसारयेत् ॥ वक्ष्यमाणविधानेन स्कन्दनुत्तं समाचरेत्। (शिक्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटळे ॥)

चतर्भजं त्रिनेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम्। सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं वरदाभयहस्तकम् ॥ कृष्णापरशुसंयक्तं दक्षिणे वामकेऽपि च। पत्रं तु वामकर्णे तु दक्षिणे कुण्डलं भवेत् ॥ उपवीतधरं चैव शयनं वामपादकम् । लम्बतं दक्षिणं पादं वामे गौरीसमायुतम् ॥ तयोर्भध्ये स्थितस्स्कन्दस्सर्वलक्षणसंयतः । ब्रह्मविष्णू द्विपार्श्वाभ्यां देवीभ्यां युक्तभागदम् ॥ देवस्य बाहुसीमान्तं देव्यास्त्वायाममच्यते । द्विबाहुका द्विनेत्री च करण्डमकुटान्विता ॥ सवीभरणसंयुक्ता दुकूछवसनान्विता । शयनं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु लम्बितम् ॥ कटकं दक्षिणं हस्तं वरदं वामहस्तकम् । बेरायामं तु विभजेदष्टधा चेव भागिकम् ॥ द्विभागं वा गुहायामं बाहु (छ ?) रूपेण कल्पयेत् द्विमुजश्च द्विनेत्रश्च सर्वाभरणभूषितः ॥ कटकं दक्षिणे हस्ते वामहस्तं प्रलम्बितम् । आसीनो वा स्थितो वापि कारयेतु गुहं ततः ॥

पद्मपीठोर्ध्वके वापि केवलं पीठकोपरि । भवानीसहितं होवं वृषवाहनमुच्यते ॥ (पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

उमामहेश्वरौ ।

युग्मं स्त्रीपुरुषं कार्यमुमेशौ दिन्यरूपिणौ ।
अष्टवक्त्रं तु देवेशं जटाचन्द्रार्धभूषितम् ॥
द्विपाणि द्विभुजां देवीं सुमध्यां सुपयोधराम् ।
वामपाणि तु देवस्य देन्यास्स्कन्धे नियोजयेत् ॥
दक्षिणं तु करं शम्भोद्यत्येन विभूषितम् ।
देन्यास्तु दक्षिणं पाणि स्कन्धे देवस्य कल्पयेत् ॥
वामपाणौ तथा देन्या दर्पणं दापयेच्छुमम् ।
(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

उमामहेश्वरं वक्ष्ये उमया सह शङ्करम् ।
मातुलिङ्गं त्रिशूलं च धत्ते दक्षिणे करे ॥
आलिङ्गन्वामहस्तेन नागेन्द्रं द्वितीये करे ।
हरस्कन्धे उमाहस्तो दर्पणं द्वितीये करे ॥
अधस्ताद्रृषमं कुर्यात्कुमारं च गणेश्वरम् ।
मृङ्गिरिटि तथा कुर्यान्तिमाँसं नृत्यसंस्थितम् ।
(क्रपमण्डने ॥)

सपरिवारोमामहेश्वरः ।

वामे शैलसुता पुरस्तु वृषभः पश्चाःसुरेन्द्रादयो दैत्यारिश्च विधिश्च पार्श्वदलयोर्वाय्वादिकोणेषु च।

भृङ्गी नारदबाणभैरवगजास्यस्कन्दवीरेश्वरा मध्ये शुश्रसरोजकोमलरुचं शम्भुं भजे पाण्डुरम् ॥ (श्रीतत्वनिधौ)

संहारमूर्तयः ।

संहारमूर्तयः ।

कामान्तकः।

भग्ने तु दक्षिणाम्तेंर्योगिनिष्ठस्य मन्मथम् ।
कुर्यातु पतितं दृष्टिपातादेव च तक्षणात् ॥
भक्त्वा दशांशं देवोच्चमेकाद्यासप्तभागिकम् ।
मन्मथोत्सेधमुद्दिष्टं स तु हेमिवभूषितः ॥
शुद्धजाम्बूनदप्रख्यः पुष्पपश्चेषुसंयुतः ।
मीनकेतुस्तथैवेक्षुकार्मुकः क्र(र?)तिसंयुतः ॥
देवभागवसन्ताख्यमित्रयुक्तोऽतिसुन्दरः ।
छिभिनी तापिनी चैव वेदिनी द्राविणी तथा ॥
मारिणीति शराख्यास्स्युर्धनुर्वामे शराः परे ।
मन्मथो मित्रयुक्तो वा युतो वैकशरेण तु ॥

(उत्तरकामिकागमे सप्तपञ्चाशत्तमपटछे ॥)

उप्ररूपं तु कामारि पार्श्वे कामं प्रपातितम् । कार्ये कामरिपुं द्वेवं वक्ष्येऽहं कालनाशनम् ॥

(सुप्रभेदागमे चतु बिशत्तमपटले ॥)

त्रिनेत्रं चतुर्भुजं देवं जटामकुटमाण्डितम् । उप्रदृष्टिसमायक्तमक्षमालोरगन्धरम् ॥ दक्षिणे तु पताका च वामहस्तं तु सूचिका । एतदेव विशेषं तु शेषं व्याख्यानमूर्तिवत् ॥ बेरायामरसांशाच तिभागं मन्मथायतम् । पीठस्थो वा रथस्थो वा कामः काञ्चनसनिभः ॥ सर्वभूषणभूष्यं च दिव्यरूपसमन्वितम्। पुष्पैश्वेव शरेर्युक्तमिक्षुचापं च षड्ध्वजम् (१) ॥ मदरागवसन्तैश्च हेमबान्धवसंयुतम् । तापिनी दहनी विश्वमोहिनी विश्वमर्दनी ॥ मादिनी नाम निर्दिष्टास्तस्य पश्चशरा इमे । कार्मुकं वामहस्ते तु बाणं तु सन्यहस्तके ॥ देवस्याभिमुखं कुर्यात्कामरूपं प्रपातितम् । कामनिप्रहमेवं स्याच्छृणु वैवाह्यम्र्तिनम् ।

(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटळे Ii)

गजासुरसद्दारमूर्तिः

अथ वक्ष्ये विशेषेण गजहामूर्तिलक्षणम् सर्वोभरणसंयुक्तं चतुर्दोश्चाष्ट एव वा ॥

चतुर्भुजं चेत् पाशं च गजचमै च दक्षिणे । गजश्रक्तं च चम च वामपार्थे करद्वये ।। चतुर्भजं समाख्यातमष्टहस्तमथोच्यते । शूलं डमरुकं पाशं गजचमें च दक्षिणे ॥ गजशृङ्गं कपाछं च गजचमें च विस्मयम् । एवं पार्श्वे तु चत्वारो हस्तमेवं प्रकल्पयेत् ॥ शम्भोर्वामाञ्चयधस्तातु गजस्यैव तु मस्तकम् । मकुटस्योपरिष्टात् गजपुच्छं प्रकल्पयेत् ॥ पार्श्वयोगिजपादांस्तु यथायुक्त्या तु कल्पयेत् । प्रभामण्डलवच्छेषं गजचर्मै प्रकल्पयेत् ॥ ब्याघ्रचर्माम्बरोपेतं दुकूलवसनान्वितम् । सर्वाङङ्कारसंयुक्तमतिरक्तसमप्रभम् ॥ एवं तु गजहामूर्ति प्रथमं तु विधीयते । शूलं खद्गं तथा चर्मं गजशृङ्गं च दक्षिणे ॥ कपालं खेटकं घण्टां गजचर्म च वामके। सुस्थितं वामपादं तु गजस्य मस्तकोपरि ॥ उद्तं दक्षिणं पादं तिर्य्यगुत्कुाटिकं भवेत् । एवं द्विविधरीत्या तु गजहामूर्तिरुच्यते ॥ स्कन्दोद्भताप्युमादेवी शम्भोवीमे भयान्विता । (अंशुमद्भेदागमे सप्ततितमपटले॥)

गजहामूर्तिनं वक्ष्ये सर्वाभरणभूषितम् । पाशं च गजचमें च दक्षपार्श्वकरद्रये ॥ गजस्य शृङ्गं चर्मं च वामपार्थे करदृये । शूळं डमरुकं पाशं गजचमें च दक्षिणे ॥ गजशृङ्गं कपालं च पाशं चर्म च वामतः। शम्भोवीमे व्य(माङ्घय ?)धस्तातु गजमस्तकमेव हि ॥ मकुटस्योपरिष्ठातु गजपुच्छं प्रकल्पयेत् । पार्श्वयोगेळ(ज?)पादं तु यथा युक्त्या तु कारयेत् ॥ प्रभामण्डलवच्छेषं गजचमं प्रकल्पयेत् । व्याघ्चर्माम्बरोपेतं दुकूलवसनान्वितम् ॥ सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तमतिरक्तप्रमान्वितम् । सुस्थितं वामपादं तु गजवीरस्य मस्तके ॥ उद्दतं दक्षिणं पादं कक्षसूत्रानु (न्त?)माचरेत् । गौरी स्कन्दं समुद्धत्य शम्भोर्वामे भयान्विता ॥ अथवा शूलखड्डी च गजदन्तं च चर्म च। दक्षिणे वामतः कुर्यात् कपालं खेटकं पुनः ॥ घण्टां च गजचर्मं च करैरिति ...वामतः ।

(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविशपटले ॥)

प्रतिमालक्षणानि । कालारिमूर्तिः

अथ वक्ष्ये विशेषेण कालहामूर्तिलक्षणम् । देवस्य दक्षिणं पादं पद्मपीठोपरिस्थितम् ॥ प्रथमनृत्तमूर्तेस्तु दक्षिणस्थितपादवत् । बामपादं तदुद्भृत्य कुञ्चितं तलमुद्भृतम्।। अङ्गष्टमुद्भताङ्क्रेस्तु कालस्य हृदये न्यसेत्। दंष्ट्रास्यं च त्रिनेत्रं च जटामकुटमण्डितम् ॥ चतुर्भुजसमायुक्तमष्टहस्तमथापि वा । दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्तं तु शूछं कर्णान्तमुद्भतम् ॥ दक्षिणे परहस्तं तु परशुं वरदं तथा। वामे पूर्वकरं नाभिसीमान्तं सूच्यधोमुखम् ॥ वामे स्वपरहस्तं तु विस्मयं परिकल्पयेत् । हिकासूत्रसमं टङ्ककरं त्वभ्यन्तरं मुखम् ॥ उष्णीषान्तं समुद्भृत्य विस्मयेऽनामिकाप्रकम् कर्णान्तं मणिबन्धान्तं शूलहस्तसमान्तकम् ॥ चतुर्दोद्धेवमाख्यातमष्टहस्तमथ शृणु । शूळं परशु वजूं च खङ्गं दक्षिणहस्तके ॥ विस्मयं खेटकं पाशं सूचीहस्तं तु वामके। विद्रमस्य निभाकारं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥

काल्हाम्र्तिमाख्यातमधस्तात्काल उच्यते ।

ढिभुजं च द्विपादं च सदंष्ट्रं पाशपाणिनम् ॥

करण्डमकुटोपेतमसृग्धाराविकीणितम् ।

महाभयसमायुक्तं सपाशदृदयाञ्जलिम् ॥

विकीणिपादं मां द्वष्टा शाययेदूर्ध्ववक्त्कम् ।

काल्हाम्र्तिमवं तु प्रोक्तं लिङ्गोद्भवं ततः ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे षट्सप्ततितमपट ।।)

कुश्चितासन्यपादस्तु न्याघ्चमीम्बरान्वितः ।
ततोद्भृतसदक्षाङ्किस्तीक्ष्णदंष्ट्रोप्रनासिकः ॥
दक्षहस्तस्थराङ्को वा वामहस्तस्थस्चिकः ।
दक्षहस्तस्थपराञ्चर्नागपाशोऽधवा मृगः ॥
कटाक्षदृष्टिर्देवस्य कालदेहन्यवस्थितः ।
शूलं ह्यथोमुखं प्रोक्तं कालकु(गः)ण्डस्थमेव वा ॥
कालं तु पतितं कुर्य्यात्त(दुः)ल्खताक्षं तु मूर्छितम् ।
मुद्ररं र (उद्विरदः)क्तवस्तं च तथा लोहितमूर्धजम् ॥
शूल्पाशकरं चैव विकीर्णचरणान्वितम् ।
देण्करालवदनं रक्तभूरक्तले।चनम् ॥
देवस्य(स्यः) नाभिमानेन नवतालेन कारयेत् ।
कताङ्गलिपुटं वापि कारयेत्कालमादरात् ॥

अथवाथ हराछिङ्गानिर्गतात्पतितं नपेत् ।
कालान्त(लं तं ?) लिङ्गमानाद्यं लिङ्गोद्भृतोक्तवन्नयेत् ॥
त्रिभङ्गेन स्थितश्चान्योऽधोमुखो भस्मविग्रहः ।
बद्धपुष्पाङ्गलिः पार्श्वे मार्कण्डेयः स्थितो वरः ॥
कर्तव्यः कालतो भू(भी ?)तस्सन्तुष्टो न हरेण तु ।
मार्कण्डेयेन मानेन युक्तो वा वर्जितस्तु वा ॥
अपस्मारशरीरस्थचरणेन युतो न वा ।
कालारिरेवमाख्यातो मन्मथान्तक उच्यते ॥
(उत्तरकामिकागमे सप्तपञ्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

दक्षिणे तु करे शूलं वामे सूच्यङ्गुलि स्मृतम् । पादं कालस्य द्वदये न्यस्वैवं स्थैवं ?) पादसंस्थितम् ॥ कालनाशमिदं प्रोक्तं लिङ्गोत्पत्तिमतः परम् । (सुप्रभेदागमे चतुस्त्रिशत्तमपटले ॥)

कालारिं कारयेदीशं नताङ्गं वामतो मनाक् । सुस्थितं दक्षिणं पादं पद्मपीठेऽन्यमिङ्क्किम् ॥ दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्ते तु शूलं कर्णान्तमुद्भृतम् । दक्षिणे परहस्ते तु परशु वरदं तु वा ॥ वामे पूर्वकरं नाभिसूतान्ते सूचिमाचरेत् । वामे तु परहस्ते तु विस्मयं परिकल्पयेत् ॥

उष्णीषान्तं समुद्भृत्य विस्मयेऽनामिकाप्रकम् । शूलं परश्चवज्ञौ च खङ्गं दक्षिणहस्तके ॥ विस्मयं खेटकं पाशं सूचीहस्तं च वामके । शुद्धविद्यमसङ्काशं सर्वाभरणसंयुतम् ॥ अधस्तात्कारयेत्कालं द्विभुजं पाशहस्तकम् । करण्डमकुटोपेतं सदंष्ट्रं विश्वताननम् ॥ असृग्धारासमायुक्तं महाभयसमन्वितम् । इदयाङ्गलिसंयुक्तं विकीणीङ्गिद्वयं पुनः ॥

(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् ।
उद्भृतं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु कुश्चितम् ॥
व्याव्रचर्माम्बरोपेतं तीक्ष्णनासोप्रदंष्ट्रकम् ।
दक्षिणे तु करे शूलं सूचिहस्तं तु वामके ॥
परशुं दक्षिणे हस्ते नागपाशं तु वामके ।
अधोमुखं भवेच्छूलं दृष्टिंवें कालदेहके ॥
अपरे तु दिहस्तौ तु कटकाविति कीर्तितौ ।
दोस्समं कटकाग्रं तु ब्रान्तरं तु यवं भवेत् ॥
(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तिः । (१)

।त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तेस्त लक्षणं वक्ष्यतेऽधुना । दक्षिणं सुस्थितं पादं वामपादं तु कुञ्चितम् ॥ दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्तोर्ध्वे नाभिसूत्रावसानकम् । सिंहकर्णं तु तद्धस्तं बाणमध्यं तु पीडितम् ॥ बाणायामं तु तत्सप्तत्यङ्गलं तु विधीयते । कनिष्ठिकापरीणाहं देवेशस्य करस्य त ॥ वामहस्ते धनुर्धृत्वा कक्षान्तं तत्करोर्ध्वकम् । पूर्णमुष्टिस्तु नाहं स्यान्मध्यादप्रौ ऋमात्क्रशौ ॥ अप्रमधीङ्गलञ्यासं वृत्तं वर्णेविचित्रितम् । बाणनाहित्रभागैकं रज्जुनाहं तु तन्तुना ॥ धनोदीं घोष्टभागे त सप्तांशं रज्जुदीर्घकम् । तद्दीर्घस्यानुकूलं तु धनोर्वक्रमुदाहृतम् ॥ त्रिवऋसहितं वाथ बालचन्द्राभमेव वा । धनुराकृतिरेवं स्यात् दारुजं लोहजं तु वा ॥ कर्तरी परहस्तौ त टङ्ककृष्णमृगान्वितौ । गङ्गं(टङ्कं ?) दक्षिणहस्ते तु वामहस्ते मृगं धृतम् जटामकुटसंयुक्तं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् । प्रवालसदशप्रख्यं वामे गौरीसमायुतम् ॥

त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तेस्तु प्रथमं लक्षणं त्विदम् । (भंशुमद्भेदागमे सप्तषष्टितमपटले ॥)

पुरारिस्थापनं वक्ष्ये तदादौ लक्षणं च वै । चतुर्भुजास्त्रिनेत्रश्च जटामकुटसंयुतः ॥

समभाग (भङ्ग ?) युतस्सम्यक् स्थापकेन समन्वितः ।

सव्यक्णस्थमकरकुण्डलेन समान्वितः ॥

कृष्णापरञ्जसंयुक्तपरहस्तद्वयान्वितः ।

धनुर्बाणयुतोपेतवामेतरकरान्वितः ॥

परहस्तोज्झितो वाथ द्विहस्तत्रिपुरान्तकः ।

कुर्यात्सलक्षणं वाथ वामभागे तु पार्वतीम् ॥

एवं कृत्वा पुरारिं तु प्रतिष्ठां कारयेत्ततः ।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे एकोनपञ्चाशत्तमपटले॥)

धनुर्वाणसमायुक्तं कृष्णा परशुधारिणम् । उमया सहितं देवं कृत्वा तित्तिपुरान्तकम् ॥ (सुप्रभेदागमे चतुर्स्विशत्तमपटले ॥)

अथाष्ट्या प्रवक्ष्यामि त्रिपुरान्तकम् (तिनम् । दक्षिणं सुस्थितं पादं वामपादं तु कुञ्चितम् ॥ दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्तं तु नाभिसूत्रावसानके । सिंहकणे तु तद्धस्तं बाणमध्यनिपीडितम् ॥

वामहस्ते धनुभृत्वा कक्षान्तोर्ध्वं समुद्भृते ।
कर्तरी परहस्तौ द्वौ टङ्करुष्णमृगस्थितौ(गान्वितौ ?)
टङ्कं तु दक्षिणे वामे कृष्णसारङ्गमेव हि ।
जटामकुटसंयुक्तं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥
प्रवालसदशप्रख्यं वामे गौरीसमायुतम् ।
इदं प्रथममाख्यातं द्वितीयं तु ततः परम् ॥
(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् । सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं दिव्याम्बरसमायुतम् ॥ पत्रं तु वामकर्णे तु दक्षिणे कुण्डलान्वितम् । धनुर्वाणसमायुक्तं कृष्णापरशुसंयुतम् ॥ उपवीतसमायुक्तं समङ्गस्थानकं कुरु । वृषवाहनवच्छेषं कारयेतु विचक्षणः

(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तिः । (२) तदेव वामपादं तु अपस्मारोपरिस्थितम् । शेषं प्रागिव कर्तव्यं द्वितीयं लक्षणं भवेत् ॥ (अंशुमद्भेदागमे सप्तषष्टितमपटले ॥)

तदेव वामपादं तदपस्मारोपारीस्थितम् । शेषं प्रथमतुल्यं हि तृतीयमथ वक्ष्यते ॥ (शिल्परन्ने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तिः । (३)
सुस्थितं वामपादं तु दक्षिणं कुञ्चितं भवेत् ।
शेषं प्रागिव कर्तव्यं सूत्रं वितरपार्श्वगम् ॥
तृतीयं लक्षणं प्रोक्तं चतुर्थं लक्षणं शृणु ।
(अंशुमद्भेदागमे सप्तषष्टितमपटले ॥)

सुस्थितं वामपादं तु दक्षिणं कुञ्चितं भवेत् । शेषं प्रागिव कर्तव्यं चतुर्थं तु ततः परम् ॥ (शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तिः । (४) तदेव वामपादं तु अपस्मारोपरिस्थितम् । प्रागिवैव विशेषं तु चतुर्थं लक्षणं भवेत् ॥ (अंशुमद्भेदागमे सप्तपष्टितमपटले ॥)

तदेव वामपादं तदपरमारोपिराधितम् ।
(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तिः । (५)
तदेव पूर्वहस्तौ दौ कटकौ हृदि सीमगौ ।
वामदक्षिणहस्तौ दौ कमादूर्ध्वमधोमुखम् ॥
बाणमूळधृतं सब्यं वामं बाणाप्रकं धृतम् ।
परे तु दक्षिणे टक्कं धनुस्तद्वामहस्तके ॥
तद्धस्ते तु मृगं वाथ वामे गौरीसमायुतम् ।
अपस्मारं विना पादं नतं प्रागिव स्वकम् ॥
एवं चतुर्भुजोपेतं मूर्ति पञ्चविधं भवेत् ।
(अंशमद्भेदागमे सप्तषष्टितमपटले ॥)

तदेव पूर्वहस्तौ द्वौ कटकौ हृदि सीमगौ । वामं दक्षिणकं हस्तं क्रमादूर्ध्वमधोमुखम् ॥ बाणमूलधृतं सव्यं अन्यबाननोद्धृतम् (१) । परे दक्षिणके टङ्कं धनुषं वामहस्तके ॥ तद्धस्ते तु मृगं वाथ वामे गौरीसमायुतम् । अपस्मारं विना कार्यं पञ्चमं समुदाहृतम् ॥ (शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटले॥)

त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तिः । (६) अतिभङ्गनतोपेतमष्टहस्तसमन्वितम् । बाणं च परशुं खङ्गं वज्रं वै दक्षिणे करे ॥

धनुषं विस्मयं हस्तं खेटकं कटकं तु वा । वामहस्ते समाख्यातं पूर्वसूत्रात्करान्तकम् ॥ यथाशोभनतं तुङ्गं कल्पयेद् गौरिसंयुतम् ।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे सप्तषष्टपटके ॥)

षष्ठमिष्टं च बाणं च पाशं खड्गं च दक्षिणे । धनुषं विस्मयं खेटं कुक्कुटं(कटकं?) वामहस्तके ॥ यथाशोभं तथा कुर्योद्वामे गौरीसमायुतम् । (शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तिः । (७)

षष्ठमं ह्येवमाख्यातं सप्तमं दशदोर्युतम् । बाणं चक्रं तथा शूलं टङ्कं वज्रं च दक्षिणे ॥ धनुश्शङ्खं तथा सूची विस्मयं खेटकं तथा ।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे सप्तषष्टितमपटले ॥)

सप्तमे दक्षिणे बाणं चक्रं शूछं ततः परम् ।
टक्कं वज्रं तथा वामे धनुषं सूचिविस्मये ॥
खेटान्द्र....सर्वं पूर्ववदाचरेत् ।
(शिल्परने द्वाविकापटले ॥)

त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तिः। (८)

तदेव दक्षिणं जानु ततो(लो?)परि निधापयेत् । तत्पूर्वे वामपादं तु तलं न्यस्वा रथोपीरे ॥ रथं तु मुक्ळोपेतं मुकुळं रज्जुना दृतम्। मुकुळाभ्यन्तरे ब्रह्मा चतुर्वऋश्वतुर्भुजः ॥ तस्य दक्षिणहस्तौ द्वौ वेणुदण्डं कमण्डलुम् । कुण्डिका पद्मपाशं च वामहस्तद्वयोद्धतम् ॥ रथस्य मुकुळाधस्ताद्वषमं श्वेतवर्णकम् । रथं पवनमार्गेण कल्पयेत्कल्पवित्तमः॥ त्रिपुरान्तकमाख्यातमष्टभेदं द्विजात्तम!। प्रवालसद्दशं वर्णं सत्वराजसमिश्रितम् ॥ सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तमेकवकं त्रिनेत्रकम् । तस्य वामेऽप्युमादेत्रीं प्रागुक्तविधिना कुरु ॥ सामान्यलक्षणं वर्ण्यं त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तिनः । (अंशुमद्भेदागमे सप्तषष्टपटले ॥)

एवमेवाष्टमं कुर्याद्वसुधोपिर विन्यसेत् । दक्षिणाङ्केस्तथा जानु वामपादतलं पुनः ॥ पुरस्थितरथस्योर्ध्वे विन्यसेत्तु यथोचितम् । रथं तु सुकुलोपेतं सुकुलं कज्ज(रज्जु?)नावृतम् ॥

मुकुलाभ्यन्तरे ब्रह्मा चतुर्वकश्चतुर्भुजः ।
तस्य दक्षिणहस्तौ द्वौ वेणुदण्डं कमण्डलुम् ॥
कुण्डिकां पद्मपाशं च वामहस्तद्वयोद्धृतम् ।
रथस्य मुकुलाधस्ताद्वृषमं श्वेतवर्णकम् ॥
(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटले॥)

शरभेशः।

शरभेशप्रतिष्ठां तु वक्ष्ये लक्षणपूर्विकाम्। पक्ष्याकारं सुवर्णीमं पक्षद्वयसमन्वितम् ॥ ऊर्घ्वपक्षसमायुक्तं रक्तनेत्रद्वयान्वितम् । पादैस्सिहपदाकारैश्वतुर्भिश्व समन्वितम् ॥ स्तीक्ष्णनखसंयुक्तेरूर्ध्वस्थैर्वेदपादकैः । दिव्यलाङ्क्लसंयुक्तं सुविकीणजटान्विम् ॥ कन्धरोध्वेनराकारं दिव्यमौलिसमायतम् । सिंहास्यं भीमदंष्ट्रं च भीमविक्रमसंयुतम् ॥ हरन्तं नरसिंहं तु जगत्संहरणोद्धतम्। कृताङ्गि पुटोपेतं निश्वेष्टितमहातनुम् ॥ नरदेहं तदूर्घास्यं विष्णुं पद्मदलेक्षणम् । पादाभ्यामम्बरस्थाभ्यां कुक्षिस्थाभ्यां च तस्य तु ॥ गगनाभिमुखं देवं कारयेच्छरभेश्वरम् । (उत्तरकामिकागमे चतुःपद्याशत्तमपटले ॥)

शरभमूर्तिः ।

महामेरुसमाकारमष्ट्रपादं रविप्रभम्। द्वात्रिंशद्वाद्वसंयुक्तं सूर्यसोमाग्निलोचनम् ॥ दुर्गाकालद्विपक्षं च सुतीक्ष्णघनगर्जितम्। ऊर्ध्वकेशं महाबाहुं नानालङ्कारभूषितम् ॥ वज्रमुष्ट्यभयं चऋं शाक्तं दण्डाङ्कशौ तथा। खङ्गखट्टाङ्गपरशूनक्षमालास्थिशूलकम् ॥ धनुश्च मुसलं चामि दधानं दक्षिणैः करैः । वरदं पाशहस्तं च गदां बाणध्वजौ तथा ॥ क्रकचं क्रोडशङ्को च खेटं नागं च पङ्कजम् । कपालं पुस्तकं कुन्तं दुर्गाक्षिष्टकराम्बुजम् ॥ हलं वामे दधानं च भीषणं करपङ्कजै: । दंशेहासं मह।सिंहजटाच्छटनिपीडितम् ॥ (श्रीतत्वनिधौ॥)

ब्रह्मशिरदछेत्तृमूर्तिः ।
गौरवर्णं त्रिनेत्रं च जटामै। त्रिविराजितम् ।
ताटङ्कं कुण्डलं सञ्यवामश्रुत्योश्च विभतम् ॥
न्याप्तचर्माम्बर्धरं चतुर्भुजसमन्वितम् ।
वक्षं परश्चपूर्वांसं वामे ब्रह्मकरोटिकम् ॥

अपरे शूलहस्तं च शेषं पूर्वोक्तवत्कुरु । (श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

भैरवः।

अथातो रूपिनर्माणं वक्ष्येऽहं भैरवस्य तु ।

छम्बोदरं तु कर्तव्यं वृत्तिपङ्गल्लोचनम् ॥

दंष्ट्राकराल्वदनं फुल्लनासापुटं तथा ।

कपाल्म(मा !)लिनं रौद्रं सर्वतस्तर्पभूषणम् ॥

व्यालेन त्रासयन्तं च देवीं पर्वतनन्दिनीम् ।

सजलाम्बुदसङ्काशं गजचमीत्तरच्छदम् ॥

बहुभिर्बाहुभिर्व्याप्तं सर्वायुधविभूषणम् ।

बृहत्सालप्रतीकाशैस्तथा तीक्ष्णनखैरशुभैः ॥

साचीकृतमिदं रूपं भैरवस्य प्रकीर्तितम् ।

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

वटुकभैरवः ।

खट्टाङ्ममांसपाशं च शूळं च दधतं करैः । डमरुं च कपाळं च वरदं भुजगं तथा ॥ आत्मवर्णसमोपेतसारमेयसमन्वितम् । ध्यात्वा जपेत्सुसंदृष्टः सर्वान्कामानवाप्नुयात् ॥ (क्रपमण्डने ॥)

विकीर्णछोहितजटं त्रिनेत्रं रक्तविप्रहम् । शूळं कपाछं पाशं च डमरुं दधतं करैः ॥ नानारूपैः पिशाचैश्च नानारूपगणैर्दृतम् । श्वानारूढं च निर्वाणं वटुकं भैरवं भजे ॥ (वटुकभैरवकल्पे ॥)

स्वर्णाकर्षणभैरवः ।

पीतवर्णं चतुर्बोहुं त्रिनेत्रं पीतवाससम् ।
अक्षय्यस्वर्णमाणिक्यगणपूरितपात्रकम् ॥
अंसाहितमहाशूलचामरं तोमरोद्वहम् ।
सन्ततं चिन्तयेद्भक्त्या भैरवं सर्वसिद्धिदम् ॥
नानाभरणशोभाद्यमानन्दसुखरूपिणम् ।
मदोन्मत्तं सदानन्दं सर्वदेवनमस्कृतम् ॥
एवं ध्यायेच मन्त्रज्ञः स्वर्णाकर्षणभैरवम् ।
(श्रीतत्विनधौ ॥)

अष्टाष्ट्रभैरवाः ।

इतः परं प्रवक्ष्यामि शृणु राजनशेषतः । भ्रष्टाष्टकमिदं पुण्यं भैरवाणामभीष्टदम् ॥ पूर्ववद्वर्णतो ध्याने ध्येयं सर्वैः पृथकपृथक् ।

प्रथमाष्ट्रकम् ।

आद्याष्टकं सुवर्णाभं त्रिशूलं डमरुं तथा ॥ पाशं चासिं द्धानं च ध्यायेत्सर्वाङ्गसुन्दरम् ॥

द्वितीयाष्ट्रकम् ।

अथ द्वितीयकं ध्यायेदक्षमालामथाङ्कराम् । द्धानं पुस्तकं वीणां सुखेतमणिभूषणम् ॥

तृतीयाष्टकम् । ज्वालां शक्तिं गदां कुन्तं दधानं नीलवर्णकम् । ज्यायेतृतीयं शुभदमष्टकं शुभलक्षणम् ॥

चतुथाष्ट्रकम् । ख**न्नं** खेटं पट्टसं च दधानं परशुं तथा । धूम्रवर्णमभिप्रेतं ध्यायेदष्टकमादरात् ॥

पश्चमाष्टकम् । कुन्तं खेटं च परिघं भिण्डिपालं तथैव च । पञ्चमाष्टकमेतद्धि श्वेतं स्यात्सुमनोहरम् ॥

षष्ठसप्तमाष्टमाष्टकानि । पीतष्यष्ठमृषीरक्तमष्टमं च तटित्प्रभम् । पञ्चमाष्टकमेता दि श्वेतं स्यात्सुमनो हरम् ॥ कुन्तादिकं समं प्रोक्तं षद्वारभ्याष्टमान्तकम् ।

अष्टाष्ट्रभैरवनामानि ।

असिताङ्को विशालाक्षो मार्ताण्डो मोदकप्रिय: । स्वच्छन्दो विघ्नसंतुष्टः खेचरः सचराचरः ॥ रुष्ध क्रोडदंष्टश्च तथैव च जटाधरः। विश्वरूपो विरूपाक्षो नानारूपधरः परः ॥ वज्रहस्तो महाकायश्रण्डश्च प्रलयान्तकः । भूमिकम्पो नीलकण्ठो विष्णुश्च कुलपालकः ॥ मुण्डपालः कामपालः क्रोधो वै पिङ्गलेक्षणः। अभ्ररूपो धरापालः कुटिलो मन्त्रनायकः ॥ रुद्रः पितामहाख्यश्चाप्युन्मत्तो वटुनायकः । शङ्करो भूतवेतालत्रिणत्रस्त्रिपुरान्तकः ॥ वरदः पर्वतावासः कपालः शशिभूषणः। हस्तिचर्माम्बरधरो योगीशो ब्रह्मराक्षसः ॥ सर्वज्ञः सर्वदेवेशः सर्वभूतदृदिस्थितः । भीषणाख्यो भयहरः सर्वज्ञाख्यस्तथैव च ॥ कालाप्रिश्व महारौद्रो दक्षिणो मुखरोऽस्थिरः । संहारश्वातिरिक्ताङ्गः कालाग्निश्च प्रियङ्करः ॥ घोरनादो विशालाक्षो योगीशो दक्षसंस्थितः । (श्रीतत्वनिधौ)

वीरभद्रमूर्तिः ।

चतुर्भुजं त्रिणेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् । दक्षिणे खङ्गबाणौ च वामे चापं गदां धरम् ॥ दंष्ट्राकरालवदनं भीमं भैरवगर्जितम् । रुण्डमालासमायुक्तं पादुकोपरिसुस्थितम् ॥ भद्गकालीसमायुक्तं करालं हृदि विन्यसेत् ।

दक्षब्रह्मस्वरूपम् ।

वीरस्य दक्षमागे तु दक्षत्रह्माणमाध्यितम् । अजवक्तं द्विनयनं श्टङ्गद्वयिवभूषितम् ॥ नमस्काराञ्जिळं विप्रं शिवध्यानपरायणम् । (श्रीतत्विनधौ ॥)

अथ वक्ष्ये विशेषण वीरभदेश्वरं शृणु ।
महापातकदोपन्नं सर्वपीडानिवारणम् ॥
बीरभद्रमिति ख्यातं दक्षयज्ञहरं परम् ।
चतुर्भुतं त्रिणेत्रं च ज्वालाकेशं सुदंष्ट्रिणम् ॥
घण्टामालाधरं घोरं शिरोमालाविभूषितम् ।
वृश्विकाभरणं चैव नागयज्ञोपवीतिनम् ॥
नूपुरं विमलं तद्दत्पादो पादुकभूषितौ ।
नीलकण्ठं च ज्यक्षं च ऊष्कश्चकसंयुतम् ॥

खद्गखेटधनुर्बाणं कपाछं भिण्डिपाछकम् । रक्तवर्णसमायुक्तसुप्रदृष्टिभयङ्करम् ॥ एवं भ्यात्वा विशेषेण प्रतिष्ठां कारयेत्ततः । (उत्तरकारणागमे ॥)

जलन्धरहरमूर्तिः ।
रक्ताभमुप्रनयनं द्विमुकं च त्रिनेत्रकम् ।
उपवीतसमायुक्तं सर्वालङ्कारशोभितम् ॥
पादयोः पादुकायुक्तं किश्चिद्वै गमनोन्मुखम् ।
दक्षहस्ते स्थितं छत्रं वामे पूर्णकमण्डलुम् ॥
सुविकीर्णजटाभारं गङ्गाचन्द्रसमन्वितम् ।
कर्णकुण्डलसंयुक्तं हारनूपुरसंयुतम् ॥
दिमुजं च त्रिनेत्रं च किरीटकटकान्वितम् ।
सर्वालङ्कारसंयुक्तं कक्षे खङ्गसमन्वितम् ॥
कृताङ्गलिपुटोपेतहस्ते चक्रं दधं परम् ।
जल्यरमथ प्रोक्तम् ॥
(श्रीतत्विनधौ ॥)

महारिशिवः । मकुटमिणमयूखप्रोज्झिताशेषरत्नं विमलशशिकलाङ्गं सुन्दरेन्दीवराक्षम् ।

अनुकृतशाशितेजःकुण्डलं चारुहासं प्रकटदशनशोभानिर्जितानेकहीरम् ॥

थिभिनवमणिमुक्ताहारचाम्पेयमाला-विविधकुसुमगुच्छैः शोभिवक्षस्थलाट्यम् ।

सफणपवनभुग्दोर्दण्डभूषाभिरामं करडमरुनिनादैः पूरितद्योखगर्भम् ॥

त्रिमुवनभवनेशं पीतकौशयवासं दनुजदहनदक्षं प्रस्फरत्खङ्गहस्तम् । मुजगफणसुगुत्तैभूषणैन्यस्तभूषं प्रणतसुरिकरीटन्याप्तपादारिवन्दम् ॥

सितहयवरपत्नं हारसंभूषिताङ्गं परिवृतमितघोरैः सप्तभिस्सारमेयैः । कनकगिरिसमाभं नैशचूर्णाभिरामं सकलिगमगुद्यं नौमि मछारिदेवम् ॥ (मछारिमाहात्म्ये ॥)

अष्टभुजाघोरमूर्तिः ।
अथ वक्ष्ये विशेषेण सर्वछोकैकपावनम् ।
सर्वयुद्धजयं चैव ब्रह्महत्त्यादिनाशनम् ॥

महापातकदोषघ्नं गुरुद्रोहनिवारणम् । शिवद्रव्यापहारं च उपपातकनाशनम् ॥ सर्वेश्वर्याभिवृद्धचर्थं परमोक्षनिरासनम् । अघोरास्त्रेश्वरं भीमं स्थापनं वक्ष्यते शृण् ॥ त्रिनेत्राष्ट्रभुजं भीममुप्रदंष्ट्राकरालकम् । काल्मेघसमं घोरं रक्तवस्त्रसमन्वितम् ॥ ज्वालाकेशसमायुक्तं कृशानुनयनैर्युतम् । अर्धचन्द्राकृति भस्म ल्लाटोपरिशोभितम् ॥ मुजाभ्यां त्रिशिखा तिर्यक् वेतालं खड्गमेव च। डमरं च कपाछं च खेटकं खड़मेव च ॥ रक्तवस्त्राम्बरोपेतं रक्तपुष्पसमन्वितम् । रक्ताभरणसंयुक्तं खङ्गमालाविभूषितम् ॥ शिरोमालाविभृष्यं च नागयज्ञोपवीतिनम्। ष्ट्रिकाभरणं कण्ठे कालाग्निसदशप्रभम् ॥ एवं ध्यात्वा महाघोरं द्वात्रिंश इक्षणान्वितम् । पद्मपीठोपरिस्थं च समीपे वृषभं तथा ॥ एवं संकल्प्य विधिवत् प्रतिष्ठां कारयेत्ततः ।

(उत्तरकारणागमे ॥)

द्वात्रिंशद्भुजाघोरमृतिः। एकवक्तं सदानन्दं द्वात्रिंशक्रजसंयुतम् । जटामकुटसंयुक्तं तिनेत्रं चन्द्रशेखरम् ॥ अभयं खड़शूलं च चकं डमहकं तथा। दधानमस्थिबाणौ च गदां पद्मं कपालकम् ॥ ज्ञानमुद्रां कुन्तहस्तमङ्करां चाक्षमालिकाम् । खट्टाङ्गं परशुं चैव दधानं दक्षिणैः करैः ॥ वरं च फलकं चैव टङ्कं पाशं च मुद्ररम् । नागमप्रिं मृगं घण्टां धनुश्च कटिहस्तकम् ॥ रतनं च कुमूदं कुम्भं मुसळं पुस्तकं तथा । एतदायुधसंयुक्तं रुण्डमालाविभूषितम् ॥ कालमुण्डस्य शिरासे स्थितं सर्वाभयप्रदम् । (शिवतत्वरत्नाकरे ॥)

दशभुजाघोरमूर्तिः ।

परशुं डमरं खङ्गखेटी वाणशरासने ।
शूळं कपाळमभयवरी दधतिमष्टदम् ॥
त्रिळोचनं भीषणास्यं नीळाङ्गं रक्तवाससम् ।
धिर्मूषि[त*]सर्वाङ्गं तमघोरमुंपास्महे ॥
(पाखरात्रे ॥)

महाकालो घनश्यामः काल्यालिङ्गितविग्रहः ।
श्यामकञ्चुकथारी च मदारुणविलोचनः ।।

ब्रह्माण्डचषके पूर्ण विबन्धिरसासवम् ।

महाकाली घनश्यामामनङ्गाद्रीमपाङ्गयन् ॥

सिंहासने समासीनः कल्याणकलनात्मके ।

कालमृत्युमुखैर्युक्तस्सर्वलोकैकमक्षकः ।।

लिलताध्यानसंपन्नो लिलतापूजनोत्सुकः ।

वितन्वन्लिलताभक्तेष्वायुषो दीर्घदीर्घताम् ॥

(लिलतोपाद्याने ॥)

अनुग्रहमूतयः।

अनुग्रहमूर्तयः ।

चण्डेशानुप्रहमूर्तिः ।

भथ वक्ष्ये विशेषेण चण्डेशानुप्रहं परम् ।
उमासहितवत्सर्वं वामे किंचिन्नताननम् ॥
दक्षिणे त्वभयं वर्ज्यं तद्धस्तं वरदं भवेत् ।
वामे तु कटकं वर्ज्यं तं न्यस्वा चण्डम्धिनि ॥
इदयेऽअलिसंयुक्तश्चण्डेशो भक्तिसंयुतः ।
भासीनः पद्मपीठे तु चण्डेशस्वर्णसनिभः ॥
देवीदेवेशयोर्मध्ये स्कन्दम् तिं विना बुधाः ! ।
चण्डेशानुप्रहं ख्यातं दक्षिणामूर्तिरुच्यते ॥
(अंशुमद्भेदागमे प्रश्चसप्तितमप्टले ॥)

उमया सहितस्याथ चन्द्रशेखरम्तिनः । वामे वा दक्षिणे वापि कारयेहेशिकोत्तमः ॥ एवं(देवं !) जानूरुनाभ्यन्तस्तनवक्षोगलास्यगम् । सुखासीनं स्थितं वापि कृताश्रिष्टपुटान्वितम् ॥

देवेक्षणसमोपेतं मद्भक्तं चण्डनायकम् । सर्वाङ्गसुन्दरं कुर्य्यात्किनिष्ठदश्चताल्यः ॥ मालाग्रं देववरदे कटकेनेतरेण तु । देविश्शिरसि चण्डस्य मालया परिवेष्टयेत् ॥ (उत्तरकामिकागमे पञ्चपञ्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

चण्डेशानुप्रहं देवमुमास्कन्दवदाचरेत् ।
वाम(मे?) किंचिन्नतं चास्यं दक्षिणे त्वभयं विना ।।
तद्धस्ते वरदं कार्यं वामे तु कुटं(कटकं?) विना ।
चण्डेशमूर्भि विन्यस्य तद्धस्तं करुणान्वितम् ॥
हृदयेऽञ्जलिसंयुक्तश्रण्डेशो भिक्तसंयुतः ।
आसनाधस्त्वु(१)पासीनो भिक्तमान् स्वर्णसिनिभः ॥
(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

उमासहितवत्सर्वं स्कन्देनैव विना कुरु ।
किचिदिसमन् विशेषोऽस्ति तं विशेषं शृणु दिजाः ! ॥
कटकं दक्षिणे हस्तं वरदं वामहस्तके ।
देवस्य पुरभागं तु चण्डेशं तु प्रकल्पयेत् ॥
देवस्य बाहुमात्रेण चण्डेशायाममुच्यते ।
कृताक्षिष्णिटोपेतं चासीनं प्रतिवक्त्कम् ॥

देवाश्चारिस चण्डस्य मालया परिभूषयन् । चण्डेशानुप्रहं प्रोक्तं मुखलिङ्गं पुरोक्तवत् ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटळे ॥)

विष्ण्वनुप्रहः ॥

नन्दीशानुप्रहस्त्वेवं तद्वद्विष्णुप्रसादकृत् ।
हित्वा नन्दीश्वरं तस्मिन्विष्णुं तल्लक्षणान्वितम् ॥
सचकाञ्जलिहस्तं च शङ्काञ्जापरहस्तकम् ।
कारयेदेव एप स्याचक्रदो विष्णुम्तिनः॥
कारयेदेवमेवान्यप्रसादाभिमुखं शिवम् ।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे पञ्चपञ्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

विष्णुस्त्रीशपुरःस्थितोऽञ्जलिकरो देवस्य पादाञ्जयोस्संस्थाप्याक्षिलसत्सुमाल्यमिनशं पीताम्बरं कौस्तुभम् ।

यस्तस्मै दयया परं पशुपित पद्माक्ष इत्याख्यया

टङ्कं कृष्णमृगं वरं च दधतं चक्रप्रदं तं भजे ॥

एकवक्तं त्रिनेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् ।

दधमेणं च परशुं वरं च चैव वामके ॥

दक्षिणे चक्रसंयुक्तं दातृरूपिमहोच्यते ।
देवस्य वामभागे तु श्यामरूपं सुसंस्थितम् ॥
सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं पीतवस्त्रोत्तरीयकम् ।
शङ्काचक्रसमायुक्तमुत्तरे चाङ्गिलं न्यसेत् ॥
एवं लक्षणसंयुक्तं विष्णुरूपिमहोच्यते ।
(श्रीतत्विनधौ ॥)

भथातस्संप्रवक्ष्यामि सर्वभूतहिताय च ।
चक्रदानस्वरूपं तु श्रृणु (ष्व) शरवणोद्भव ! ॥
त्रिनेत्रं चतुर्भुजं शान्तं जटामकुटमण्डितम् ।
वामपादं तु शयनं लिम्बतं सन्यपादकम् ॥
टक्कं रथाक्कं सन्ये च वर (दं) कृष्णमृगं तथा ।
वामे विष्णुसमायुक्तं कृताञ्चलिपुटान्वितम् ॥
वामे गौरीसमायुक्तमुक्तरे परमेष्ठिनम् ।
सर्वावयवसंयुक्तं सर्वलक्षणसंयुतम् ॥
पद्मपुष्पं समम्यन्यं हरिणा नेत्रपूजितम् ।
प्रभामण्डलमध्यस्यं शिरश्चक्रसमायुतम् ॥
एवं कल्प्य विशेषेण प्रतिष्ठां श्रृणु षण्मुख !।
(उक्तरकारणागमे ॥)

नन्दीशानुप्रहः।

नन्दिश्वरप्रसादे तु विशेषः कश्चिदिष्यते । द्विनेत्रं द्विभुजं शान्तं कृताक्षिष्णियान्वितम् ॥ सुविकीर्णजटोपेतं जटामकुटकान्वितम् । आमक्ससितं कुर्यादागमश्रवणोन्मुखम् ॥ नन्दीश्वरप्रसन्नं तु कारयेत्पूर्वमानतः ।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे पञ्चपञ्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

विघ्नेश्वरवरप्रसन्नमूर्तिः ।

चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् । अभयं शिरिस न्यस्य वरदं वामहस्तके ॥ कृष्णापरशुसंयुक्तं विद्रेशो दक्षिणे स्थितः । शयानं दक्षिणं पादं दधं वामं तु लिम्बतम् ॥ सर्वीभरणसंयुक्तं श्यामवर्णं सुशोभितम् । देवस्य वामपार्थे तु देवीं प्रहासिताननाम् ॥ सर्वालक्कारसंयुक्तां सन्ये तृत्पलधारिणीम् । वामे वरदसंयुक्तां द्विभुजां च त्रिनेत्रकाम् ॥ दक्षिणे शयितं पादं दधं वामे तु लिम्बतम् । एकपीठस्थितां देवीमुमास्कन्दोक्तवस्कुरु ॥

विघ्नेशं रक्तवर्णं च किरीटमकुटान्वितम् । नमस्काराञ्जलिकरं पाशाङ्कशसमन्वितम् ॥ सर्वलक्षणसंयुक्तं सर्वाभीष्टफलप्रदम् । विघ्नप्रसादमित्युक्तं॥ (श्रीतत्विनधौ ॥)

अथातस्तंप्रवक्ष्यामि विघ्नेशानुप्रहं परम् । सर्वभूतहितं पुण्यं सर्वाभीष्टप्रदायकम् ॥ सर्वविघ्नविनाशार्थं कारयेद्देशिकोत्तमः । त्रिनेतं चतुर्भुजं शान्तं कुण्डलाभरणोज्वलम् ॥ बकपुष्पसुकेशं च स्तवकं चूलिकाऋतिम्। बकपत्रसमायुक्तं बकपुष्पसमन्वितम् ॥ आरग्वधस्त्रजं चैव स्तबकेन परिप्रतम् । अङ्कशं त्वक्षमालां च भिसतं वरदं तथा ॥ वामे गौरीसमायक्तं सब्यभागे गजाननम् । गजाननस्य काळे तु भिततं धार्य पाणिना ॥ दिव्यच्छत्रसमायुक्तं सर्वावयवसुन्दरम् । एवं संकल्प विधिवत्प्रतिष्ठां कारयेत्ततः॥ (उत्तरकारणागमे ॥)

किरातार्जुनमूर्तिः ।

चतुर्भुजं तिनेतं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् । सर्वोभरणसंयुक्तं दिव्याम्बरसमावृतम् ॥ धनुर्बाणयुतं रक्तं कृष्णापरशुसंयुत्तम् । उपवीतसमायुक्तं समभङ्गतनुं कुरु ॥ वामे गौरीसमायुक्तं दक्षिणे त्वर्जुनं स्थितम् ।

अजुनस्वरूपम् ।

एकवर्क द्विनयनं जटामकुटसंयुतम् । सर्वोभरणसंयुक्तं कृताञ्जलिपुटं स्थितम् ॥ एवं किरातमाख्यातम्.....।

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

नृत्तमूर्तयः।

नृत्तमूर्तयः ।

नृत्तमूर्तिः । (१)

नृत्तमष्टशतं भेदं तेष्वादौ नव उच्यते १ ।
उत्तमं दशतालेन सर्वाङ्गं परिकल्पयेत् ॥
ऊर्ध्वकुक्षिं स्पृशेत्पूर्वसूत्रमेवं प्रकल्पयेत् ।
तत्सूताङ्कोलबाह्वप्रमधीधिककलाङ्गुलम् ॥
तस्मादपरबाह्वप्रं युगाङ्गलमुदाहृतम् ।
तस्मादग्निकराग्रान्तं साष्टित्रंशाङ्गुलं तु वा ॥
हिक्कासूत्रसमोद्धृत्य तद्धस्ते मध्यमाप्रके ।
तद्धस्ततलमध्ये वा मध्याङ्गुलाप्रपर्वके ॥
मध्यपर्वेऽथवोद्धृत्य त्वनलं पात्रसंयुतम् ।
पात्रं विनाऽथवा त्वग्निं पञ्चांशं विस्तृतं भवेत्
दक्षिणे पूर्वसूत्रात्तु बाह्वग्नं विंशदङ्गुलम् ।
तस्माङ्मरुके हस्ते मणिवन्धस्य बाद्यकम् ॥

१ 'नृत्तमष्टदशं ह्येवा तेष्वादौ नवसुच्यते ' इति पाठान्तरम्।

अष्टविंशतिमात्रं वा त्रिंशदङ्कलमेव वा । दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्तं तु अभयं परिकल्पयेत् ॥ तन्मध्यमाङ्गलागं तु हिकासूत्रसमोद्धतम् । अभये प्रकोष्टमध्ये भुजङ्गवलयं न्यसेत् ॥ प्रकोष्टमध्यनाहस्य सपादं तस्य दैर्ध्यकम् । तदीर्घादुपरिख्यातं फणं भान्वङ्गुलं भवेत् ॥ सप्ताङ्गुलविशालं तु घनं चैकाङ्गुलं भवेत्। पुरस्थितान्समीक्ष्यं तु जिह्नाद्वयसमन्वितम् ॥ भुजङ्गवलयं ह्येवं कल्पयेत्कल्पवित्तमः । उद्भृताङ्केस्तु जानूर्ध्वनाभिसूत्रसमं भवेत् ॥ सुविकीण जटाभारं पञ्चषं सप्त एव वा । रुद्रसङ्ख्याथवा विप्र ! उभयोः पार्श्वयोस्तथा ॥ जटाभारं पुष्पमाल्यैरलङ्कत्य विशेषतः । नागं चैवार्कपुष्पं च दुर्भूर(धुस्तूर ?)कुसुमं तथा ॥ हसितशीर्पकं १ चैव करोटी रत्नबन्धितम् । भृषयित्वा तु मकुटे दक्षिणेऽर्धेन्दुशेखरम् ॥ सिन्दूरालङ्कृतोरस्कमक्षमालावलम्बितम् । भस्मोद्ध्वितसर्वाङ्गं किचित्प्रहसिताननम् ॥

१ 'इसति शिरसीक'मिति आदर्शान्तरपाठः ॥

यज्ञोपवीतसंयुक्तमुरस्सूत्रसमन्वितम् । व्याव्रीचम्माम्बरोपेतम्रहत्रिशावसानकम् ॥ पादौ नूपुरसंयुक्तौ सर्वाभरणभूषितः । हस्तपादाङ्गलास्तर्वे रत्नहेमाङ्गलीयकाः ॥ मध्याङ्गुला विवर्ज्यास्तु शेपास्तु मुद्रिकान्विताः । दक्षिणं कुञ्चितं पादमपस्मारोपरि स्थितम् ॥ त्रिर्ध्यक्पादतलं न्यस्वा नृतं कुर्यान्महेश्वरः । वामपादेतोद्ध्य १ तिर्थ्यक् तद्दक्षिणानुगम् ॥ डोळहस्तमथावर्त्ये त्वपस्मारमथोच्यते । शम्भोस्सव्ये शिरः स्थाप्य वामे पादौ विकीणिकौ ॥ तन्मुखं तु समुद्भृत्य व्याललीलासमन्वितम् । व्यालं वै वामहस्ते तु दक्षिणं तस्य मुद्रया ॥ तस्य इयामनिभाकारमपस्मारं द्विजोत्तम!। तस्य पार्श्वेऽप्युमादेवीं प्रागुक्तविधिना कुरु ॥ इदं स्यात्प्रथमं नृत्तं सर्वछोकहितावहम् । (अंश्रमद्भेदागमे पश्चषष्टपटले ॥)

नृत्तम् तिप्रतिष्ठां तु वक्ष्ये तहःक्षणान्विताम् । चतुर्भु जिस्त्रनेत्रश्च संविकीर्णजटायुतः ॥

१ ' वामपादं ततोद्भुखे 'ति पाठान्तरम् ।

जटामकुटसंयुक्तो वक्रनागफणावृतः । पृष्ठगाः पार्श्वगास्तास्स्युः पञ्चाचेकैकवृद्धितः ॥ त्रिंशत्सङ्खयावसानास्त्युर्जटास्तास्सान्तरालकाः । धुर्दूरा(धुस्तूरा ?)रग्वधार्कादिपुष्पयुक्तास्सिपिङ्गलाः ॥ कृताञ्जलिपुटोपेत जाह्नव्या दक्षिणस्थया । बालचन्द्रेण संयुक्तो वामपार्श्वस्थितेन च ॥ युक्तो वकुलमालाभिर्मुक्तादामारगदिभिः। व्याघ्राजिनाम्बरो दीप्तस्सर्वाभरणभूपितः ॥ वामदोर्भूलमालम्बिद्वीपिचर्माम्बरान्वितः । दिव्याम्बरान्वितो वापि मृगाजिनयुतोऽपिवा ॥ कस्थ १ ब्रह्मकपालेन नानापुष्पैरलङ्कृतः । धृतवाराहत(द ?)न्ताप्र^२हशार्दूळनखकच्छपः ॥ शाङ्किकेमीणिभिः प्रोतमालया हृदि भूपितः । स्थितो दक्षिणपादेन वामनोपरिवर्तिना ।। कुञ्चितावर्तमाना। क्विसुप्रसारितसत्करः । **अ**म्बिकामुखिवम्बाब्जश्रमरीकृतलोचनः ॥ आबद्धिक द्विष्युक्तस्तद्व नृपुरशोभितः । वामदक्षिणकर्णाख्यपत्रिकानऋकुण्डलः ॥

१ 'अपि माष'मिति न्यायेन करस्थंतिपदे रेफो निरस्त इति संभाव्यते ।
 १ 'देष्ट्राप्तः' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

दक्षाभयकरस्थेन भुजङ्गेनोत्फणेन च। वामापरकरस्थेन वह्निना दक्षकेन तु ।। डिण्डिमेन समायुक्त उपवीतेन संयुतः । गोक्षीरधवलप्रस्य आदित्याङ्गलभङ्गयुक् ॥ नानासर्पसमायुक्तस्वपस्मारोपरि स्थितः । मूर्झो ललाटदक्षस्थं ना सादक्षपुटस्थितम् ॥ नाभेर्दक्षिणतो गुल्फमध्ये सूत्रं प्रसारयेत्। **ळ्ळाटमध्यं सूत्रात्तु द्विमात्रमिति कीर्तितम्** ॥ हिकासूत्रद्वयोर्भध्ये तिमात्रमिति कीर्तितम्। श्रोणिवामोरुसंस्पृष्टं तत्सूत्रमिह संमतम् ॥ सूत्रगुल्फद्वयोर्मध्यमेकाङ्गुलमिति स्मृतम् । सूवाद्धि नतजान्वन्तं भानुदिङ्नन्दमात्रकम् ॥ तत्सूत्राद्वामप्रष्ठान्तं सप्ताधिकदशाङ्गुलम् । तत्सूत्राद्वामजान्वेकचत्वारिंशदशाङ्गुलम् (१) ॥ स्ताइक्षिणतः कुक्षिरष्टाङ्ग्ल उदाहृतः । सूत्रात्तु सञ्यकुक्षिस्तु रञ्यङ्गुळ इति स्मृतम् ॥ जरोदंक्षिणतस्तूत्रं सप्ताधिकदशाङ्खलम् । सूत्रात्तद्वामभागे तु नवमात्रमुदाहृतम् ॥ सूत्रात् वामकण्ठस्तु पञ्चाङ्गुल उदाहृतः । सूत्रात्तु दक्षकण्ठे तद्भाग इत्यभिधीयते ॥

सूत्रात् वामबाह्वन्तं त्र्यङ्गुलक्षयसंयुतम् । अथवान्यप्रकारेण सूत्रपातोऽभिधीयते ॥ कनीनिकान्तं तन्मूर्ध्नः तद्वन्नासापुटान्ततः । नामेश्व दक्षवामान्तं स्थिताङ्चेर्गुल्फमध्यमम् ॥ स्पृष्ट्वा यत्पतितं सूत्रं मध्यसूत्रमुदाहृतम् । सूत्राद्वाममुखं पञ्च[मा*]त्रं कण्ठं त्रिमात्रकम् ॥ बाह्नन्ते तिथिमात्रं स्यान्त्रवमात्रं तु कक्षगम्। मध्योदरेऽष्टमात्रं स्यात् श्रोणी विश्वाङ्गुलेन च ॥ कटिस्तिथ्यङ्कलेन स्यादन्यत्र षष्टिमात्रकः । नवमात्रं तदूरु स्यात्पाष्णर्यन्तं वेदतुङ्ग[क*]म् ॥ सप्ताङ्गुलं मुखं नेत्रं कण्ठस्स्यादसमात्रकम् । बाह्नन्ते तु त्रिमात्रं स्यात्कक्षान्ते विश्वमात्रकम् ॥ मुन्यङ्गुलं भवेत्कुक्षौ श्रोण्यां स्याद्युगमात्रकम् । कट्यां च वेदमात्रं स्याजानुरष्टाङ्गुलं भवेत् ॥ पादाग्रे मुखमात्रं स्यादेवं बुद्धा समाचरेत्। स्थितजानुसमं विद्याद्वर्तिताङ्क्रेससमुच्छ्रयम् ॥ तत्पार्ष्णि जान्वोर्द्धिमुखद्यन्तरं परिकीर्तितम् । श्रोणीसमुच्छ्यं वामजानोरुद्धरणं मतम् ॥ तद्रमध्यानाभेश्व अन्तरं नवमात्रकम्। तज्जानोर्दण्डहस्तस्य मणिबन्धान्तरं मनुः ॥

तस्मादभयहस्तस्य मणिवन्धोः रसाङ्गलः । तस्य चाङ्गप्टमूलान्तात्स्तनाक्षद्र्यन्तरं मतम् ॥ ततो(हो?)स्समं तलोचं स्यात्तद्वाह्वोर्मध्यमात्पुन: । सप्तादशाङ्कलं विदाइण्डहस्तस्य को (कू १) परम् ॥ भुजान्तं साग्निहस्तोचं सोग्निः पञ्चाङ्गलोच्छयः । विस्तारः कोलकस्तस्य शिखाभिस्तिस्रभिर्यतः ॥ धृताडमरुको हस्तो कर्णीचादबुछोऽधिकः। साग्नि डमरुकायामा भूतेस्तु मुखविस्तृतिः॥ कोलको मध्यविस्तारः परितस्सूत्रयन्त्रितः। एकजिह्वासमायुक्तो गम्भीरध्वनिसंयुतः॥ बाह्वास्तु मणिबन्धान्तं चतुस्त्रिशत्तथापरम् । अपस्मारोच्छ्यं भानुरुद्रनन्दाप्टमात्रकैः॥ देवस्य वक्तमानेन स्यादपस्मारमानकम् । वक्रद्वयं समारभ्य पञ्चवक्रावसानकम् ॥ वकार्धमानवृद्धया तु सप्तमानमुदाहृतम् । चतुस्तालेन कर्तव्यमपस्मारो द्विजोत्तमाः!॥ उच्णीषात्पादपर्यन्तं षडष्टांशं विभाजयेत् । उष्णीषात्केशपर्यन्तं कोलकं चेति कीर्तितम् ॥ केशान्ताद्धन्पर्यन्तमष्टभागमिति स्मृतम् । गलमधिङ्गलं प्रोक्तमध्यधेः कर्ण उच्यते ॥

षडङ्गल इति प्रोक्तो ।हिकादिहृदयान्ततः । तथैव तस्मानाभ्यन्तं षडङ्ग्रलमिति स्मृतम् ॥ तस्मातु मेद्रमूलान्तं कौशिकाङ्गुलमुच्यते । ऊर्वायामं तु सप्तांशं जान्त्सेधो द्विमात्रकः ॥ जङ्घायामस्तु सप्तांशः पादोत्सेधो द्विमात्रकः । द्विभुजश्व द्विनेत्रश्च ऊर्ध्ववक्त्रस्वधोमुखः॥ न्यालं वे वामहस्ते तु तस्य मूर्धा तु दक्षिणे । आवृतालङ्कता भङ्गी सन्यपार्श्वशिरोयुतः ॥ देवस्य वक्तमानेन जाह्नव्यायाम उच्यते । द्विभुजा च त्रि(द्वि?)नेत्रा च करण्डमकुटान्विता ॥ सर्वाभरणसंयुक्ता कृताञ्चलिपुटान्विता । ऊर्द्वभागादधोभागं तोयाकारेण कारयेत् ॥ गङ्गादेव्यानया देवस्संयुक्तो वा विवर्जितः । प्रभावकाशं विस्तारो दशाधिकशताङ्गलम् ॥ सप्तत्रिशच्छतायामतदण्डो भागविस्तर: । एकाद्यदशपर्यन्तमात्रैरूनाधिकापि वा ॥ ब्राङ्गुलादङ्गलध्यो तु बालचन्द्रस्तु सप्तधा । तद्रशात्याश्वगां देवीं कल्पंयत्तद्विधानतः ॥ कुर्य्याद्भृद्गीरिटं (भृद्गिरिटं?) वाथ भद्रकालीमथापि वा भुजङ्गत्रास भाष्ट्यातो भुजङ्गल्लितस्ततः ॥

मुजङ्गतासवत्सर्वे विशेषः कश्चिद्दस्ति हि ।
उद्धृतस्य तलं कुर्यात्स्थितजानूर्ध्वतः क्रमात् ॥
द्विमातं वा त्रिमात्रं वा चतुर्मात्रमथापि वा ।
मुजङ्गलितः ख्यातस्तद्भैरव इहोच्यते ॥
मुजङ्गलितः ख्यातस्तद्भैरव इहोच्यते ॥
सुजङ्गतासवत्सर्वे विशेषस्तत्र चोच्यते ।
उद्धृतं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु वा नयेत् ॥
स पादो देहमध्यस्थ ऊर्द्वपादतलान्वितः ।
चतुर्भुजोऽष्टहस्तो वा नानादिव्यास्त्रभूषितः ॥
शिलादिद्वव्यमासाद्य कुर्यादेवं नटेश्वरम् ।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे षट्चत्वारिंशत्तमपटले॥)

नृत्तार्थोबृतवामाङ्किजानु नाभिसमोथितम् । पादाङ्गुष्ठसमो जानु जान्वङ्गुष्टसमोद्धृतम् ॥ प्रसार्य वामहस्तं च दण्डव दयोपरि । भभयं दक्षिणं हस्तं शेषं डमरुकान्वितम् ॥ कण्ठसीमान्तमुद्धृत्य यथाशोभं प्रकल्पयेत् । साग्निकं वामहस्तं तु बाहुसीमान्तमुद्धृतम् ॥ पादाधस्थ्यमपस्मारं सपैकीडासमन्वितम् । धुस्तूरकं करोटिं च गङ्गेन्दुवकिपञ्छकम् ॥

तिस्रः पञ्चजटास्सप्त प्रसार्य कुसुमोज्वलाः । सन्ये त्वेत्रं तथा वामे दीप्ताग्निसदृशोज्वलाः ॥ रुत्तरूपमिदं वत्स ! सर्वशान्त्यर्थमुच्यते ।

(सुप्रभेदागमे चतुस्त्रिशत्तमपटले ॥)

नृत्तमष्टाशतविधं तत्रादौ नव कथ्यते । भानुरुद्रदशांशं वा तुङ्गं नृत्तनतं भवेत् ॥ हिकासमानमुत्रम्य दक्षहस्ताङ्ग्रलाप्रकम् । त स्ततलमध्ये वा मध्यमाङ्गुलिकाप्रके ॥ तन्मध्यपर्वगं वाथ वहिं पात्रगतं तु वा । पात्रं विनाथवा कुर्यादपरे डमहं तथा ॥ दक्षिणे त्वन्यहस्ते स्यादभयं पूर्वमुक्तवत् । अभये प्रकाष्ट्रमध्ये तु भुजङ्गवलयं न्यसेत् ॥ डोलायमानं तद्वामहस्तं कुर्याचथोचितम् । स्थिताङ्किजानोर्वामाङ्किजानुनीत्रं कलाङ्गुलम् ॥ सुविकीर्य जटाभारं नानानागविचित्रितम् । करोटिकाभिर्दुर्द्धृर(धुस्तूर?)कुसुमैश्च भुजक्रमैः॥ भूषितं मकुटं कुर्याद् दाक्षिणेऽर्धेन्दुशेखरम् । सिन्दूराळङ्कतोत्तंसमक्षमालावळम्बितम् ॥

भस्मध्रालितसर्वाङ्गं किंचित्प्रहसिताननम् । यज्ञोपवीतादियुतं व्याघ्रचर्माम्बरान्वितम् ॥ दक्षिणं कुञ्चितं पादमपस्मारोपरि स्थितम् । चतुस्तालेन कर्तव्यमपस्मारं प्रमाणतः ॥ शम्भोस्तव्यगतं तस्य शिरः कुर्यादधोमुखम् । पादै। विकीर्ण्य(र्थ ?) हस्ताभ्यां न्याळळीळामुदान्वितम् ॥ व्यालं वै वामहस्ते वा दक्षिणं मुद्रयान्वितम्। सस्यश्यामानिभं कुर्यादपस्मारं विशेषतः ॥ पद्मपीठमधः कुर्यात्कलाङ्कलसमुच्छ्यम् । तचतुर्गुणविस्तारं प्रभामण्डलसंयुतम् ॥ रविमण्डलवृत्तं तु प्रभामण्डलमत्र तु । तत्र वामेऽप्युमादेवीं प्रागुक्तविधिना कुरु ॥ एतत्स्यात्प्रथमं नृत्तं सर्वलोकहितावहम् । (शिल्परत्ने द्वाविशपटले ॥)

चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च सुविकीर्णजटान्वितम् । कुररीवक्ष(?)संयुक्तं वर्हिपिञ्च्छसमन्वितम् ॥ मौलेर्दक्षे तु १धुर्तूरमर्धचन्द्रसमन्वितम् । दक्षिणे तु जटाग्रे तु जाह्ववीमभिवन्दिताम् ॥

धुस्तूरपदं धुर्तूर इति दुर्दूर इति च कारणाद्यागमेषु बहुत्र प्रयुज्यते ।

पत्रं तु वामकर्णे तु दक्षिणे नऋकुण्डलम् । सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तमुपवीतसमन्वितम् ॥ व्याघाजिनाम्बरोपेतं पादिकिङ्किणिशोभितम् । जगत्प्र(गजप्र?)सारितं वामे दक्षिणेऽभयहस्तकम् ॥ डमरुं सन्यहस्ते तु विह्निर्वे वामहस्तके । वकं तु दक्षिणं पादमपस्मारोपरि स्थितम्॥ उद्भृतं वामपादं तु पादाप्रं दक्षिणानुगम् । ललाटमध्यं दक्षे तु हित्वा सार्घाष्टकं यवम् ॥ तस्मात् लम्बयेत्सूत्रं दक्षनासापुटान्तकात् । दक्षिणाङ्केस्तु गुल्फस्य मध्यमादेव पातितम् ॥ तत्सूत्रकक्षयोर्मध्ये ऊरुस्समृत्यङ्गुलं भवेत् । तत्सूत्रकक्षयोरन्तर्वामोरोर्वसुमात्रकम् ॥ तत्सूत्राइक्षिणे प्रीवा पडङ्गुलमिति स्मृतम् । तत्सृताद्वामके प्रीवा गुणाङ्गुलमुदाहृतम् ॥ तत्सूत्राइक्षिणे नाभेर्द्यन्तरं चाङ्गुलं भवेत् । तत्सूत्रानगेदृम्लान्ताद्वामभागमिति स्मृतम् ॥ वामा स्फिक्पिण्डिका सूत्रान्सप्तानामङ्गुलं भवेत्। तत्सूत्राद्वक्रपादस्य जानुकं तु दशा उलम् ॥ दक्षिणे बाहुसीमान्ता दिकासूत्रस्य मध्यमम्। (यवद्वयसमायुक्तं विंशदङ्गुळं चेति कीर्तितम् ॥)

यवद्याधिकं विंशदङ्गुळं चेति कीर्तितम्। हिकामध्यं समारभ्य दोस्सीमान्तं तु वामके ॥ यवद्वयसमायुक्तं सप्तादशाङ्गुळं भवेत् । नामेर्दक्षिणके कुक्षितारं भागमिति स्मृतम् ॥ नाभेवीमे तु कुक्षौ च तारं त्रयोदशाङ्गलम्। वरदाग्निधरं हस्तं दोस्समं चेति कीर्तितम् ॥ शरमात्रं पावकोत्सेधं विस्तारं तु गुणाङ्गलम् । विशिखाभिस्समायुक्तं कल्पयेत्तलमध्यमे ॥ बाहोश्व मणिबन्धाच चतुर्स्त्रिशदङ्गुलं भवेत् । डमरुकोपेतहस्तं तु सृचीहस्तमिति स्मृतम्॥ तत्सूचिहस्तकस्योध्वं कर्णोध्वसममुच्यते । बाहेश्च मणिबन्धाच चतुर्विशदङ्कुलं भवेत् ॥ वामाङ्केश्वेव जानूर्ध्वं नाभेस्तु सममुच्यते । वामाञ्चेः पार्ष्णिकाधश्च वकाङ्केजीनुकोपार ॥ तत्समं विति विज्ञेयं तत्पार्णोजीनुकान्ततः । चतुिस्त्रशतिमात्रं तु ड्यन्तरं चेति कीर्तितम्॥ मणिबन्धकजान्वोश्व द्यान्तरं तु यवं भवेत्। दोर्मूलान्तसमं चैव अभयाग्रं प्रकीर्तितम् ॥ मणिबन्धकवाहोश्च द्यान्तरं तु यमं भवेत्। तस्य कूर्परमध्ये तु व्यालं तत्नैव विन्यसेत् ॥

चूचुकं नामिकाम्ला झन्तरं १ तु यमं (त्रं शे) भवेत् ।
सन्यस्य वामसूत्रस्य मध्याद्वै पार्श्वयोक्तयोः ॥
वामबाहुद्वयोर्मध्ये शार्दूलाजिनकं न्यसंत् ।
तिवकायाममानेन अपस्मारं ततः कुरु ॥
चतुक्तालप्रमाणेन भूतरूपेण कारयेत् ।
तस्यैव वामपार्श्वे तु देवी कुर्यात्सलक्षणम् ॥
भुजङ्गत्रासमेवं तु भिक्षाटनमथ शृणु ।
(पूर्वकारणागमे ॥)

नृत्तमृर्तिः । (२)

तदेव दक्षिणे पार्श्वे जटाग्ने जाह्नवी भवेत् । स्त्रीमानोक्ताङ्गसम्पूर्णे हृदयेऽअलिसंयुतम् ॥ एवं जाह्नविसंयुक्तं नृत्तं यक्तद्वितीयकम् ।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे पञ्चपष्टितमपटले ॥)

तदेव दक्षिणे पार्श्वे जटाग्ने जाह्नवी भवेत् । शम्भोरुचाङ्गुलेनेव पोडशाङ्गुलमुनतम् ॥ स्त्रीमानोक्ताङ्गसंपूर्णा हृदयेऽङ्गिलसंयुता । एवं जाह्नविसंयुक्तं नृत्तं यत्तद् द्वितीयकम् ॥

(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

१. सू(चकानामिक।मूल्ह्यन्तर्रामात स्यात् ।

नृत्तमूर्तिः । (३)

तदेव वामपादं तु अपस्मारोपिर स्थितम् । उद्धृतं दक्षिणं पादं वामात्तुङ्गं प्रसारयेत् ॥ शेषं प्रागिव कर्तव्यं नृत्तं...तुस्तृतीयकम् । (अंशुमद्भेदागमे पञ्चषष्टितमपटले ॥)

नृत्तमूर्तिः । (४)

सुविकीणेजटाभारं जटामकुटमण्डितम् । जटामकुट(मण्डलः?)संयुक्तं शेषं प्रथमनृत्तवत् ॥ चतुर्थं नृत्तमेतत्स्यात् सर्वप्राणिहितावहम् । (अंश्रमद्वेदागमे पञ्चषष्टपटले ॥)

अनुकीर्णजटाभारं जटामकुटमण्डितम् । जटामण्डलयुक्तं वा चतुर्थेऽन्यद्यथादिमम् ॥ (शिल्परने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

नृत्तमूर्तिः । (५)

उष्णीषोर्घ्वकसीमान्तं सन्प्रपादं समुद्भृतम् । सुवक्रं वामपादं तु अपस्मारोपिर स्थितम् ॥ भुजाष्टकसमायुक्तमेतत्पञ्चममुच्यते । अभयं शूउपाशं च डमरुं दक्षिणे करे ॥

कपालं चाग्निपातं च घण्टां हस्तिकरोपमम् ।
गजहस्तोपमं हस्तं प्रसार्थं दक्षिणानुगम् ॥
यत्तत्प्रथमनृत्तस्य पूर्वसूत्रं प्रसारयेत् ।
पञ्चमं नृत्तमेवं स्यात्ततष्षष्ठं वदाम्यहम् ॥
अंशुमद्भेदागमे पञ्चषष्टपटले ॥

उष्णीषोर्घेकमातान्तं सन्यपादं समुद्धरेत् । सवकं वामपादं तदपस्मारोपरिस्थितम् ॥ (उप) भुजाष्टकसं [आ*] युक्तमेतत्पञ्चममुच्यते । अभयं शूलपाशौ च डमरुं दक्षिणे करे ॥ कपालं चाग्निपात्रं च घण्टां १ हस्तिकरोपमम् । (शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

नृत्तमूर्तिः । (६)
दोर्भिष्षोडराभिर्युक्तं वामे गौरीसमायुतम् ।
स्कन्दधृग्वामहस्तेन सन्यहस्तोद्भृताञ्जिलः ॥
स्कन्दोभयकराभ्यां तु मातुस्तनकदाहृतम् ।
एवं गौरी समीक्ष्येशं भीतातिस्नेहविस्मयात् ॥

^{9 &#}x27;तालिण्डुकरोपम'मिति पाठान्तरम् ॥ २ 'हस्ताभ्यामुद्धृतं स्कंधं स्तनं तस्य प्रसारितम् 'इति पाठान्तरम् । 'निपीड्य वे'ति शिल्परत्नगता-धैन समनन्तरिश्यतेन भवितव्यमिति प्रतिभाति ।

अभयं डमरं चैव वज्रं शूळं तथेव च।
पाशं टक्कं तथा दण्डं नागं वै दक्षिणे करे।।
अभयं शूळपाशं च खक्कं डमरुकं ध्वजम्।
वेताळं सूचिहस्तं च दक्षिणेऽष्टकरं भवेत्॥
सव्यानुगकरं डोळं वामं चैव गजोपमम्।
अनळं मिथुनं चैव वळयं केतुरेव च।।
घण्टा खेटकपाळं च वामपार्श्वेऽष्टहस्तके।
अनळं गजहस्तामं खेटकं विस्मयं तथा।।
घण्टां चैव कपाळं च क्षुरिका सूचिमेव च।
वामे त्वष्टभुजं ख्यातं शेषं पञ्चमनृत्तवत्।।
पादौ पंचमनृत्तं स्यात् यत्तत्तद्वद्विधीयते।
षष्ठमं ह्येवमाख्यातं सप्तमं शृणु सुवत!।।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे पञ्चषष्टितमपटले ॥)

दोर्भिष्यडङ्गसंयुक्तं १ वामे गौरीसमायुतम् । स्कन्दो भयात्कराभ्यां तु मातुः स्तनहृदोदरात् ॥ निपीड्य वा कराभ्यां तु वामभागोद्भृताञ्जलिम् । एवं गौरी निरीक्ष्येशं भीत्यातिस्नेहविस्मयात् ॥

१ 'दोर्भिष्षोडशभिर्युक्त 'मिति भवितव्यम्।

अभयं डमरुं चैत्र वज्रं, शूळं तथैव च ।
पाशं टङ्कं तथा दण्डं नागं वै दक्षिणे करे ॥
सजानुगकरं डोळं वामं गजकरोपमम् ।
अङ्गु(न ?)ळं मिथुनं चैत्र वळयं केतुरेब च ॥
घण्टां चैत्र कपाळं च वामपाश्त्रेंऽष्टहस्तके ।
पादौ पञ्चमनृत्तस्य विधिवत्तद्विधीयते ॥

(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

नृत्तमूर्तिः। (७)

त्रिनेत्रं चाष्टहस्तं च सुविकीर्णजटायुतम् ।
कुञ्जितं वामपादं तु अपस्मारोपिर स्थितम् ॥
उद्भृतं दक्षिणं पादं चाङ्गुष्ठं चाप्रसीमगम् ।
अभयं शूळपाशं च डमरुं दक्षिणे करे ॥
कपाछं चाप्निपात्रं च तथा विस्मयहस्तकम् ।
गजहस्तोपमं हस्तं सन्यासन्यानुगं तथा ॥
नतमानं दशांशं स्यात् वामे गौरीसमायुतम् ।
सक्षमं मृत्तमाख्यातं जगदार्तिविनाशनम् ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे पश्चषष्टपटले ॥)

नृत्तमूर्तिः। (८)

तदेव षड्भुजोपेतमभयं डमरुं तथा ।
शूछं दक्षिणपार्श्वे तु कपाछं विस्मयं तथा ॥
गजहस्तोपमं वामे सूत्रं प्राग्वत्तदष्टमम् ।
पश्चमस्य च नृत्तस्य षष्टमस्य च स्मृता ॥
नेत्रद्वयमिति ख्यातं शेषाणां तु त्रिनेत्रकम् ।
(अंशुमद्भेदागमे पश्चषष्टपटले ॥)

नृत्तमूर्तिः। (९)

चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् ।
अभयं डमरुं सन्ये वामेऽग्निर्गजहस्तवत् ॥
अपस्मारं विना पीठे वामाङ्क्तिं कुञ्चितं स्थितम् ।
तत्तत्पुरस्थितं पीठे सन्यपादकानिष्ठिका ॥
तत्पादं कुञ्चितं युक्त्या सूत्रं युक्त्या तु लम्बयेत् ।
नवमं नृत्तमाङ्यातं गङ्गाधरमथ शृणु ॥
(अंशुमद्भेदागमे पञ्चषष्टपटले ॥)

दक्षिणामूर्तिभेदाः।

दक्षिणामूर्तिभेदाः।

व्याख्यानदक्षिणामूर्तिः ।

अथ वक्ष्ये विशेषेण दक्षिणामूर्तिळक्षणम् ।

ळम्बयेदक्षिणं पादं वामाङ्केनळकाप्रकम् ॥

सव्योविग्रे निधातव्यं वामपादं तु शाययेद् ।

नतमध्यर्धमात्रं स्याचतुर्भुजसमन्वितम् ॥

दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्तं तु ज्ञानमुद्रां तु धारयेत् ।

दक्षिणे प्रहस्तं तु अक्षमाळाधरं परम् ॥

वरदं वामहस्तं स्याइण्डहस्तमथापि वा ।

वामजानूपरिष्टात्तु वरदे तळपृष्ठकम् ॥

वामजानूपरिष्टात्तु वरदे तळपृष्ठकम् ॥

वामजानूपरिष्टात्तु दण्डं चेल्कूपरं न्यसेत् ।

वामे तु परहस्ते तु वहिं वा व्याळमेव वा ॥

अर्धाजवकं भ सर्वाङ्गमार्जवं स्फिटिकोपमम् ।

विकीणेमूर्धजं वापि जटामण्डळमेव वा ॥

९ 'अर्थार्जवक्त्र' मित्यर्थस्य 'अर्थेन्द्रवक्त्रसर्वोङ्गममदा स्फटिकोपमम् ' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

.....वद्धमूर्धिन वा जटामकुटमेव वा । चतुर्भुजिस्रनेत्रस्तु कुन्देन्द्रधवलप्रभः॥ श्वेतविद्रमहेमाभश्यामाभो वा प्रकीर्तितः । व्याघ्रचर्माम्बरो वापि दिव्याम्बरधरस्त वा ॥ उत्तरीयसमोपेतश्राक्रयशोपवीतकः । विकीर्णमूर्धजो वापि जटामकुट एव वा ॥ पट्टिकाबन्धनो वापि सत्करोटिकया युतः । धुर्धूरारग्वधैर्नागपत्रैश्चन्द्रेण मण्डितः ॥ पश्चमुद्रासमोपेतो गङ्गाकिङ्किणिसंयतः । अधस्ताद्वटवृक्षस्य शैलादूर्ध्वं श्रितः पुनः ॥ व्याघ्रचर्मोपरिष्टात्त स्थितो वीरासनोऽथवा । लम्बतं दक्षिणं पादं तज्जानूपरि संस्थितम् ॥ वामाङ्किनलकं कुर्यात्सन्यहस्तं तु मुद्रया । सन्दर्शसंज्ञयोपेतो वामहस्तस्थपस्तकः ॥ अथवा नागसंयुक्तो वामहस्तस्समीरितः । वरदं तं विजानीयाज्ञानुस्थमाणिबन्धकः ॥ दण्डहस्तो यदा स स्यात्प्रकोष्ठं जानुसंस्थितम् । विकसत्पद्मसङ्काशस्त्वधस्ताद्विस्तृताङ्गुलिः ॥

१ 'दण्डहस्ते यदा स स्याद ' इति पाठान्तरम्।

परहस्तद्वये चाक्षमालाञ्चालास्मन्वितः ।

पत्रं वा चोत्पलं वापि व्यालं वामे तु कल्पयेत् ॥

कटकौ तौ प्रकर्तव्यौ प्रसन्नसमलोचनः ।

नासाप्रदृष्टियुग्वामहस्तो वा स्यात्सुपुस्तकः ॥

सजटामकुटा देवचूचुकास्यगलान्तकाः ।

तत्तत्कलासमोपेताश्चुक्रयज्ञोपवीतिनः ॥

शुक्राद्यम्बरसंयुक्ता भस्मरुद्राक्षसंयुताः ।

कौशिकः काश्यपश्च्यामस्त्वितरौ पीतवर्णकौ ॥

रक्तवर्णो भरद्वाजो धूम्राभावत्रिगौतमौ ।

एषामेकद्वयं वापि त्रयं वा पार्श्वयोन्येसेत् ॥

व्याख्यानम्तिरेवं स्याद्गेयमूर्तिस्ततो मतः ।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे एकपञ्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

दक्षिणामूर्तिमीशानं कुर्योद्वटतरोरधः ।
छम्बयेद्दक्षिणं पादं वामाङ्केनेळकाप्रकम् ॥
सममेवं विधातव्यं वामपादं तु शाययेत् ।
दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्ते तु ज्ञानमुद्रां तु धारयेत् ॥
दक्षिणे परहस्ते तु कारयेदक्षमाळिकाम् ।
वरदं वामहस्ते तु दण्डं वा परिकीर्तितम् ॥
वामजानूपरिष्टात्तु दण्डं चेत्कूपरं न्यसेत् ।
वामे परकरे तत्र वहिं वा मृगमेव वा ॥

विकीर्णमूर्धजं वापि जटामण्डलसंयुतम् । जटाभिर्वद्धमूर्तिर्वा जटामकुटशोभितम् ॥ श्रद्धस्पटिकसङ्काशं। वामे धुर्द्गूर(धुस्तूर?)पुष्पं च नागं च शिरसि स्मृतम् ॥ दक्षिणेन्द्रकलायुक्तं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् । सितवस्त्रोत्तरीयं च सितयज्ञोपवीतिनम् ॥ व्याघ्रचर्माम्बरोपेतं त्रिनेत्रं क्वेशवर्जितम् । रुद्राक्षं कण्ठमालां च हृन्मालां च विधापयेत् ॥ नारदो जमदग्निश्च वसिष्ठो दक्षपार्श्वके । भारद्वाजश्च शुनकस्वगस्यो वामपार्श्वके ॥ वन्दितैः किन्नराद्यैस्त सेवितं भक्तिसंयुतैः । भपस्मारोपरिष्टातु लम्बपादतलं न्यसेत् ॥ धर्मव्याख्यानमूर्तिः स्यादेवं सर्वशुभावहम् । (शिल्परते द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

दक्षेण मुद्रां प्रतिपादयन्तं सिताक्षस्त्रं च तथोर्ध्वभागे । वामे च पुस्तामखिलागमाद्यां विश्राणमूर्ध्वेन सुधाधरं च ॥ सिताम्बुजस्थं सितवर्णमीशं सिताम्बरालेपनमिन्दुमौलिम् । ज्ञानं मुनिम्यः प्रतिपादयन्तं तं दक्षिणामूर्तिमुदाहरन्ति ॥ (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च द्वीपिचर्माम्बरान्वितम् ।

आवृतालङ्कृता भङ्गी शश्यकेकुसुमान्वितम् ॥

सद(न्दं?)शं दक्षिणं हस्तं पुस्तकं वामहस्तके ।
सव्यके चाक्षमालां च व्यालं वै वामहस्तके ॥

पादाग्रे दक्षिणं पादं तिन्द्रङ्गसमायुतम् ।
लिक्षामप्यं सिमारम्य कटके मणिबन्धकात् ॥

हक्षामप्यं समारम्य कटके मणिबन्धकात् ॥

ह्यान्तरं त्रियवं प्रोक्तमृषिसङ्केस्समावृतम् ।

अगस्यश्च पुलस्यश्च विश्वामित्रोऽङ्गिरास्तथा ॥

एवं व्याख्यानमूर्तं तु गेयमूर्तं शृणुष्वथ ।

(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

ज्ञानदक्षिणामूर्तिः ।
तदेव वीणाहीनं तु ज्ञानमुद्राभयान्वितम् ।
धामं प्रसारितं हस्तं वामजानूरुकूर्परम् ॥
दक्षिणे त्वपरे चाक्षमाला वामेऽब्जमुत्पलम् ।
ग्रुद्धश्वेतनिमं वर्णं शेषं पूर्ववदाचरेत् ॥
ज्ञानमूर्तिरिति ख्यातं सर्वकारणकारणम् ।
(अंग्रुमद्भेदागमे पञ्चसप्ततितमपटले ॥)

अथवा पूर्वहस्ताभ्यां जानमुद्राभयौ धृतौ । वामं प्रसारितं वाथ वामजानूर्ध्वकूर्परे ॥ अपरे दक्षिणे त्वक्षमालामुत्पलमन्यतः । ज्ञानमूर्तिरिति ख्यातं सर्वकारणकारणम् ॥

(शिल्परते द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

योगदक्षिणामूर्तिः ।

अन्योन्याङ्क्तिलं विप्र ! स्फिक्पिण्डाधः प्रकल्पयेत् । ज्ञानमुद्रां हृदि स्थाने त्वभ्यन्तरमुखं करम् ॥ वरदं वामहस्तं तु मेढ्पीठोपिर न्यसेत् । अपरे दक्षिणे चाक्षमालाञ्जं वामहस्तके ॥ नासाप्रं तु समीक्ष्याक्षमाजेवं सूत्रदेहकौ । अपरे तु जटालम्ब्य ऋषिभिस्सेवितं परम् ॥ योगम्तिरिति ख्यातं ध्याने दुःखनिवृत्तिदम् । लम्बयेद्दक्षिणं पादं वाममुत्कुटिका(त्कटुका ?)सनम् ॥ योगपिटिकयावध्य देहं चोत्कुटिका(त्कटुका ?)ङ्क्तिकम् । प्रसार्थ्य वामहस्तं तु वामजानूपिर द्विज ! ॥ प्रागिवैव कृतं शेषं सोऽप्येवं योगमूर्ति वै । जरुमूर्धिन समाश्रित्य अन्योन्यं पादपार्षणिकौ ॥

योगपिट्टिकयोपेतं जङ्कामध्ये द्विजोत्तम!।
प्रसार्थ्ये पूर्वहस्तौ द्वौ जानूपिर निधापितौ ॥
अपरे दक्षिणे चाक्षमाला वामे कमण्डलुम् ।
जटामण्डलसंयुक्तं ततश्चन्द्रशेखरम् ॥
नीलप्रीवासमायुक्तं शङ्ककुन्देन्दुसानिभम् ।
अपरे शाययेदुक्षं नानासपिविभूषितम् ॥
इन्मारद्राक्षेस्तु ।
एवं त्वनेकभेदेन दक्षिणामूर्तिरुच्यते ॥
(अंशुमद्भेदागमे पञ्चसप्ततितमपटले ॥)

व्याख्यानसहितस्वेव सन्दर्शस्य समास्ययुक् ।
तत्राक्षिपातयोगेन सदाकुश्चितलेचनः ॥
प्रसृतो वामहस्तस्स्याद्योगमूर्तिरयं मतः ।
अथ कुश्चितवामाङ्क्षियुग्मस्फिग्गतपार्ष्णिकः ॥
उद्भृतं तस्य जान्वप्रं दण्डकूर्परकान्तयुक् ।
सदंस(सन्दर्श !)दृष्टिपातश्च आभङ्गं चैव पूर्ववत् ॥
नानामृगेस्तु संकार्णं नानाव्यालैस्तु संयुतः ।
नानामुनिगणैस्सार्धं सिद्धविद्याधरेरपि ॥

९ 'अपरेचायये दृक्षो नानासर्पविभूषितः । हृन्माला कर्णमालाध्या र्दूबदृश्चे विराजितम् ॥' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

भूतैश्च किन्नरेरन्यैः पुष्पवृक्षेश्च मण्डितम् । शैलं कुर्यात्त तत्पार्थे वटवृक्षस्तु शाद्दलः ॥ फल्जाखोपजाखाढ्यो नानापक्षिसमायतः । तन्मूले दक्षिणे छायानिषण्णः कू(कृ ?)पया युतः ॥ रत्नोपशोभिते पीठे व्याघ्रचर्मोत्तरछदे । आसीनो मुनिभिस्सम्यक् कौशिकादिभिरादरात्॥ शिवद्विजकुलस्यादिभूतैस्तु परितिस्थितैः। आगमाहितचेतोभिः परमेशेन दीक्षितैः ॥ एवं तु दक्षिणामूर्तेर्मूर्तिभेदा उदाहृताः । आसीनो वा स्थितो वापि ऋषिभिस्संवृतो न वा ।। वटवृक्षविहीनो वा भूताद्यावृत एव वा । भूतस्थलम्बपादो वा दक्षिणेशस्समीरितः ॥ (उत्तरकामिकागमे एकपञ्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

अन्योन्याङ्कित्तलं सम्यक् स्फिक्षिपण्डाधः प्रकल्पयेत् ।

ज्ञानमुद्रां हृदि स्थाने त्वभ्यन्तरमुखं करम् ॥

वरदं वामहस्तं तु मेद्रपीठोपिर न्यसेत् ।

अपरे चोत्पर्लं चाक्षमालां पूर्ववदाचरेत् ॥

नासाग्रं स्वं समीक्ष्य स्वमार्जवं देहमाचरेत् ।

सुविकीर्णजटायुक्तं योगमूर्तिरिति स्मृतम् ॥

लम्बयेद्दक्षिणं पादं वाममुत्कुटि(क्तटु ?)कासनम् ।
संबद्धय योगपट्टेन देहोत्कुटि(क्तटु ?)काङ्किकौ ॥
प्रसार्य वामहस्तं तु वामजानूपि स्थितम् ।
एतच्च योगम्र्तिस्याच्छेषं पूर्ववदाचरेत् ॥
ऊरुम्लं समाश्रित्य अन्योन्याबद्धपार्ष्णिकम् ।
योगपट्टिकयोपेतं जङ्घामध्ये विशेषतः ॥
प्रसार्य पूर्वहस्तौ द्वौ जानूपि निधापितौ ।
अपरे दक्षिणे वाक्षमालां वाम(मे?)कमण्डलुम् ॥
जटामण्डलसंयुक्तं करोट्यर्धेन्दुशेखरम् ।
नीलग्रीवासमायुक्तं शङ्ककुन्देन्दुसिन्नमम् ॥
योगम्र्तिविशेषाद्धयं शेषं प्रागिव कारयेत् ।
(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविशपटले ॥)

वीणाधरदक्षिणामूर्तिः ॥
तदेव वामपादेनोत्कुटि(त्कटुः)कासनसंयुतम् ।
पूर्वहस्तद्वयोवीणाधृतं युक्त्या द्विजोत्तम ! ॥
शेषं प्रागिव कर्तव्यमेतद्वीणाधरं भवेत् ।
(भंशुमद्भेदागमे पश्चसप्ततितमपटले ॥)

ऊर्ध्वाधोमध्यकटकौ तस्यां सर्पकरावुमौ । वीणा तु दक्षिणे वाग्ने(दक्षिणोर्वग्ने?)ऽदक्षिणे कटक(के?)स्थितः॥

दक्षिणे कटकं चोरुस्थितायां विनिवेशयेत् ।
(उत्तरकामिकागमे एकपञ्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

तदेव वामपादेनोत्कुटिकासनसंयुतम् ।
पूर्वहस्तद्वये वीणा चेत्तद्वीणाधरं स्मृतम् ॥
(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

कटकं दक्षिणं हस्तमधोमुखं तदुच्यते । वामहस्तं तु कटकमूर्ध्वककं तदुच्यते ॥ तन्त्रीं निवेशयेदूरुकाग्रे दक्षिणपादके । वामहस्तस्य कटके सञ्यहस्तं तथोपरि ॥ ऊरुवाद्यां त्रिमात्रं तु कटकोर्ध्वे युगाङ्गुलम् । दण्डायाममिति प्रोक्तं विस्तारं तु द्विमात्रकम् ॥ वा(ला?) बुवकं तु षण्मात्रमुत्सेधं तु तदर्धकम् । एतदेव विशेषं तु शेषं पूर्वोक्तवद्भवेत् ॥ दक्षिणामूर्तिरेवं स्याच्छृणु मन्मधनिग्रहम् । (पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

कङ्कालमूर्तिभिक्षाटनमूर्ती ।

कङ्कालमूर्तिभिक्षाटनमूर्ती ।

कङ्कालमूर्ति:।

अथ कङ्कालमूर्तेस्तु लक्षणं वक्ष्यतेऽधुना । पादौ तु पादुकोपेतौ वामपादं तु सुस्थितम् ॥ गमनापेक्षया सव्यपादमीषत्समुद्धतम् । शुद्धश्वेतनिभं वर्णं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥ रक्तकञ्चुकबद्धाङ्गं जटामकुटमण्डितम्। धुर्धूरपुष्पनागं च वामे सब्येन्द्रशेखरम् ॥ हसितं वक्त्सन्धार्य्य सुगेयगणसेवितम् । किंचित्प्रकाशितान्तस्थदशनांशुविलासितम् ॥ गेयशृङ्गारसंयुक्तमास्यमेवं प्रकल्पयेत् । कर्णों कुण्डलसंयुक्ती वामे शङ्घदलं तु वा ॥ पूर्वहस्तद्वयोवीमे डंक(ढका?)कसव्ये प्रहारकम् । दक्षिणं हिमं वक्रव्यातं(हरिणीवक्रे व्यापितं?) सिंहकर्णवत् ॥ वामहस्ते तु पिञ्छं च कङ्कालास्थि च धारयेत्। तदस्थ्याकृति निर्मांसं द्विपादं द्विकरान्वितम् ॥

कृष्णदयामानिभाकारमरे (मपाने?) दण्डवेशनम् । दण्डे कङ्कालपादी द्वी रज्जुना बन्धयेद्रुधः ॥ केत्रकिङ्किणिनेत्राभ्यां निष्कान्तरुधिरं त वा। एतत्कङ्कालनाम्ना तु वामस्कन्धोपरि न्यसेत्॥ अनेकभूतैर्जायाभिस्सेवितं त्वादरान्वितै:। बिलिपात्रधृतं भूतं वामेऽग्रे गमनान्वितम् ॥ दर्क्या त्वन्नं तु तत्पात्रे निधायाकृतिजायया । किञ्चित्प्रकाशितं योनिसंयुक्तानतवाससा ॥ संभ्रान्तमनसोपेता जायास्सर्वोस्त्वनेकशः । व्याघ्रचर्माम्बरोपेतं दुकूलवसनान्वितम् ॥ दक्षिणे कटिपार्श्वे तु छुरिकां चैव बन्धयेत्। उभयोः पार्श्वयोहिस्तं नानानागविभूषितम् ॥ ऋषिभिर्देवगन्धर्वसिद्धविद्याधरादिभिः । हृद्येऽञ्जिलिसंयुक्तेस्संभ्रान्तमनसान्वितैः ॥ आत्मानीतस्वमानान्तं सेवितं तैः सुपूजितम् । वीधी(थी?)स्संमार्जयेद्वायुः पर्जन्यो जलसेचनम् ॥ पुष्पवृष्टिकृतो देवा ऋषयः स्तोत्रपाठकाः । ऋग्यज्ञस्सामाथर्त्रश्च स्तुति कुर्यात्पदेपदे ॥ चर्मबन्धं च कंसं च कदम्बं सुषिरं तथा। श ध्वनिसमायुक्तं पञ्चशब्दा महारवे ॥

तुम्बुरुनारदादेश्च गेयकर्म सरुक्षणम् । छत्रं घृत्वा रिवश्चन्द्रश्चामरान्दिन्ययोषितः ॥ (अंशुमद्भेदागमे द्विसप्ततितमपटले ॥)

पादे पादुकसंयुक्तं चतुर्दोभिस्समन्वितम् । सयज्ञसूत्रं शान्तं च गमनोन्मुखमीश्वरम् ॥ आबद्धक्षरिकं सौम्यं कपर्दमुकुटो उवलम् । क्षौमाम्बरं सितं कुर्यात्सुन्दरं तं विभूषणम् ॥ सशङ्खपत्रिका वामे दक्षिणे नऋकुण्डलम्। दक्षिणं कुञ्चितं पादं वामपादं तु सुस्थितम् ॥ समभङ्गयुतं वापि कान्तियुक्तनिजाङ्गकम् । प्रहरं दक्षिणे हस्ते ढकां वामे तु पूर्वयोः ॥ सब्यमध्याङ्गुलाग्रं तु ऋष्णाजिह्वाप्रगं भवेत्। वामे करे परे पिञ्छदण्डकं कालदण्डकम् ॥ उभयोर्दण्डयोर्मूलं स्कन्धमूलोपारे स्थितम् । नानागणसमायुक्तं नानाभूतसमाकुलम् ॥ खसब्ये भूतमूर्धस्थबलिपात्रेण संयुतम्। नानारूपधरैर्भूतैरनेकैः परिवारितम् ॥ भेरिकाकाहळाद्याद्यैर्गाननृत्तरवाकुलैः । योषितश्चानवद्याङ्गयो मत्प्रेक्षावश्यमोहिताः ॥

स्रस्तभूषणवस्त्राचा बाहिदानसमुन्मुखाः।

आशीर्वादान्विताः काश्चित् काश्चिदालिङ्गनोन्मुखाः॥

योषितो देववक्षास्यस्तननाभ्यन्तसीमकाः ।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे द्विपञ्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

कङ्कालमूर्तिनं वक्ष्ये पादयोः पादुकान्वितम् । सुस्थितं वामपादं तु गमनापेक्षयापरम् ॥ पादमीषस्समुद्धत्य करोत्वधिकसुन्दरम् । शुद्धश्वेतनिभं चारु सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥ रत्नकञ्चकबद्धाङ्गं जटामकुटमण्डितम्। धुर्द्भूरपुष्पं नागं च वामे दक्षेन्दुशेखरम् ॥ किंचित्प्रकाशितान्तरस्थदशनांशुविर।जितम् । दक्षिणं हरिणीवक्रे व्यापितं सिंहकर्णवत् ॥ वामहस्ते च दण्डं तु कङ्कालास्थि च धारयेत्। तदस्यस्यातु(स्थ्याकृति?) निर्मांसं द्विपादं द्विकरान्वितम् ॥ कृष्णश्यागनिभाकारमपाने दण्डवेशनम् । दण्डे कङ्कालपादौ द्वौ रञ्जुना बन्धयेद्भुधः॥ केतुदण्डेन नेत्राभ्यां निष्कान्तं रुधिरं तु वा । एवं कङ्कालदण्डं तु वामस्कन्धोपरि न्यसेत् ॥ बलिपात्रधृतं भूतं वामेऽग्रे गमनान्वितम् । दक्षिणेऽन्नं त तत्पार्श्वे निधाय कृतजायया ॥

किंचित्प्रकाशितं योनिसंयुतानतवाससा ।
संभ्रान्तमनसोपेतं जायास्सर्वास्त्वनेकशः ॥
व्याघ्रचर्माम्बरोपेतं दुकूलवसनान्वितम् ।
दक्षिणे कटिपार्श्वे तु क्षुरिकाश्चेव बन्धयेत् ॥
क्षुरिका हैमसंकाशा रूपबंधसमन्विता ।
यक्षिकत्ररासिद्धाद्यैस्सेवितं पूजितं नुतम् ॥
चामरैरर्कचन्द्राभ्यां वीजितं रत्नभूषितैः ।
अण्डानां सुस्थितार्थं तु सर्वलेकोपकारकम् ॥
कङ्कालमोचनार्थं तु स्यात् कङ्ककाभिधः ।
(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

चतुर्भुजं तिनेत्रं च कपर्दमकुटान्वितम् ।
पादे पादुकसंयुक्तं किंचिद्वै गमनोन्मुखम् ॥
सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं यज्ञसूत्रोपशोभितम् ।
शङ्कं तु वाभक्षणे तु दक्षिणेन च कुण्डलम् ॥
क्षौमवस्त्रधरं कुर्यादक्षिणे क्षुरिकायुधम् ।
डमरं वामहस्ते तु प्रहरं दक्षिणे करे ॥
कङ्कालदण्डमूलं तु पिञ्छदण्डस्य मूलकम् ।
वामे त्वपरहस्तेन सङ्गृहीतं तु कल्पयेत् ॥
उभयोर्दण्डकाम्रं तु अंसकोपिर विन्यसेत् ।
कृष्णामुखगतं हस्तं दक्षिणेऽपरहस्तकम् ॥

नानानागसमायुक्तं किंचित्प्रहसिताननम् । बिल्पात्रघरं भूतदेवं वामे तु कारयेत् ॥ भिक्षादानोन्मुखस्त्रीभिर्मोहिताभिस्समाकुल्म् । नानाभूतसमायुक्तं नानालीलासमन्वितम् ॥ ढकासंयुक्तहस्तं तु वरदं चेति कीर्तितम् । हरिणीजिह्वया हस्तस्याप्रमालेपितं कुरु ॥ कञ्चालघारिणं हस्तं कटकं चेति कीर्तितम् । कक्षतुल्यं तु तस्याप्रं यमं दोर्मणिबन्धयोः ॥ बिम्बस्य त्रिमुखं वापि सार्धत्रिमुखमेव वा । कारयेद्भृतरूपाणि पञ्चतालेन बुद्धिमान् ॥ देवस्तनसमोचं वा कक्षोचं वा विशेषतः । नारीस्संकल्पयेद्धीमानुभयोः पार्श्वयोरिप ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ।:)

भिक्षाटनमूर्तिः ।

भथ वक्ष्ये विशेषेण भिक्षाटनमहेश्वरम् । पादौ पादुकसंयुक्तौ वामपादं तु सुस्थितम् ॥ ईषदुद्भृत्य सन्यं तु पादं तु गमनोत्सुकम् । छ्छाटमध्यमासन्ये नवाष्टौ वा यवान्तरे ॥

पादौ पादुकसंयुक्तौ पादुकारहितौ तु वा । स्विकीर्णजटाभारं जटामण्डलमेव वा ॥ वृत्तवन्धजटा वाथ नग्नरूपं नताननम् । ळळाटपदृसंयुक्तं करेधृत्वे(रोत्वर्धे १)न्दुशेखरम् ॥ सर्वीभरणसंयुक्तं कटिसूत्रविवर्जितम् । शुद्धश्वेतिनभं वर्णं नानानागविभूषितम् ॥ दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्तं तु मृगस्यास्यान्तिकं भवेत् । वामे तु पूर्वहस्तं तु वरदं स्यात्कपालधृक् ॥ दक्षिणे परहस्ते च डमरुं च धरेट्विज!। वामे तु शिखिपिञ्छं च कर्तन्यं त्वतिशीतलम् ॥ सितवस्त्रोत्तरीयं च नागेन कटिवेष्टितम् । श्वेतयज्ञोपवीतं तु नीलकण्ठं त्रिपुण्ड्घृक् ।। पद्मपीठोपरिष्टात्त शेषं कङ्कालरूपवत् । (अंशुमद्भेदागमे चतुस्सप्ततितमपटले ॥)

एष एव परो दवो नग्नः कङ्कालवर्जितः । विकीर्णोभयपार्श्वस्थजटालकविभूषितः ॥ कटिदेशे प्रकर्तव्यः फणिसूत्रेण वेष्टितः । सत्कपालं च वरदं वामहस्तं तु कल्पयेत् ॥ दिन्यटक्कासमायुक्तं वामस्थमपरं करम् ॥ शिखिपिञ्छधरं कुर्यात्सव्यस्थमपरं करम् ॥

व्यालपार्श्वस्थितः कार्यः पूर्वसव्यो मृगास्यगः । सव्यं कोणसमायुक्तमथवा परिकल्पयेत् ॥ कपालहस्तपृष्ठं तु नाभिदःनं प्रकल्पयेत् । डमरूचं तु कर्णान्तं तद्वस्तमणिबन्धनात् ॥ कर्णान्तं षोडशैर्मात्रैः शेषं कङ्कालवद्भवेत् । भिक्षाटनो हरः प्रोक्तः पृथग्विष्णुयुतो न वा ॥ (उत्तरकामिकागमे द्विपञ्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

सृष्टिमूर्तेः कपालं तु स्थितिमूर्तेः कलेबरम् । डमरुकसमोपेतं भस्मसपैरलङ्कृतम् ॥ कण्ठे(स्कन्धे ?) शूलसमायुक्तं छन्नत्रीरसमायुतम् । पादुकोपारे पादौ च सर्वभूतसमावृतम् ॥ एवं भिक्षाटनं वत्स ! कामनाशमथ शृणु । (सुप्रभेदागमे चतु(स्त्रंशत्तमपटले ॥)

अथ भिक्षाटनं वक्ष्ये पादौ पादुकसंयुतौ । सुस्थितं वामपादं तु गन्तुं दक्षिणमुद्भृतम् ॥ सुविकीर्णजटाभारं जटामण्डलमेव वा । विवृथ(वृत्त १)बन्धजटा वाथ उपानरहितं तु वा ॥ ललाटपृष्टसंयुक्तं करोत्वर्धेन्दुशेखरम् । सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं को(क १)टिसूत्रविवर्जितम् ॥

शुद्धश्वेतिनभं प्रोक्तं नानानागिवभूषितम् ।
दक्षिणं पूर्वहस्तं तु मृगस्यास्यान्तिकं भवेत् ॥
वामे तु पूर्वहस्तं तु वरदं तु कपालधृक् ।
दक्षिणे परहस्ते तु डमरुं चर्मभघिटतम् ॥
वामे तु शिखिपिञ्छं तु सितवस्त्रोत्तरीयकम् ।
श्वेतयज्ञोपवीतं तु कटौ नागेन विष्टितम् ॥
नीलकण्ठं त्रिपुण्डा्ट्यं पद्मपीठोपिर स्थितम् ।
कङ्कालमूर्तिवच्छेषं सर्वमत्र विशेषतः ॥
(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

त्रिनेत्रं चतुर्भुजं नग्नरूपं किचित्सिमताननम् ।
आवृताल्डङ्कृताभङ्गी पादे पादुकसंयुतम् ॥
दक्षिणो तु कराग्रं तु हरिणास्यानुगं भवेत् ।
दक्षिणापरहस्तं तु डमरुकयुतं भवेत् ॥
वामे कपाल्टह्स्तं तु अपरं पिञ्छघारिणम् ।
कुञ्चितं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु स्वास्तिकम् (सुस्थितम्?) ॥
सभङ्गस्थानकं कुयार्द् गमनोन्मुखरूपकम् ।
कपालोपेतहस्तस्य पृष्ठं नाभिसमं भवेत् ॥
शेषं सर्वं विशेषेण कङ्कालस्योक्तवद्भवेत् ।
(कारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

गङ्गाधरादिमूर्तयः ।

गङ्गाधरादिमूर्तयः ।

गङ्गाधरः।

गङ्गाधरमहं वक्ष्ये संक्षेपाच्छुणु सुव्रत !। सुस्थितं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु कुञ्चितम् ॥ दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्तं तु वरं देव्याननाश्रितम् । वामे तु पूर्वहस्तेन देवीमाछिङ्गनं कुरु ॥ दक्षिणे परहस्तं तु जटाजाह्वविसंयुतम्। उष्णीषान्तं समद्भृत्य वामे ऋष्णमृगं भृतम् ॥ देवस्य वामपार्श्वे तु गौरी विरहितानना । सुस्थितं वामपादं तु कुञ्चितं दक्षिणं भवेत् ॥ प्रसार्य दक्षिणं हस्तं वामहस्तं तु पुष्पशृक् । अथवा दक्षिणं हस्तं प्रकोष्ठं तिर्य्यगन्तं भवेत् ॥ श्रोण्यधस्तात्तलं लम्ब्य वस्त्रं धृतमिवाकृतिः । भागीरथीं दक्षपार्क्वे ऋषिभिः प्रार्थितेस्वरम् ॥ गङ्गाधराकृतिर्ह्येवं ततो वै त्रिपुरान्तकम् । (अंशुमद्भेदागमे षट्षष्टपटले ॥)

गङ्गाधरप्रतिष्ठां तु वक्ष्ये तह्नक्षणान्विताम् । चतुर्भुजस्त्रिनेत्रश्च जटामकुटमण्डितः ॥ दक्षिणाभयहस्तस्थोऽप्यन्यत् कटकामुखः । तेन हस्तेन धृत्वैकां जटां गङ्गासमन्विताम्॥ संस्थितस्तु प्रसनात्मा ऋष्णापरशुसंयुतः । जटायुक्तकरोचं तु कर्णस्योर्ध्वसमं भवेत् ॥ तदन्तरं तु द्विमुखमाभङ्गेन समन्वितम् । इन्द्रशेखरवच्छेषं कर्तव्यं मुनिपुङ्गवाः !॥ देवस्य वामभागे तु देवीं कुर्यात्सलक्षणाम् । कुर्याद् भगीरथं देवं नाभ्यास्थस्यन(स्यस्तन?)सीमगम् ॥ गलान्तं वाष्टतालेन विलम्बितजटान्वितम् । वल्कलाम्बरसंयुक्तं हृन्मस्तककृताङ्गलिम् ॥ द्विनेत्रं च द्विबाद्धं तमेवं गङ्गाधरो भवेत् । (उत्तरकामिकागमे त्रिषष्टितमपटले ॥)

गङ्गाधरमहं वक्ष्ये सर्वछोकसुखावहम् । सुस्थितं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु कुश्चितम् ॥ विश्किष्यं स्याज्जटाबन्धं वामे त्वीषन्नताननम् । दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्ते तु वरदं दक्षिणेन(बामेन?) तु ॥

देवीमुपाश्रितेनैव देवीमाछिङ्गय कारयेत् । दक्षिणापरहस्तेनोङ्कृत्योश्राषिसीमकम् ॥ स्पृशेज्जटागतां गङ्गां वामेन मृगमुद्धरेत् । देवस्य वामपार्थे तु देवी विरहितानना ॥ सुस्थितं वामपादं तु कुञ्चितं दक्षिणं भवेत् । प्रसार्य दक्षिणं हस्तं वामहस्तं तु पुष्पपृक् ॥ सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तौ सर्वाछङ्कारसंयुतौ । भगीरथं दक्षिणे तु पार्थे मुनिवरान्वितम् ॥ (शिल्परने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

चतुर्भुजं तिनेत्रं च कपर्दमकुटान्वितम् ।
अभयं दक्षिणं हस्तं कटकं वामहस्तकम् ॥
कपर्दमकुटं तेन गृहीतं जाह्ववीयुतम् ।
वामदक्षिणहस्तौ तु कृष्णापरग्रुसंयुतम् ॥
अभयं पूर्ववत्प्रोक्तं कपर्दोपेतहस्तकम् ।
तस्य वामे भवानीं तु कारये छक्षणान्विताम् ॥
जान्वन्तं वापि नाभ्यन्तं भागीरथ्यास्तु मानकम् ।
प्रलम्बकजटोपेतमुष्णीषं जल (मुष्णीषाञ्जलि १)हस्तकम् ॥
दिभुजं च त्रिनेत्रं च वल्कलम्बरसंयुतम् ।
एवं गङ्गाधरं प्रोक्तं चण्डेशानुग्रहं श्रृणु ॥
(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

अर्धनारीश्वरः ।

अथार्धनारीमृतिं तु वक्ष्येऽहं श्रृपुः सुव्रत!। चतुर्भुजं वा द्विभुजं द्विविधं परिकीर्त्तितम् ॥ सुस्थितं दक्षिणं पादमितरं कञ्चितं भवेत् । वामेऽर्धं पार्वतीरूपं दक्षिणेऽर्धं महेश्वरम् ॥ अभयं परशुं सन्यहस्तौ तत्तु शिवांशकम् । वृषमूर्धिन च विन्यस्तं कूपरं वामहस्तके ।। तदन्यद्वामहस्तं तु कटकं पुष्पहस्तकम् । द्विभुजे वरदं पूर्वं परहस्तं तु पुष्पधृक् ॥ शिवस्याभरणं सन्ये वामे स्त्रीभूषणं मतम् । पंस्तनं दक्षिणे पार्श्वे वामे नारीपयोधरम् ।। अथवा कुञ्चितं सब्यं वामपादं तु सुस्थितम् । सब्यं शूलधरं हस्तं वामं पुष्पधरं करम् ॥ वरदं दक्षिणं हस्तं वृषम्धिन तु कूर्परम् । कपालं दक्षिणे हस्ते वामहस्तं प्रसारितम् ॥ ं दक्षिणे रौद्रदष्टिस्स्यात् वामपार्श्वे तु शीतलम् । दुकूलं चोरमध्यस्थं सन्यं गुल्पमन्यकम् ।।

१ 'वरदं दक्षिणं हस्तमन्योऽक्षिशिरपूर्वक 'मिति पाठान्तरम् ।
 १ सन्यं गुल्फन्तमन्यक 'मिति पाठान्तरम् ।

एवं समासतः प्रोक्तमर्धनारीश्वरं परम् । ﴿अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनसप्ततितमपटले ॥)

उमार्धं वामभागं तु हरार्धं दक्षिणं वपः । सजटामकुटं दक्षं शश्यधीङ्कितमप्रजाः !॥ करण्डमकुटं वाममलकेन समन्वितम्। छछाटं दक्षिणे भागे नयनार्धेन संयुतम् ॥ पत्रं तु वामकर्णे स्याद्वालिकेनापि संयुतम्। सनक्रकुण्डलं सब्ये तं विना वाथ कार्येत् ॥ सब्ये टङ्काभये हस्ते उत्पत्नं वासगे करे। देव्यध्यायोदितास्त्रं वा दर्पणासक्तलोचनम् ॥ उमाभागं स्तनोपेतं चित्रवस्त्रपरिच्छदम् । व्याघ्राजिनाम्बरं सव्यपादं कुञ्चितमिष्यते ॥ सुस्थितं वामचरणं नुपुरेणाप्यलङ्कतम् । वामं मरतकाभं स्याद्दक्षिणं मणिसन्निभम् ॥ चन्द्रशेखरवच्छेपं कर्तव्यं हि मुनीश्वराः। (उत्तरकामिकागमे षष्टितमपटले ॥)

दक्षिणार्धे हरं चैव वामार्धे पार्वती तथा । दक्षिणं कुञ्चितं पादं वामपादमृजु स्थितम् ॥ हरस्य दक्षिणे हस्ते कूपरं वृषके स्थितम् । प्रकोष्ठे शुकसंयुक्तं हरं परशुसंयुतम् ॥

वामे कटकहस्तं तु दक्षिणे त्वभयं स्मृतम् ।

इयामवर्णमुखां देवीं रक्तवर्णे हरं तृशा ॥

व्याघ्रचर्माम्बरं देवं पार्वतीं क्षीमधारिणीम् ।

(सुप्रभेदागमे चतुर्स्त्रिशत्तमपटले ॥)

भर्धनारीश्वरं वक्ष्ये सुस्थितं दक्षिणाङ्क्तिम् ।
कुञ्चितं वामपादं तु सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥
वामार्धं पार्वतीरूपं दक्षिणार्धं महेश्वरम् ।
भभयं परशुं दक्षहस्ते वामगतं भुजम् ॥
वृषस्य मूर्धिन विन्यस्तकूपेरं चारु सुन्दरम् ।
पुष्पधृक्कटकं त्वन्यं चतुर्भुजिमदं स्मृतम् ॥
(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटळे ॥)

अर्धनारीश्वरो देवः कथ्यते लक्षणान्वितः । दक्षिणं पुरुषाकारं वामं योषिनमयं वपुः ॥ त्रिशूलं दक्षिणे हस्ते वामहस्ते च दर्पणम् । उत्पल्लं वा प्रकुर्वीत केयूरवल्यान्विते ॥ कर्णे तु दक्षिणे नागं वामे कर्णे तु कुण्डलम् । जटाभारो दक्षिणे स्यादर्धचन्द्रार्धभूषितः ॥ कुन्तलान् कबरीभारान्वामभागेन विन्यसेत् । ललाटे लोचनस्यार्धं तिलकार्धं प्रकल्पयेत् ॥

विशालं दक्षिणं वक्षो वामं पीनपयोधरम् ।
द्वीपिचर्मपरीधानं दक्षिणं जघनस्थलम् ॥
वामे लम्बपरीधानं कटिसूत्रत्रयान्वितम् ।
वामस्य दक्षिणं पादं पद्मस्योपरि कल्पयेत् ॥
तस्यार्धं च तथा वामं नूपुरालङ्कृतं लिखेत् ।
(शिल्परत्नसंयोजिते करिंमश्चिद् प्रन्थे ॥)

अर्धे देवस्य नारी तु कर्तन्या शुभलक्षणा ।
अर्धे तु पुरुषः कार्यस्सर्वलक्षणभूषितः ॥
ईश्वरार्धे जटाजूटं कर्तन्यं चन्द्रभूषितम् ।
उमार्धे तिलकं कुर्यात् सीमन्तमलकं तथा ॥
मस्मोद्ध्लितमर्धे तु अर्धे कुङ्कमभूषितम् ।
नागोपवीतिनं चार्धमर्धे हारविभूषितम् ॥
वामार्धे तु स्तनं कुर्यात् घनं पीनं सुवर्तुलम् ।
उमार्धे तु प्रकर्तन्यं सुवस्त्रण च वेष्टितम् ॥
मेखलां दापयेत्तत् वज्जवैद्ध्यभूषिताम् ।
ऊर्ध्वलिक्नं महेशार्धं सपमेखलमण्डितम् ॥
पादं च देवदेवस्य समपग्नोपरि स्थितम् ।
सालक्तकं स्मृतं वाममञ्जनेन(म्मज्ञीरणः) विभूषितम् ॥

तिशूलमक्षसूत्रं च भुजयोस्सव्ययोस्समृतम् । दर्पणं चोत्पलं कार्यं भुजयोरपसन्क्रयोः ॥

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

सबालेन्दुजटाभारमेशमधं तु दक्षिणम् ।
उमार्धं वामभागे तु सीमन्तातिलकालकम् ॥
नयनार्धं ललाटे तु संयुक्तं दक्षिणांशके ।
दक्षिणे कुण्डलं कर्णे वामकर्णे तु पत्रकम् ॥
कुटिलं पालिकां वामे टङ्काभयो च दक्षिणे ।
उत्पलं वामहस्ते तु केयूरकटकान्वितम् ॥
उमांशे तु स्तनं कुर्यात् वह(बह्वाः?)कारधरं तु वा ।
श्रोण्यर्धं दक्षिणे शम्भोर्व्याघ्रचर्मकृताम्बरम् ॥
उमार्धं कटिसूलान्तं चित्रवस्त्रपरिच्छदम् ।
नूपुरालङ्कतं वामे सव्यपादं तु कुञ्चितम् ॥
आभङ्गेन तथा कुर्यात्सार्धनारीश्वरं वपुः ।
(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

हर्यर्धमूर्तिः ॥

अर्धनारीश्वरो ह्येवं हर्यर्धं श्रृणुत द्विजाः ! । प्राग्वत्कृत्वा महेशार्धं विष्ण्वर्धमितरत्र च ॥

मुजद्रययुतं शङ्क्षकटकस्तत्र संमतः ।
पीताम्बरसमोपेतं सर्वाभरणसंयुतम् ॥
हर्यर्धमेवं ब्रह्मादिभागं चैवं समाचरेत् ।
(उत्तरकामिकागमे षष्टितमपटले ॥

पीताम्बरधरं विष्णुं व्याघ्रचर्माम्बरं हरम् । विष्णुं किरीटसंयुक्तं शङ्करं तु जटान्वितम् ॥ स्यामवर्णं हरिं चैव शङ्करं युक्तरूपिणम् । हरिरर्धमिदं प्रोक्तं भिक्षाटनमतः परम् ॥

(सुप्रभेदागमे चतुर्स्त्रिशत्तमपटले ॥)

भथ वक्ष्ये हरिहरं सुस्थितं समपादकम् । दक्षिणे त्वभयं वामे कटकं तूरुसंयुतम् ॥ परशुं दक्षिणे वामे शङ्कं तु परहस्तके । वाममधे हरिं कुर्याद्धरमन्यार्धमाचरेत् ॥ क्रमाच्छ्यामप्रवालाभसुभयोचितभूषणम् । दक्षिणे व्युप्रदृष्टिस्त्याद्धामे शीतलनेत्रकम् ॥ किंचित्प्रकाशितोध्वीक्षं दक्षिणार्धे ललाटके । शिरश्रकसमायुक्तं तस्य लक्षणसुच्यते ॥ रद्धाङ्गुलविशालं तु तद्धानांशे गतं नम् (१) । सुदृतं चक्रवसन्तु पद्माङ्गतिरथापि वा ॥

शिरश्वक्रस्य नालस्य विस्तारं पिक्ष्णिर्तितम् ॥
चक्रतारित्रभागैकं चक्रादाशिरसोऽन्तरम् ।
अप्राह्मलाटपृष्टस्य शिरश्वकस्य नालकम् ॥
गुणाक्रले तु कत्र्यूर्धे चक्रनालिशितिभेवेत् ।
चक्राद् गुणांशमालम्ब्य पुष्पमाला तु मध्यमात् ॥
सर्वेषामि देवानां देवीनामेवमाचरेत् ।
(शिल्परने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

देवं हरिहरं वक्ष्ये सर्वपातकनाशनम् । दक्षिणे शङ्करस्यार्धमर्धं विष्णोश्च वामतः ॥ बालेन्दुभूषितः कार्यो जटाभारस्तु दक्षिणे । नानारत्नमयं द्रव्यं किरीटं वामभागतः ॥ दक्षिणं सर्पराजेन भूषितं कर्णमालिखेत् । मकराकारकं दिव्यं कुण्डलं वामकर्णतः ॥ वरदो दक्षिणो हस्तो दितीयश्शूलभृत्तदा । कर्तव्यौ वामभागे तु शङ्कचक्रगदाधरौ ॥ दक्षिणे वसनं कार्यं द्वीपिचममयं शुभम् । पीताम्बरमयं भव्यं जघनं सव्यमालिखेत् ॥ वामपादः प्रकर्तव्यो नानारत्नविभूपितः । दक्षिणाङ्किः प्रकर्तव्यो भुजगेन्द्रविभूषितः ॥

शीतांशुधवलः कार्यिश्शिवभागो विचक्षणैः । अतसीपुष्पसंकाशो विष्णोर्भागो विरच्यते ॥ (शिल्परत्नसंयोजिते कस्मिश्चिद् प्रन्थे ॥)

कार्यं हरिहरस्यापि दक्षिणार्धं सदाशिवः । वाममर्धं हृषीकेशस्त्रवेतनीलाकृतिः क्रमात् ॥ वरित्रशूलचक्राञ्जधारिणो बाहवः क्रमात् । दक्षिणे वृषभः पास्त्रें वामभागे विहक्कराट् ॥ (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

ईशार्धं पूर्ववत्प्रोक्तं विष्ण्वर्धे मकुटं नयेत् । वामे तु द्विभुजोपेतं केयूरकटकोज्वलम् ॥ स्यानककुण्डलं कर्णे कटकं शङ्कहस्तकम् । अर्धपीताम्बरोपेतं भूषणभूषणाहिकैः ॥ ऋज्वागतं तथा सर्वं चन्द्रशेखरवत्कुरु । हरिरर्धमिदं प्रोक्तं सुखासनमथ शृणु ॥ (पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

कल्याणसुन्दरः ।

अथ वक्ष्ये विशेषेण कल्याणसुन्दरं ततः । सुस्थितं वामपादं तु दक्षिणं कुञ्जितं भवेत्

दक्षिणं पूर्वहस्तं तु गौरीदक्षिणहस्तधृक । वरदं वामहस्तं तु परहस्तद्वयोस्तराः ॥ दक्षिणे परशुं वामे धृतं ऋष्णमृगं परम् । जटामकुटसंयुक्तं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥ देहं प्रवाळवणीमं देवेशस्य विशेषतः । सब्ये श्यामनिभा देवी प्राग्वन्मानादिसंयुता ॥ उत्पलं वामहस्ते तु धृतं दक्षिणहस्तकम् । शम्भोईस्तेन संप्राह्यं छज्जालम्बाननान्विता ॥ पार्वत्यनुगता श्रीभूस्तवीभरणभूषिते । हस्ताभ्यां संस्पृशेदेते गौर्यायास्त कटीं द्विज!॥ देवाग्रे कारयेत्कुण्डे होमकर्म प्रजापतिः । शम्भोर्वे स्तनसीमान्तं प्रजेशस्योदयं भवेत् ॥ चतुर्भुजं चतुर्वकं सर्वाभरणभृषितम् । कुण्डिका चाक्षमाला च वामदक्षिणतः परे ॥ स्नुक्सवी पूर्वहस्ती हो धृती वामेतरी ऋमात् । उत्तराभिमुखासीनः पद्मपीठे प्रजापतिः ॥ प्रागग्री देविदेवेशी देवी देवस्य दक्षिणे । दक्षिणाभिमुखो विष्णुहीमस्योत्तरतास्थितः ॥

शम्भोवें नासिसीमान्तं श्रेष्ठं अ स्तनान्तकम् १ । रयामवर्णं समभङ्गं°शङ्खचकं परे करे ॥ हिरण्यकरकेणापः पूर्वहस्तद्वयोरपि । सङ्ग्राह्य वरदे हस्ते दद्यादुकपूर्वकम् ॥ अनादिगोत्रसम्भूतस्स शिवः परमेश्वरः । आदिगोत्रामिमां गौरीं तवैवास्माइदाम्यहम् ॥ इत्यक्त्वा वरदे हस्ते दद्याद्धक्त्योदकं हरि: । अष्टविद्येशलोकेशास्सिद्धयक्षगणादयः ॥ ऋषयश्चेव गन्धर्वा मात्रश्चान्यदेवताः । तत्तच्छित्तिसमोपेता हृदयेऽञ्जलिसंयताः ॥ सम्भ्रान्तमनसोपेतास्संवीक्ष्य परितस्थिताः । एवं कल्याणमूर्तिस्त अर्धनारीश्वरं ततः ॥ (अंश्मद्धेदागमेऽष्टषष्टपटले ॥)

जटामकुटसंयुक्तश्चन्द्राधेकृतशेखरः । त्रिद्दक् चतुर्भुजश्चेव नवये।वनगष्टुतः ।। समभङ्गयुतो देवः स्थानकस्थः प्रकीर्तितः । सकुञ्चत्सच्यसत्पादस्थितसब्येतराङ्क्तिः ॥

९ 'शम्भोवैं नासिसीमान्तं श्रेष्ठायामं स्तनान्तक' मिति पाठान्तरम् ।
 एतदनन्तरं 'ययोर्मध्येऽष्ठवाभाज्यं नवधात् केशवोदयम् ' इत्यादर्शान्तरे वर्तते ।
 २ 'नवयौवनगर्वित ' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

इन्दुशेखरहस्ताभपरहस्तद्वयान्वितः । जलसङ्ग्रहणे योग्यवरवामकरान्वितः।। स्वदक्षिणगृहीतो वा दक्षहस्तः प्रसन्नधीः । पूर्ववत्कथितं देव्या मानं विप्रोत्तमास्त्विह ॥ देवीदगास्यचिबुककक्षचूचुकमानता । तद्देव्यपरभागस्था श्रीदेवी सर्वलक्षणै: ॥ युक्ता देविकटिस्पृष्टकराभ्यामपि संयुता । देवोच्चदशभागैकभागादेकादशावधि ॥ भागमानयुतः श्यामः किरीटमकुटान्वितः । प्रहीतशङ्खचकश्च हस्ताभ्यां धृतयापि च ।। तोयकुण्डिकयोपेतो विष्णुरेष उदाहृतः। तदूर्धे दक्षिणं हस्तं धारापाताय कल्पितम् । हरेरुक्तप्रमाणेन ब्रह्माणमपि कारयेत् । चतुर्मुखं चतुर्बाहुं जटामकुटमण्डितम् ॥ होमोन्मुखं प्रसन्नं तं कुङ्कमक्षोदसन्निभम्। मौङ्जीमेखलयोपेतं सोपवीतोत्तरीयकम् ॥ वामेतरकरावूध्वीं कमण्डल्वक्षधारकौ । वराभयकरौ पूर्वी स्यातां तो दक्षिणेतरौ ॥ १ 'धृतवापि च ' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

स्चिपादिकियो(सूचिपताकयो ?)पेतावन्यौ तु कटकामुखौ । व्रह्मरूपमिति स्यात्रं तथा पद्मासनस्थितम् ॥ देवस्याङ्गुलमानेन द्वाविंशत्यङ्गुलो भवेत् । अग्निकुण्डस्य विष्कम्भिक्षितेष्यकुलो भवेत् । भिक्षलैकाङ्गुला प्रोक्ता प्रत्येकं मुनिपुङ्गवाः!। द्वादशाङ्गुलविस्तारदैर्घ्या सा सप्तजिङ्गकः॥ पञ्चजिङ्गायुतो वाग्निः कुण्डमध्यस्थितस्वयम् । (उत्तरकामिकागमे अष्टपञ्चशत्तमपटले ॥)

अथ कल्याणम्तस्तु लक्षणं सर्वमङ्गलम् ।

सुस्थितं वामपादं तु दक्षिणं कुञ्चितं भवेत् ॥

दक्षिणं पूर्वहस्तं तु गौरीदक्षिणहस्तधृक् ।

वरदं वामहस्तं तु परहस्तद्वये तथा ॥

दक्षिणे परद्युं वामे तथा कृष्णमृगं परम् ।

जटामकुटसंयुक्त सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥

देहं प्रवालवर्णाभं देवेशस्य विशेषतः ।

तत्र श्यामनिभा देवी प्राग्वन्मादिन(मानादि?)संयुता ॥

उत्पर्लं वामहस्ते तु धृत्वा दक्षिणहस्तकम् ।

शम्भोर्हस्तेन सङ्ग्राह्यं लज्जाभरणसंयुता ॥

१ 'श्रवपातकरोपेता' विति पाठान्तरम् ।

पार्वतीमनुगा श्रीभूस्सर्वाभरणभूषिता । हस्ताभ्यां संस्पृशेदेवं गौंरीमपि कर्द्भये॥ देवाग्ने कारयेत्कुण्डे तत्र होमं प्रजापतिः। शम्भोवें स्तनसीमान्तं प्रजेशस्योदयं तथा ॥ चतुर्भुजं चतुर्वकं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् । प्रागप्रौ देविदेवेशौ देवी देवस्य दक्षिणे ॥ दक्षिणाभिमुखो विष्णुर्होमस्ये।त्तरदिक्स्थितः । शम्भोवें नाभिसीमान्तं श्रेष्ठं स्तनतलोन्नतम् ॥ कन्यतं(सं?) तु तयोर्मध्ये पूर्ववन्नवधा स्मृतम् । श्यामवर्णसमायुक्तं शङ्खचकौ परे करे ॥ हिरण्यकरकेणापः पूर्वहस्तद्वयेन तु । संगृह्य वरदे हस्ते दद्यादुकपूर्वकम् ॥ अष्टलोकेशविद्येशास्त्रिद्धयक्षगणादयः । ऋषयश्चैव गन्धवी मातरश्चान्यदेवताः ॥ तत्तच्छित्तिसमोपेता हृदयाञ्जलिसंयुताः । संभ्रान्तमनसोपेतास्संबीक्ष्य परितस्स्थिताः ॥ (शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

सचन्द्रार्धजटामौलिसौम्यं प्रथमयौवनम् । चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च हारकेयूरभूषितम् ॥

मेखलोदरबन्धं च क्षीमवस्त्रधरं शुभम्। वासुकि: कुण्डलं काँबी तक्षको हारपुष्करम् ॥ किं च त्रिभिक्क्षं कायं दक्षपादं तु कुञ्चितम्। वरदं वामहस्तं तु ऋष्णापरशुहस्तकम् ॥ देवस्य दक्षहस्ते तु देवीहस्तं तु संयुतम्। नास्यन्तं वापि चास्यान्तं हिक्कासूत्रसमं तु वा ।। पीनोर:पीतगन्धां (पीनगण्डां) च पीनस्तनसमन्विताम् द्विबाहकां द्विनेत्रां च सर्वाभरणभूषिताम् ॥ दुक्लवसनां देवीं कुर्यादेवस्य सन्यके। देवस्यायाममानं तु विभजेद् द्वादशाङ्गुलम् ॥ रुद्रांशं वा नवांशं वा वस्वंशं वैकहीनकम् । आयामं तद्धरेः प्रोक्तं तस्य बाहुसमन्वितम् ॥ चिबुकान्तं वाथ कक्षान्तं छक्ष्म्यायामं प्रकीर्तितम् । विष्णुबिम्बसमं वापि तद्वस्वंशैकहीनकम् ॥ सप्तभागैकहीनं वा रसांशैकविहीनकम् । अजायाममिदं तस्य चतुर्भागैकभागता ॥ अग्निज्वालोच्छ्यं प्रोक्तं तस्यार्धं विस्तृतं भवेत् । देवीलक्षणमेवं स्याह्यस्याश्च लक्षणं श्रृण् ॥ नागहस्तसमौ बाह्र केयूरकटकोज्वलौ। शोभनाम्बरसंपना श्रोणी च विप्रला तथा ।।

मेखला अक्षिसूत्राङ्गा उमापार्श्ववगार्थता (१)। एवं लक्ष्मीस्समाख्याता विष्णुरूपमंथोच्यते ॥ किरीटमकुटोपेतं कटिसूत्रोदरबन्धनम् । केयूरकटकं चैव यज्ञसूत्रसमन्वितम् ॥ लम्बसूत्रसमायुक्तं पीताम्बरसमायुतम् । मकरंकुण्डलोपेतं श्रीवत्सं वक्षसि स्थितम् ॥ शङ्खचक्रधरं कुण्डं हस्तद्वयेन धारिणम् । जलधारोन्मुखं किंचिद्रक्रेणैव समायुतम् ॥ विष्णुरूपं समाद्यातं ब्रह्मरूपमथ शृणु । चतुर्भुजं(र्मुखं?) चतुर्बाहुं कमण्डल्वक्षधारिणम् ॥ यज्ञसूत्रोत्तरीयं तु जटामकुटसंयुतम्। सन्यहस्तेऽक्षमालां च वामहस्ते कमण्डलुम् ॥ स्त्रवं दक्षिणहस्ते तु पताका वामहस्तके । अम्बुजासनकासीनं ब्रह्माणं होमसंमुखम् ॥ एवं वैवाह्यमुदिष्टमुमया सहितं शृणु । (पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

वृषवाहनमूर्तिः । वृषवाहनमूर्तेस्तु लक्षणं वक्ष्यतेऽधुना । दक्षिणं सुस्थितं १ पादं वामपादं तु कुञ्चितम् ॥

१ 'स्वस्तिक' मिति पाठान्तरम् ।

वृषस्य मस्तकोध्वें तु न्यसे (स्ये?) द्वे वामकूर्परम् । हिकासूत्रादधो विप्रै! कला वा द्विनेवाङ्गलम् ॥ तस्मादासनसीमकं वृषस्योच्छयं द्यातम् । पक्षषोडशमात्रं वा नतं तत्सिहकणवत् ॥ वक्रदण्डायुधं तस्मिन् कल्पयेतु चलाचलम् । स्थिताङ्गिजानूर्ध्वसीमादिकासुत्रान्तमुन्नतम् ॥ कनिष्ठिकापरीणाहमग्रं वऋत्रयान्वितम् । लोहजं दारुजं वाथ वक्रदण्डैवमाचरेत् ॥ परहस्तद्वयोश्चेव टङ्ककृष्णमृगं धरेत्। टक्कं दक्षिणहस्ते तु वामहस्ते मृगं धरेत् ॥ जटामकटसंयुक्तं जटाभारं त लम्बितम् । जटाबन्धशिरो वापि कर्तुरिच्छावशान्त्रयेत् ॥ सर्वीभरणसंयुक्तं रक्ताभं रक्तवाससम् । वामपार्श्वे त्वु(ह्य ?)मादेवी दक्षिणे वा विशेषतः ॥ स्रस्थितं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु कुञ्चितम्। उत्पन्नं दक्षिणे हस्ते वामहस्तं प्रसारितम् ॥

^{9 &#}x27;वामकोर्परलम्बस्या तस्मादास्तनसीमकम् । वृषभस्योच्छ्यं ख्यातं पादस्थाकधीताकुलम् । 'इति पाठान्तरम् ।

स्त्रीमानोक्तविधानेन उमादेवीं तु कारयेत् । वृषवाहनमाख्यातं नृत्तमूर्तिमथ श्रुगु ॥ (अंशुमद्भेदागमे चतुष्षष्टपटले ॥)

वृषारूढप्रतिष्टां तु वक्ष्ये तह्नक्षणान्विताम् । चतुर्भुजिल्लानेत्रस्तु जटामकुटसंयुतः ॥ परशुर्दक्षिणे हस्ते वामहस्ते मृगो भवेत् । पूर्वदक्षिणहस्तस्तु कटको वक्रदण्डयुक ॥ अस्य सब्यप्रकोष्ठं तु विन्यसेद्रषमस्तके । स हस्तो हंसपक्षो वा पतकाधोमुखस्त वा ॥ तन्मध्यमाङ्गलाश्रेण नाभिस्त्रसमं भवेत्। तस्यैवा दक्षिणे देवीं कारये छक्षणान्विताम् ॥ अथ स्वदक्षिणे गौरीयुक्तो वा मूर्त्यपेक्षया । आयुधव्यतिरिक्तैस्त्रेरङ्गेस्तु विपरीतकैः ॥ संयुक्तो वा वृपारूढस्वेवं मुक्तिप्रदो भवेत् । पृष्टस्थो वृत्रभः कार्य्यो देवजानुरुकोच्छ्यः ॥ मेढान्तो नाभिसीमान्तरशेपं सर्वे तु पूर्ववत् । (उत्तरकामिकागमे द्विषष्टितममटले ॥)

वृषारूढमथो वक्ष्ये वृषमं पृष्ठतस्थितम् । उमारुद्रौ स्थितौ ऋत्वा कूर्परं वृपमस्तके ॥

मृगं परशुसंयुक्तं कर्तव्यं वृषवाहनम् ।
े (सुप्रभेदागमे चतुःस्त्रिशत्तमपटले ॥)

दक्षिणं सुस्थितं पादं वामपादं तु कुञ्चितम् । वृषस्य मस्तकोर्ध्वे तु न्यस्ये है वामकोर्परम् ॥ तस्य दक्षिणहस्ते तु वऋदण्डमुदाहृतम्। किनिष्ठाङ्गिलिपरीणाहं मध्ये वऋत्रयान्वितम् ॥ लोहजं दारुजं वापि वक्रदण्डं प्रकल्पयेत्। परहस्तद्वयोश्चेव टङ्कं कृष्णमृगं न्यसेत् ॥ जटामकुटयुक्तं वा जटाभारं तु लम्बितम् । जटाबन्धशिरो वापि कर्तिरिम्ना(कर्तुरिच्छा?)नुसारतः ॥ सवीभरणसंयक्तं रक्ताभं रक्तवाससम् । वामपार्के तु वा देवी दक्षिणे वा विशेषतः ॥ सुस्थितं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु कुञ्चितम्। उत्पर्छं दक्षिणे हस्ते वामहस्तं प्रलम्बितम् ॥ (शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

गौरीश्वरौ स्थितौ पीठे वृषमं पृष्ठतस्थितम् । तिनेत्रं चतुर्भुजं चैव जटामकुटसंयुतम् ॥ दिव्याम्बरधरो देवस्सर्वाभरणभूषितः । परशुं दक्षिणे हस्ते वामे ऋष्णसमन्वितम् ॥

कटकं दक्षिणे हस्तं वृषभस्यैव मस्तके । वामहस्ते प्रकोष्ठं तु स्थापितं कुर्रं बुद्धिमान् ॥ तस्यैव वामभागे तु देवीं कुर्योद्धिचक्षणः । वृषारूढिमिदं प्रोक्तं त्रिपुरारिं श्रृणुष्वथ ॥ (पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

विषापहारमूर्तिः ।

एकवक्तं त्रिनयनं जटामकुटसंयुतम् ।

चतुर्वाद्धं सुरक्तं समृगं परशुधारिणम् ॥

दक्षहस्ते गरं घृत्वा पानोन्मुखमदेक्षणम् ।

वरदं वामहस्ते तु सर्वालङ्कारसंयुतम् ॥

देवस्य वामपार्श्वे तु देवीं चैव तु कारयेत् ।

श्यामां द्विनेत्रां द्विभुजां त्रिभङ्गीं

सव्यापसव्यस्थितकुञ्चिताङ्किम् ।

कण्ठे निपीड्यस्थितसव्यलम्बां

चिन्ताकुलामीश्वरतुष्टिदात्रीम् ॥

पीतवस्त्रां द्विनयनां वाञ्छितार्थफलप्रदां ।

(श्रीतत्विनधौ ॥)

अथातस्संप्रवक्ष्यामि विषापहरणेश्वरम् । चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च कि।श्विदंष्ट्रकरालनम्(क ?) ॥

जटारत्निमं विद्यात् पूर्णचन्द्रिनभाकृतिम् ।
त्रिशूलं गण्डिकां चैव गोकर्णाकृति दक्षिणे ॥
कपालं वामहस्ते च वामे गौरीसमायुतम् ।
वामपादं तु शयनं लिम्बतं सन्यपादकम् ॥
महोक्षस्थं महाभीमं कालकूटविषाशनम् ।
कण्ठमध्ये महाकालमाबध्य गौरिपाणिना ॥
व्याच्चमीम्बर्धरं किङ्किणीमालयावृतम् ।
वृश्चिकाभरणोपेतं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥
एवं महेश्वरं ध्यात्वा प्रतिष्ठां साधकोत्तमः ।
(उत्तरकारणागमे ॥)

सदाशिवादिमूर्तयः ।

सदाशिवादिमूर्तयः।

सदाशिव: ।

सदेशस्थापनं वक्ष्ये तल्लक्षणपुरस्सरम् । द्रव्यैशिलादिभिः कुर्याल्यूर्वोक्तेस्तं विशेषतः ॥ बद्धपद्मासनं श्वेतं स्थितं पञ्चास्यसंयुतम् । पिङ्गलाभजटाचूडं (ज्टं?) दशदोर्दण्डमण्डितम् ॥ अभयं च प्रसादं च तथा शक्तिं त्रिशूलकम् । खट्टाङ्गं दक्षभागस्थैर्वहन्तं करपछ्नैः॥ मुजङ्गं चाक्षमालां च डमरं नीलपङ्कजम् । बीजापूरं(बीजपूरं?) च वामस्थैर्वहन्तं सुप्रसन्नकम् ॥ अर्चनाध्यायसंसिद्धध्यानान्तर्युतं तु वा । इच्छाज्ञानिक्रयाशाक्तित्रयसंक्रुप्तलोचनम् ॥ ज्ञानचन्द्रकलायुक्तं कलावर्षीपलक्षितम् । ब्रह्मसूत्रादिकं कार्यं सुवेशः प्रतिमोदितम् ॥ एवं सदाशिवः कार्यो मनोन्मन्या समन्वितः । (उत्तरकामिकागमे त्रिचलारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

महासदाशिवमूर्तिः ।

प्रसन्नपञ्चविंशकस्फुटाननं जटाघरं '
सुपञ्चसप्ततीक्षणं कपोळकुण्डळाङ्कितम् ।
शतार्घहस्तभूषितं वराभयान्वितं सितं
सुजङ्गभूषणं परं भजे महासदाशिवम् ॥

(मानसारे ॥)

ईशानाद्य: ।

ईशस्तत्पुरुषाघोरवामजातऋमेण तु ।

सितपीतऋष्णरक्ताश्चतुर्वणीः प्रकीर्तिताः ॥

पञ्चवकास्स्मृतास्सर्वे दशदोर्दण्डभूषिताः ।

खङ्गखेटधनुर्बाणकमण्डल्वक्षसूत्रिणः ॥

वराभयकरोपेताश्शूलपङ्कजपाणयः ।

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

ईशानः ।

ग्रुद्धस्फटिकसङ्काशो जटाचन्द्रविभूषितः ।

अक्षत्रिशूलहस्तश्च कपालं वामतोऽभयम् ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

वेदाभयेष्टाङ्कश्चपाशटङ्ककपालढङ्काक्षकश्चलपाणिः । सितयुतिः पञ्चमुखोऽवतान्मामीशान ऊर्ध्व परमप्रकाशः ॥ (शैवे कारणागमे ॥)

तत्पुरुषः।

पीताम्बरस्तत्पुरुषः पीतयज्ञोपवीतवान् ।

मातुिकं करे वामेऽक्षमाला दक्षिणे तथा ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

प्रदीप्तविद्युत्कनकावभासो विद्यावराभीतिकुठारपाणिः । चतुर्मुखस्तत्पुरुषस्त्रिनेत्रः प्राच्यां स्थितो रक्षतु मामजस्त्रम् ॥ (शैवे कारणागमे ॥)

अघोरः ।

दंष्ट्राकरालवदनं सर्पशिषं त्रिलोचनम् ।

रण्डमालाधरं देवं सर्पकुण्डलमण्डिताम् ॥

भुजङ्गकेयूरधरं सर्पहारोपवीतिनम् ।

यो वस्ते कटिसूत्रं च गले वृश्चिकमालिकाम् ॥

नीलोत्पलदलश्यामं अतसीपुष्पसित्रमम् ।

पिङ्गाक्षं पिङ्गजिटलं शशाङ्गकृतशेखरम् ॥

तक्षकः पुष्टिकश्चेव पादयोस्तस्य नूपुरौ ।

अघोररूपकं कुर्यात्कालरूपमिवापरम् ॥

महावीर्यं महोत्साहमष्टबाहुं महाबलम् ।

त्रासयन्तं रिपोस्सङ्गं निवेशो यत्र भूतले ॥

खट्टाङ्गं च कपालं च खेटकं पाश एव च ।

वामहस्तेष्ठ कर्तन्यमिदं शस्त्रचतुष्टयम् ॥

त्रिशूलं परशुः खङ्गो दण्डश्चेवारिमर्दनः । शस्त्राण्येतानि चत्वारि दंक्षिणेषु करेषु च ॥ ॰ (रूपमण्डने)

कुठारखेटाङ्कशपाशशूलकपालढकाक्षगुणान्दधानः । चतुर्भुखो नील्रुचिस्त्रिनेत्रः पायादघोरो दिशि दक्षिणस्याम् ॥ (शैवे कारणागमे ॥)

वामदेवः ।

रक्ताम्बरधरं देवं रक्तयज्ञोपवीतिनम् । रक्तोष्णीषं रक्तनेत्रं रक्तमाल्यानुलेपनम् ॥ जटाचन्द्रधरं कुर्यात्त्रिनेत्रं तुङ्गनासिकम् । वामदेवं महाबाहुं खङ्गखेटकधारिणम् ॥ सर्वालङ्कारसंयुक्तं रक्तकुण्डलधारिणम् । (क्रपमण्डने ॥)

वराक्षमालाभयटङ्कहस्तस्सरोजिकङ्कसमानवर्णः । त्रिलोचनश्चारुचतुर्मुखो मां पायादुदीच्यां दिशि वामदेवः ॥ (शैवे कारणागमे ॥)

सद्योजातः । शुक्काम्बरधरं देवं शुक्कमाल्यानुलेपनम् । जटाभारयुतं कुर्य्याद्वालेन्दुकृतशेखरम् ॥

त्रिलोचनं सौम्यमुखं कुण्डलाम्यामलङ्कृतम् । सद्योजातं महोत्साहं वरदाभयपाणिकम् ॥ (रूपमण्डने)

कुन्देन्दुशङ्कस्फिटिकावभासो वेदाक्षमालावरदाभयाङ्कः । त्र्यक्षश्चतुर्वक उरुप्रभावस्सद्योऽधिजातोऽवतु मां प्रतीच्याम् ॥ (शैवे कारणागमे ॥)

महेशः।

पश्चमूर्धं चतुर्वकं नेत्रैद्वीदशिमर्युतम् ।
चतुरास्यं चतुर्वासी वसुश्रोत्रं चतुर्गळम् ॥
तनुरेतद्विपादं हि सायुधं दशबाहुकम् ।
शुद्धस्फिटिकसङ्काशं सूर्यकोटिसमप्रभम् ॥
चन्द्रांशुहिमशीतं च सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ।
शुक्काम्बरधरं देवं शुक्कयक्षोपवीतिनम् ॥
अभयं शूलपरशुं वज्रं खङ्गं च दक्षिणे ।
खेटकाङ्कशपाशं च घण्टां वरदवामके ॥
कुर्यादेवं महेशं तु शक्तेस्तु लक्षणं शृणु ।
चतुर्भुजां त्रिनेत्रां च सर्वालङ्कारसंयुताम् ॥
नितम्बतटविस्तीर्णां मध्यक्षामां स्तनोन्नताम् ।
दक्षिणे चोत्पलोपेतां वामहस्ते स्रजं धरीम् ॥

वरदाभयहस्तां वै दुक्छवसनान्विताम् ।
करण्डमकुटोपेतामीश्वरस्य तु वामके ॥
पीठे चैकासने युक्तां तत्प्रभामण्डले स्थिताम् ।
चनद्राकाभिप्रतीकाशां जगन्मकुलकारकाम् ॥
कारयेदीश्वरीमेवं वामादीनां शृणुष्वहि ।
(सुप्रभेदागमे चतुस्त्रिशत्तमपटले ॥)

रुद्राः ।

चतुर्भुजास्त्रिनेत्राश्च जटामकुटमण्डिताः ।

शुक्कवस्त्रघरास्सर्वे शुक्कवर्णाः प्रकीर्तिताः ॥

सपादस्थानकास्सर्वे पद्मपीठोपिर स्थिताः ।

सर्वाभरणसंयुक्ताः सर्वपुष्पैरलङ्कृताः ॥

अभयं परशुं सन्ये कृष्णं वरद वामके ।

महादेविश्वावो रुद्रः शङ्करो नीललोहितः ॥

ईशानो विजयो भीमो देवदेवो भवोद्भनः ।

कपालीशश्च विश्वेया रुद्रा एकादशाः (१) पराः ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

अजः।

भथ रुद्रान् प्रवक्ष्यामि बाहुषोडशकान्वितान् । अजनामा महारुद्रो धत्ते शूळमथाङ्कशम् ॥

कपालं डमरं सर्पं मुद्गरं च सुदर्शनम् । अक्षस्त्रमधो दक्षे तथा वामे कराष्टके ।। तर्जनीमूर्ज्वतस्तत्र खट्टाङ्गं तदधःकरे । गदां च पट्टिशं घण्टां शक्तिपरशुकुण्डिकाः ॥

एकपादः ।

एकपादामिधो बिश्रत् क्ष्वेडादः स्याद्वहन् शरम् ।
चक्रं डमरुकं शूळं मुद्ररं तदधो वरम् ॥
अक्षस्त्वमधो वामे खट्टाङ्गं चोर्ध्वहस्तके ।
धनुर्घण्टां कपाळं च कौमुदीं तर्जनीं घटम् ॥
परशुं चक्रमाधत्ते क्रमाद्वाह्वष्टके त्विति ।
अनेकभोगसंपत्तिं कुरुते यजनात्सदा ॥
(विश्वकर्मशास्त्रे ॥)

ध्यायेत्कोटिरविप्रमं त्रिनयनं शीतांशुगङ्गाधरं हस्ते टङ्कमृगं वराभयकरं पादैकयुक्तं विभुम् । शंभोर्दक्षिणवामकक्षभुजयोर्ब्रह्माच्युताभ्यां स्थितं तत्त्रह्यक्षणमायुषेः परिवृतं हस्तद्वयाढ्यांजलिम् ॥

ब्रह्माण्डप्रलये सुसंस्थितपदं ब्रह्माण्डमध्यस्थितं द्येवं लक्षणसंयुतं पुरहरं पादैकमूर्तीकृतम् । एकपादमिति द्यातं सुखासीनम् । रक्तवर्णः । पक्षान्तरे श्वेत-वर्णोऽपि प्रसिद्धः ।

(श्रीतत्त्वनिधौ ॥)

अहिर्बुध्नः ।

अहिर्बुभ्नो गदां चक्रं चांसिं डमरुमुद्गरौ । शूलाङ्क्रशाक्षमालाश्च दक्षोर्ध्वाधःकरैः क्रमात् ॥ तोमरं पट्टिशं चर्म कपालं तर्जनीं घटम् । शक्तिं परशुकं वामे दक्षवद्धारयत्यसिम् ॥

विरूपाक्षः।

विरूपाक्षस्ततः खङ्गं शूलं डमरुकाङ्कशौ।
सर्पं चक्रं गदामक्षसूत्रं बिश्रःकराष्ट्रके॥
खेटं खट्टाङ्गकं शक्ति परशुं तर्जनीं घटम्।
घण्टाकपालकौ चेति वामोर्घ्वादिकराष्ट्रके॥

रेवतः ।

रेवतो दक्षिणे चापं खङ्गशूलं गदामिहम् । चक्राङ्कशाक्षमालास्तु धारयन्नूर्ध्वमादितः ॥ धनु(धनुः ?)खेटं च खट्टाङ्गं घण्टातर्जनिकां ततः । परशुं पष्टिशं पात्रं वामबाह्व[ष्ट |]केऽकेवत् ॥ सर्वसंपकरोत्येष (संपत्करो ह्येष ?) जायते वार्चनाद्भश्चम् ।

हरः।

हराख्यो मुद्ररं चैव डमरुं शूलमङ्कशम् । गदासपीक्षसूत्राणि धारयन् दक्षिणोर्ध्वतः ॥ पिहशं तोमरं शक्तिं परशुं तर्जनीं घटम् । खट्टाक्नं पिहकां चेति वामोर्ध्वादिक्रमेण तु ॥

बहुरूपः।

बहुरूपो दधदक्षे डैंमरुं च सुदर्शनम् । सर्पं शूलाङ्कशौ चैव कौमुदीं जपमालिकाम् ॥ घण्टाकपालखट्वाङ्गं तर्जनीं कुण्डिकां धनुः । परशुं पट्टिशं चैव वामोर्ध्वादिकराष्टके ॥

त्र्यम्बकः ।

त्र्यम्बकोऽपि दधचकं डमरुं मुद्गरं शरम् । शूलाङ्कशाहिजाप्यं च दक्षोध्वीदिक्रमेण हि ॥ गदाखट्टाङ्कपात्राणि कार्मुकं तर्जनीघटौ । परशुं पट्टिशं चैव वामोध्वीदिकराष्टके ॥

सुरेश्वरः ।

सुरेश्वरो हि डमरुं चकं शूलाङ्कशाविप । शरं च मुद्गरं चापं दक्षबाह्वष्टके त्विति ॥ पङ्कजं परशुं घण्टां पिट्टशं तर्जनीं धनुः । खट्वाङ्गं कारयेत्पात्रं वामेऽष्टकरपछवे ॥

जयन्तः ।

जयन्तो दशमो रुद्रोऽप्यङ्कशं चक्रमुद्गरौ । शूलाहिडमरुं बाणमक्षसूत्रं यमे त्विति ॥ गदाखट्वाङ्गपरशुं कपालं शक्तिं तर्जनीम् । धनुः कुण्डीमथोर्ध्वादिवामबाह्वष्टके दधत् ॥

अपराजितः ।

भथापराजितो दक्षे तोमरं खङ्गमङ्कुशम् । शूलिहिचक्रडमरुमक्षमालां दधक्तमात् ॥ शक्तिं खेटं गदां पात्रं तर्जनीं पिट्टशं कजम् । घण्टामुत्तरतश्चाथ धारयन्नर्ध्वमादितः ॥ अजैकपादिहर्बुध्नो विरूपाक्षश्च रेवतः । हरश्च बहुरूपश्च त्र्यम्बकश्च सुरेश्वरः ॥ रुद्रा एकादश प्रोक्ता जयन्तश्चापराजितः ।

(विश्वकर्मशास्त्रे॥)

मृत्यु अयः।

कपालमालिनं श्वेतं शशाङ्ककृतशेखरम् । व्याद्यचर्मधरं मृत्युङ्गयं नागेन्द्रभूषितम् ॥ त्रिशूलमक्षमाला च दक्षयोः करयोस्स्मृतः । कपालं कुण्डिकां वामे योगमुद्राकरद्वयः ॥

किरणाक्षः।

चतुर्भुजो महाबाहुः शुक्रपादाक्षपाणिकः । पुस्तकाभयहस्तोऽसौ किरणाक्षस्त्रिलोचनः ॥

श्रीकण्ठः ।

चित्रवस्त्रधरं कुर्याचित्रयज्ञापवीतिनम् । चित्ररूपं महेशानं चित्रैश्वर्यसमन्वितम् ॥ चतुर्बोहुं चैकवक्तं सर्वालङ्कारभूषितम् । खङ्गं धनुः शरं खेटं श्रीकण्ठं विश्रतं भुजैः ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

, विद्येश्वराः ।

दिग्वर्णा जटिलस्त्र्यक्षाश्शरत्रिशूलधारिणः ।

पुटाङालिकरास्सर्वे विदेशाश्चेकवक्रकाः ॥

अनन्तश्च त्रिमूर्तिश्च सूक्ष्मः श्रीकण्ठ एव च।

शिवश्शिखण्ड्येकनेत्र एकरुद्रश्च ते क्रमात् ॥

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

अनन्तेशस्तथा सूक्ष्मिश्रिवोत्तमश्चैकनेत्रकः ।

एकरुद्रस्त्रिमूर्तिश्च श्रीकण्ठश्च शिखण्डिनः ॥

अष्टविदेश्वरा होते त्रिनेत्राश्व चतुर्भुजाः ।

अभयंवरदोपेताष्टङ्कशूलधरास्तथा ॥

रक्तकुन्दस्तथा नीलं पीतं कृष्णं च कुङ्कुमम्।

अरुणं भिनाञ्जनप्रद्यं क्रमाद्विचेशवर्णकम् ॥

जटामकुटसंयुक्ता उपवीतसमन्विताः ।

सर्वाभरणसंयुक्ताइशान्तवकसमन्विताः ॥

विचेशाकृतिरेवं स्याद् दिक्पालाकृतिरूच्यते ।

(पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्दशपटले॥)

अनन्तः ।

अनन्तश्चतुर्भुजस्सौम्यस्सर्वाभरणभूषितः ।

जपापुष्पनिभाकारः करण्डमकुटान्वितः ॥

सितवस्त्रधरः शान्तस्त्रिनेत्रः पद्मसंस्थितः । अभयवरदोपेतो गङ्गा(टङ्कः ?)शूलधररशुचिः ॥

त्रिमूर्तिः । एकरुद्रमिवात्रैव त्रिमूर्ति चैव कारयेत् ।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

रक्तवर्णस्त्रिनेत्रश्च वरदाभयहस्तकः । कृष्णापरञ्जसंयुक्तो जटामकुटमाण्डितः ॥ ऋज्वागतस्तथेकेन पादेनापि समन्वित: । दक्षिणोत्तरयोश्चेव पार्श्वयोरुभयोरपि ॥ कटिप्रदेशादूर्धे तु ब्रह्मविष्णूर्ध्वकाययुक् । स्त्रीमानवत्तयोमीनं ब्रह्मविष्ण्वोस्तु कल्पयेत् ॥ कृताञ्जलिपुटावेकपादयुक्ती च वा मती। अथवा शिवलिङ्गस्य पार्श्वयोन्तर्गतौ कृतौ ॥ अथवा तौ प्रथक स्थाप्यावेकविष्टरमास्थितौ । **अथवा मध्यमे छिङ्गं प्रथगालयसंस्थितम् ॥** तस्य सव्येऽप्यसव्ये च ब्रह्मविष्णू तथा मतौ । प्रथग्धामस्थिता वैकधामस्था वा त्रिमूर्तयः ॥ संक्षिष्टधामयुक्ता वा ब्रह्मविष्णुशिवा मताः । पूर्वोस्याः पश्चिमास्या वा परिवारादिसंयुताः ॥

भिन्नप्राकारगा वापि एकप्राकारसंस्थिताः । नृत्तमूर्खादिदेवा वा स्थापनीयांस्तु मध्यमे ॥ एवं छक्षणमादिष्टं प्रतिष्ठाविधिरुच्यते ।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे एकषष्टितमपटले ॥)

सूक्ष्मः ।

सूक्ष्मो नीलनिभरशान्तो हेमवस्त्रधरः परः । चतुर्भुजस्त्रिनेत्रश्च सर्वोभरणभूषितः ॥ अभयवरदोपेतटङ्कशूलधरस्तथा ।

श्रीकण्ठः ।

अभयवरदोपेतटङ्कशूलघरः परः । रक्तवस्त्रसमायुक्तः पद्मपीठोपरि स्थितः ॥ श्रीकण्ठं ह्येवमाख्यातं नागदेवमथोच्यते ।

शिवोत्तमः ।

शिवोत्तमः श्वेतवर्णश्वतुर्दोभिस्समन्वितः । सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तरशुक्कवासोपवीतकः ॥ नेत्रद्वयसमायुक्तः करण्डमकुटान्वितः । अभयवरदोपेतरशूळपाशधररशुचिः ॥ पद्मपीठोपरिष्टात्तु स्थानकस्समपादकः ।

शिखण्डी।

शिखण्डिस्त्वज्ञनाभस्तु चतुर्भुजसमन्वितः ।

करण्डमकुटोपेतस्सर्वाभरणभूषितः ॥

रक्तवस्त्रधरश्शान्तस्त्वभयवरदान्वितः ।

खङ्गखेटकसंयुक्तः पद्मपीठोपरिस्थितः ॥

एकनेत्रः ।

एकनेत्रश्चतुर्बोद्धर्नेत्रत्रयसमन्वितः ।

क्षौमवस्त्रधरश्शान्तो.....कसमप्रभः॥

जटामकुटसंयुक्तस्सर्वाभरणभूषितः ।

अभयवरदोपेतष्टङ्कशूलसमन्वितः ॥

एकरुद्र: ।

एकाक्षसदशं त्वेकरुद्रं कुर्य्याद्विशेषतः ।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ।)

मूर्त्यष्टकम् ।

शर्वी भीमो महादेवो रुद्रः पशुपतिर्भवः ।

उप्र ईशान इत्यष्टौ मूर्तयश्शिवसनिभाः ॥

मृगाङ्कचूडामणयो जटामण्डलमण्डिताः ।

त्रिनेत्रा वरखट्टाङ्गत्रिशूलवरपाणयः ॥

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

भवश्चर्वस्तथेशानपञ्चपत्युप्रकस्तथा ।
रुद्रो भीमो महादेवेः कीर्तितास्त्वष्टमूर्तयः ॥
चतुर्भुजास्त्रिनेत्राश्च अटामकुटधारिणः ।
अभयंवरदोपेताष्टङ्ककृष्णधरास्स्मृताः ॥
सर्वाभरणसंयुक्ता रक्तक्षौमधरा इमे ।
शुक्तं श्यामं च रक्तं च कृष्णं गोक्षीरसन्तिभम् ॥
काश्मीरं विद्रुमं नीलं भवादीनां तु वर्णकम् ।
अष्टमूर्त्याकृतिर्ह्येवं वसूनामाकृतिं शृणु ॥
(पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्दशपटले ॥)

शर्वः ।

शर्वश्चतुर्भुजरशान्तस्सर्वाभरणभूषितः । जटामकुटसंयुक्तरशङ्खकुन्देन्दुसनिभः ॥ अभयवरदोपेतः खङ्गखेटकधारितः । पद्मपीठोपरिष्टात्तु स्थानकरशर्व एव हि ॥

भीमः ।

भीमश्चतुर्भुजो रौद्रस्सर्वाभरणभूषितः । जटामकुटसंयुक्तो व्यतिरिक्त(द्यतिरक्त ?)समप्रभः ॥ अभयं वरदं चैव शूलं पाशं च धारयेत् । सितवस्त्रधरश्चेव रौद्रदृष्टिस्सदंष्ट्रकः ॥

पशुपतिः ।

पशुपतिं शर्ववत्कृत्वा स्थाययेदेशिकोत्तमः ।

भवः।

भवश्चतुर्भुजरुशान्तो जटामकुटमण्डितः ।

अतिरक्तसमप्रख्यस्सर्वाभरणभूषितः ॥

अभयवरदोपेतः शूलपाशघरो भवः।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

सुब्रह्मण्यमूर्तिभेदाः ।

सुब्रह्मण्य्रमूर्तिभेदाः ।

पण्मुखः।

भथ वक्ष्ये विशेषेण पण्मुखस्य तु लक्षणम् ।
पश्चतालोत्तमेनैव १ स्कन्दं कुर्योद्दिशेपतः ॥
द्विभुजं वा चतुर्हस्तं पड्भुजं भानुहस्तकम् ।
शक्तिबाणं च पाशं प्रसारितम् १॥
सन्ये वामे तु पिञ्छं च खेटकं कुक्कुटं तथा ।
धनुर्दण्डं हलं चैव भानुहस्तान्यतोद्धृतम् १॥
पड्भुजे त्वभयं खङ्गं शक्तिर्दक्षिणपार्श्वके ।
खेटकं चाक्षमाला च कुक्कुटं वामहस्तके ॥
चतुर्भुजेऽभयं शक्तिर्दक्षिणे तु करद्वयम् (ये १) ।
कुक्कुटं चाक्षमाला च वामहस्तोद्धृतं शुभम् ॥
दिभुजे कुक्कुटं वामे शक्तिर्दक्षिणहस्तके ।
भन्नानुक्तं तु तत्सर्वमुमास्कन्दोक्तवःकुरु ॥
(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

⁹ उत्तमपञ्चतालेनेत्यर्थः । २ 'शक्तिं बाणं च खर्न्नं च चक्रं प्रासं प्रसारितम् ' इति पाठान्तरम् । ३ 'भानुहस्तान्विते स्थितम् ' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

गुहस्य स्थापनं वक्ष्ये तल्लक्षणपुरस्सरम् । पुरादेर्मध्यमे वाग्नौ यमें वा मध्यमें तयोः ॥ नैऋते वरुणे वायौ सोमे शर्वे इथवा भवेत् । अन्तरालेऽथवा तेषां शिवधाम्न्येवमेव वा ॥ अन्यदेवालयेऽप्येवमथवा पर्वतोपरि । पर्वतस्यान्तिके वापि नद्यद्यानादिकेऽथवा ॥ राजधान्यादिके वाथ पुण्यक्षेत्रे गृहेषु वा । प्रासादमण्डपादीनां देशे पुण्यतरुष्वथ ॥ कुमारालय इष्टस्याद्धामलक्षणलक्षित: । अथैकादित्रयस्त्रिशद्भस्तविस्तारसंयुतः ॥ त्रेतायां नवहस्तोध्वं विस्तारो नेष्यते द्विजाः!। दिङ्न्यस्तस्कन्दरूपाढ्यः केवलो वा तदालयः ॥ रदोमाविप्ररूपाट्यस्वथवा हंसकोणयुक् । गजकोणे(।?)ऽथवा स स्यात् केवलो वा गुहालयः एकभूम्यादिसप्तान्ततलेष्विष्टतलान्वितः । शिवोक्तमार्गसंक्रुप्तगर्भाचेष्टकयान्वितः ॥ तद्बन्मूर्धेष्टकास्थूपिप्रतिष्ठाभ्यां समायुतः । धाम्नस्संस्थापनेनाढ्यः प्रागुक्तविधिना सह ॥ प्रागुक्तमण्डपारीश्व प्राकारारीश्व मण्डितः । पूर्वोस्यः पश्चिमास्यो वा दक्षोत्तरमुखस्तु वा ॥

परिवारामरैर्युक्तः कथ्यन्ते ते प्रसङ्गतः । यक्षेन्द्रो राक्षसेन्द्रश्च पिशाचेन्द्रश्च भूतराट् ॥ गन्धर्वः किन्नरो दैत्यनामको दानवाधिपः। क्रमालूर्वादिशर्वान्तस्थिता एते चतुर्भुजाः ॥ वरदाभयसंयुक्ताः खङ्गखेटसमन्विताः । खन्नखेटसमायुक्ता द्विभुजा वाजनप्रभाः॥ भीमरूपास्सशान्ता वा बद्धकेशास्त वा मताः । शकुनी पूतना चैव रेवती चार्धपूतना ॥ वक्त्रमाण्डिनि शान्ता च १ एता देवाष्टमूर्तयः । षण्मुखरशाक्तिपाणिश्च कार्तिकेयो गुहस्ततः ॥ स्कन्दो मयूरवाहस्त्यात्सेनानी इशक्तिहस्तवान् । एते वा मूर्तिपास्तस्य कृताञ्जलिपुटान्विताः ॥ वज्रपदाधरास्तर्वे स्कन्दोक्ता राक्ष(क्रलक्ष्म?)संयुताः । चतुर्भुजा द्विहस्ता वा पड्डक्त्राश्चेकवक्त्रकाः ॥ एते वा परितस्स्थाप्याः क्रमात्पूर्वादियोगतः । इन्द्रादीन्वाष्ट्रपीठं वा मयूरं वाप्रतो गजम् ॥ विघ्नेशं क्षेत्रपं भानुं महापीठं प्रकल्पयेत् । बिर्लिपाठं च शर्वोक्तान्परिवारांस्तु वा न्यसेत् ॥ १ 'वकमण्डुनी शान्ता च 'इति पाठान्तरम् ।

बलिपीठं (ठ१) दलेष्विन्द्रपूर्वानमध्ये प्रहेश्वराः । द्वारपो कल्पयेद् द्वारे स्यामरक्तनिमी क्रमात् ॥ दक्षवामगतौ द्वाराद् द्रिभुजौ वृ चतुर्भुजौ । खङ्गखेटधरो सूचिमुदाविसमयसंयुतौ ॥ श्यामाभौ रक्तवणीं वा सितऋष्णौ भयङ्करौ। जयाख्यविजयाख्यो द्वी द्वारपो विकृताननो ॥ ईशाने कल्पयेत्स्कन्दचण्डं वेदकरं वरम । अभयं वज्रपद्मे च वहन्तं द्विभुजं तु वा ॥ शाकल्यसंज्ञया ख्यातं तदर्थं पीठमेव वा । **लक्षणं तस्**य संक्षेपाच्छ्रणुध्वं द्विजसत्तमाः ! ॥ द्रव्यैश्शिलादिभिः कुर्यात्प्रतिमालक्षणोदितैः । प्रतिमालक्षणे प्रोक्तं विश्वमानं गुहस्य तु ॥ योजनीयं द्विजा गर्भद्वारस्तम्भादिसंयुतम् । द्विभुजश्व द्विनेत्रश्च सुब्रह्मण्यस्सुसुन्दरः ॥ पद्मधृक् सब्यसत्पाणिर्छम्बितेतरसत्करः । बालरूपी प्रतिष्ठाप्यो ग्रामस्यैवाभिवृद्धये ॥ द्विहस्तो यज्ञसूत्राढ्यस्सशिखस्सत्रिमेखलः । कौपीनदण्डधृक्सव्यपाणिः कट्याश्रितोऽपरः ॥ स्थाप्योऽयं ज्ञानदस्स्कन्दः पर्वतेषु वनादिषु । चतुर्भुजिस्त्रनेत्रश्च कर्णयोः पत्रपिण्डयुक् ॥

नक्रकुण्डलयुक्तो वा ह्यक्षशक्तिकरद्वयः । वरदाभयसंयुक्तरशक्तिद्वययुतो न वा।। शक्त्यैकया युतो वा स्यात्तयोर्रुक्षणमुच्यते । द्विनेत्रे द्विभुजे शान्ते पद्मोत्पलकरद्वये ॥ ज्यामरक्तनिभे सञ्यवामपार्थे ब्यवस्थिते । गौरीलक्षणसंयुक्ते कल्पयेतु शिवानने ॥ गजेति गजवहीति नाम्ना ख्याते(ते अति?)तिसुन्दरे । इत्थं लक्षणयुक् स्थाप्यः पुरे वा नगरेऽपि वा ॥ षडाननश्च षड्बाहुरर्कश्रोत्रेक्षणान्वितः । षट्कर्णस्वर्क[क -]र्णो वा षड्भिमौलिभिरान्त्रितः ॥ सशक्तिस्साभयस्सासिस्साक्षमाळस्सकुक्कुटः । सखेटकस्वयं स्थाप्यो वृद्धये राजधानिके ॥ रक्ताम्बरसमायुक्तो बालचन्द्रसमप्रभः । करण्डमकुटोपेतो नेत्रत्रयसमन्वितः ॥ शक्तिं च मुसलं खड्गं चक्रं पाशाभये वहन्। दक्षिणेऽदक्षिणे वज्रं कार्मुकं खेटकं तथा ॥ मयूरं च ध्वजं चैवमङ्कृशं वरदं वहन्। सोपवीतो मयूरस्थ इशक्तिद्वयसमायुतः ॥ प्रामादौ स्थापनीयोऽयं प्रासादादौ च सिद्धये । एवं पञ्चविधः स्कन्दविभागस्स्थानभेदतः ॥

द्वापरे स्यान वान्यत्न सर्वे सर्वत्र वा मृताः । (उत्तरकार्मिकागमे चतुष्पष्टितमपटले ॥)

अथातस्संप्रवक्ष्यामि स्कन्दस्य स्थापनं परम । तस्योद्भवं समासेन शृणु पूर्वं गजानन!॥ देहत्यागेऽपि तां दृष्टा तद्योगमहमभ्यसन् । सती चाङ्गं पुनर्गत्वा सता हिमवतस्तथा ।।। गिरिपार्श्वे तपः कृत्वा तत्स्ता पार्वती भवेत् । आवयोस्सङ्गमं(: ?) तत्र देवैस्संप्रार्थितो यत: ॥ रेतो वहिस्त संप्राह्य क्षिप्वा शरवणे च त । तस्माच्छरवणोभावो नाम इत्यपि कीर्तितः ॥ षट्कृत्तिकायां स्थपनं (स्तन्यपानात् ?) षण्मुखस्वभिधीयते । तेनैव कार्तिकेयस्तु बालहीनां हि तद्भवेत्(लानां हितकृद भवेत्?)।। प्रासादं विधिवत्कृत्वा प्रतिमां तदनन्तरम् । शिलामृहारुले।हैर्वा नवतालेन मानयेत् ॥ द्विहस्तो वा चतुर्बाहुरष्टबाहुरथापि वा। द्विभजं पद्महस्तं तु वज्रं शक्तिं तथापरे ॥

9 आदर्शान्तरे एतदनन्तरं 'षट्कृत्तिकास्तन्यपानात् षण्मुखस्त्वभिधी यते । तेनैव कार्तिकेयस्तु बालानां हितकृद् भवेत्' इति वर्तते । न तु 'गिरि-पार्श्वे तपः कृत्वे' त्यादिवचनानि ॥

स्थानं वरदं पूर्वे चतुर्बाहुरिति स्मृतम् ।
सङ्गस्टिकम् ध्वे तु पाशं पद्मं तथाष्टकम् ॥
सानं स्थानकं वापि यानं वै त्रिविधं तथा ।
सानम् द्विभुजं प्रोक्तं स्थानकं स्याचतुर्भुजम् ॥
यानम् ध्वे कुर्यात् स्थापनं परिवारके ।
स्कन्दं पद्मगजारू द्वमुपवीतसमन्वितम् ॥
दाडिमीपुष्पसङ्काशं सर्वाभरणभूपितम् ।
सर्वे छक्षणसंयुक्तं पूर्वोक्तेन विधानतः ॥
विद्यामेधा च सहिते शुक्रस्यामिनमे तथा ।
सर्वा छङ्कारसंयुक्ते द्विभुजे पद्मधारिके ॥
(सुप्रभेदागमे चतुश्चत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

चतुर्भुजं दिबाहुं च शान्तं सिद्धिप्रदं स्मृतम् । दिसुजश्च चतुर्बाहुष्यड्भुजोऽप्टभुजः पुनः ॥ दिषड्भुजः पश्च भेदा एतेपां लक्षणं श्रृणु । दिहस्ते पश्चभेदोऽस्ति कटिबद्धाभयं तु वा ॥ पश्चभृक् सक(१)बद्धं वा दण्डेन कटिबद्धकम् । शक्तिवज्रधरं वापि शक्तिकुकुटमेव च ॥ चतुर्भुजस्सप्तमेदं वज्रशक्तिवराभयम् । सभयं वरदं पश्चादक्षमालाकमण्डलुम् ॥

ततो वै कुण्डि अक्षस्सृक् कटिबन्धाभयान्वितम् । पश्चादभीतिवरदं शाक्तिकुनकुटसंयुतर्ग् ॥ ततो ऽभयं च शक्तिं च कुक्कुटं चाक्षमालिकाम्। शक्ति कमण्डलुं पश्चात् काटिबद्धार्भयं तु वा ॥ पश्चात् कुक्कुटशक्तिभ्यामसिखेटसमायुतम् । षड्भुजे त्वभयं खड्गं शक्तिं दक्षिणपाणिषु ॥ खेटकं चाक्षमालां च कुक्कुटं वामपाणिषु । अष्टबाह्रं ततो वक्ष्ये वराभीवज्रशक्तयः ॥ खङ्गखेटशरं चापं द्विपड्भुजमथ ऋणु । द्विषड्भुजेति(पि?)षड्भेदं तत्तद्भेदं वदाम्यहम् ॥ सब्ये शक्तिशरं खङ्गध्वजं चैव गदाभयम् । वामे वज्रं धनुः खेटं पद्मं शूळं वरं पुनः ॥ शक्तिं बाणं च खड्डां च चक्रं पाशं प्रसारितम् । सब्ये वामेऽपि चक्रं च शङ्खं वै कुक्कुटं ततः ॥ धनुद्रण्डं हलं चैव विश्वामित्रमहामुने !। शक्ति च मुसलं खड्गं चक्रं पाशं तथाभयम्।। वफ्रं धनुर्ध्वजं खेटमङ्क्षशं वरदं तु वा। शक्ति खड्डां ध्वजं पद्मं कुक्कुटं प्रासदण्डके ॥ वराभयधनुर्बाणं टङ्कमेतैर्युतं तु वा । वजं शक्ति च दण्डं च चक्रं पाशा हुशं गदाम् ॥

शूळं च चक्रपद्मे च वरदाभयसंयुतम् । शक्ति चर्ममसिं शूले विशिखाभीतिकार्मुकम् ॥ चक्रं पाशं कुक्कुटं च वरदं द्वादशैः करैः। दधानं षण्मुखं शान्तं प्रतिवक्तं त्रिलोचनम् ॥ एवं विधानं षड्वऋमेकास्यं वाथ कल्पयेत्। कुङ्कमाभं द्वादशाक्षं सर्वाभरणभूपितम् ॥ आसनं स्थानकं वापि ध्यानकं(यानकं?) त्रिविधं समृतम् । आसनं द्विभुजं प्रोक्तं स्थानकं तु चतुर्भुजम् ॥ द्विषड्भुजं चाष्टबाहुं षड्बाहुं ध्यान(यान?)रूपकम् । योगं भोगं च यानं च बेरं त त्रिविधं पनः ॥ आसनं योगबेरं स्यात् स्थानकं भोगबेरकम् । ध्या(या ?)नकं यानवेरं स्थान्नागरादिक्रमं तथा ॥ सालिकं द्विभुजं बेरं राजसं स्याचतुर्भजम्। तामसं द्वादशभुजमेवं स्यादर्चनाविधौ ॥ पीतं वा रक्तवर्णं वा श्यामवर्णमथापि वा । स्कन्दं पद्मासनस्थं वा मयूरारूढमेव वा ॥ गजेन्द्रयानकं वापि शक्त्येकासहितं तु वा । शक्ति विनापि कर्तव्यं सोपवीतं सुयौवनम् ॥ शत(छन्न?)वीरसमायुक्तं पादनूपुरसंयुतम् । पत्रकर्णयुतं कान्तं नानाकुण्डलकं तु वा ॥

मन्दिस्मतं बालवेषं शोभनाङ्गं श्रभेक्षणम् । करण्डमकुटोपेतं सर्वलक्षणसंयुतम् ॥ शक्तिद्वययुतं वापि शक्त्यैकसहितं हुत वा । शक्तिं विनापि कर्तव्यं योगबेरं तदीरितम्॥ देव्योरत्सेधमधैव शृणु कौशिक सुवत!। कर्णान्तं वाथ(वास्य ?)सीमान्तं हन्वन्तं बाहुतुङ्गकम् ॥ हिकान्तं वा स्तनान्तं वा कल्पयेदुत्तमानि च । मध्यमंदशतालेन देव्यो च परिकल्पयेत् ॥ महावल्ल्याकृतिं वक्ष्ये स्याममन्दिस्मताननम् । स्थितं वै सन्यपादं तु वामपादं तु कुञ्चितम् ॥ पद्मधृग्वामहस्तं च सव्यहस्तं प्रलम्बितम् । देवसेनाकृतिं वक्ष्ये रक्तं मन्दिस्मताननम् ॥ स्थितं वै वामपादं तु दक्षपादं तु कुञ्चितम्। उत्पर्छं सन्यहस्तं च वामहस्तं प्रलम्बितम् ॥ (कुमारतन्त्रागमे चतुर्विशतितमपटले ॥)

विलिखेत् षण्मुखं देवं मयूरवरवाहनम् । तरुणादित्यसङ्काशं बालभूषणभूषितम् ॥ स्थानीये खंटके वापि कुमारो लिख्यते यदा । भुजान् द्वादश कुर्वीत खर्वटे चतुरो भुजान् ॥

प्रामे वने द्विबाहुस्स्थाहेखनीयो विचक्षणै: । (शिल्परत्ने पञ्चविशपटले ॥) स्कन्दः कुमाररूपश्शक्तिधरो बर्हिकेतश्च । (बृहत्संहितायामष्टापञ्चाशत्तमाघ्याये ॥) कुमारष्यण्मुखः कार्यरिशखण्डकविभूषणः । रक्ताम्बरधरः कार्यो मयूरवरवाहनः ॥ कुक्कुटश्च तथा घण्टा तस्य दक्षिणहस्तयोः । पताका वैजयन्ती च शक्तिः कार्या च वामयोः ॥ (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥) रक्ताम्बरसदक्(सुदक्?) स्ते।कबालो बालार्कसन्निभः। शिखण्डमणिको ग्रीवमांसलः प्रियदर्शनः ॥ शक्तिस्तु विलसत्खङ्गचऋपाशप्रसारितः। दक्षिणेऽदक्षिणे रक्तचूडखेटककार्मुकः ॥ पताका पिञ्छिकामुधिस्तर्जनी च प्रसारिता। गुहो द्वादशबाहुस्स्यात्पुरीखेटकपत्तने ॥ चतुर्दोर्भिर्वाथ षड्दोर्भिस्संयुक्तं परिकल्पयेत् । सशक्तिस्सह्य(साभयः ?)स्सासिस्साक्षमालस्सकुक्कुटः ॥ सखेटश्च सषड्बाहुश्चतुर्दीस्त्वस्ति(सासि ?)खेटकः । सशक्तिकुक्कुटस्स्वे(स्वे ?)कवक्ककः कुङ्कमच्छविः॥

मयूरारोहसर्वत्र भामराह्यद्विबाहुकः(१) । वासिकाबद्धमकुटस्सुब्रह्मण्यस्सुसुन्दरः ॥

स्कन्दस्याकृतिरेवं तु आर्यस्याकृतिकृच्यते । (पूर्वकैारणागमे त्रयोदशपटले ॥)

शाक्तिधरः ।

एकास्यं द्विभुजं वामे वज्रं दक्षिणजे करे । इच्छाज्ञानिकयाशिकरूपं शक्तिधरं भजे ॥ (कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

ज्ञानशक्तिसुब्रह्मण्यः।

एकवर्षः द्विनेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् । श्वेताकपुष्पमालं च हेमरत्निकरीटिनम् ॥ चतुर्भुजैर्वज्रशक्तिकुक्कुटाभयधारिणम् । दिव्यगन्धानुलिसाङ्गं शुक्कयज्ञोपवीतिनम् ॥ शिवशक्तिज्ञानयोगं ज्ञानशक्तिस्वरूपकम् ।

श्वेतवर्णः ॥

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

स्कन्दः ।

कल्पद्धुमं प्रणमतां कमलारुणाभं स्कन्दं भुजद्वयमनामयमेकवक्त्म् ।

कात्यायनीसुतमहं कटिबद्धदाम१-कौपीनदण्डधरदक्षिणहस्तमीडे ॥

(कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

१ 'वामहस्तं च ' इति श्रीतत्वनिधिपाठः । 'वाम 'मिति मानसारपाठः ।

स्कन्दसुब्रह्मण्यः ।

चतुर्भुजं द्विनेत्रं चे श्वेतपद्मासनस्थितम् । कुक्कुटाभयवज्राणि दधतं वरदं करे ॥ किंचित्केशशिखाबद्धपुष्पमालाभिरावृतम् । मेखलाम्बरसंवीतं रत्नभूषणभूषितम् ॥ धूम्रवर्णप्रमं स्कन्दं प्रभामण्डलमण्डितम् । स्कन्दरूपमिदं प्रोक्तम्॥ धूम्रवर्णः । (श्रीतत्विनिधौ ॥)

सेनापतिः ।

नौम्यादित्यप्रदीतं द्विदशनयनकं षण्मुखं मन्दहासं वामाङ्गे सुस्थितायास्सरिसरुहधृतालिङ्गितायाः प्रियायाः । उत्तुङ्गोरुस्तनाप्रे विहित १करतलभीतिखटा १दिशूल-हादिन्युदीतशक्तीष्वसनघन(१)गदाकुक्कुटाञ्जेषुहस्तम् ॥ (कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

एकवक्तं द्विनयनं शङ्खचक्रवराभयान् । सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं दिव्यगन्धानुलेपनम् ॥ श्यामवर्णं प्रमुं चैव शुक्लयक्षोपवीतिनम् । सुस्मितं चारुवदनं देवसेनापितं भजे ॥ श्यामवर्णः ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

१ 'करतलोऽभीती 'ति मानसारपाठः । २ 'खेटासिश्र्लायादीप्तादी-।प्तशाक्तिः स हरतु दुरितं कुक्कुटाब्जस्य युक्ता ' इति मानसारपाठः ।

सुब्रह्मण्य: ।

सिन्दूरारुणमिन्दुकान्तिवतनं केयूरहारादिभि-दिन्यैराभरणैर्विभूषिततनुं स्वर्गोदिसौद्ध्यप्रदम् । अम्भोजाभयशक्तिकुक्कुटघरं रक्ताक्षरागांशुकं सुब्रह्मण्यमुपास्महे प्रणमतां भीतिप्रणाशोद्यतम् ॥

भन्यच

एकवक्तं द्विदोर्दण्डं कटिबद्धाभयान्वितम् । तरुणारुणसङ्काशं सुब्रह्मण्यमुपास्महे ॥ (कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

गजवाहनः । एकाननं द्विनयनं वरकुक्कुटौ च वामद्वये निशितशक्त्यभयद्वयं च ।

बिभ्राणमीश्वरस्रतं तपनायुताभं नित्यं नमामि गजवाहनमिष्टसिद्ध्यै ॥ (कुमारतन्त्रे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

शरवणभवः १।

शक्तिं घण्टां ध्वजसरसिजे कुक्कुटं पाशदण्डौ
टङ्कं बाणं वरदमभयं कार्मुकं चोद्वहन्तम् ।
पीतं सौम्यं द्विदशनयनं देवसङ्कैरुपास्यं
सिद्धः पूज्यं शरवणभवं षण्मुखं भावयामि ॥
(कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

१. मानसारे खेटकुपाणयोरधिकतया, पाशस्थाने प्रासस्य च वर्णनमस्ति ।

षड्मुजं चैकवदनं बालसूर्यसमप्रभम् । सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं सिंहस्थं दध्यं भजे ॥ त्रिनेत्रं भसितोद्धूलं पुष्पबाणेक्षुकार्मुकम् । खन्नं खेटं च वज्रं च कुक्कुटध्वजधारिणम् ॥ शरजन्म समाद्ध्यातं ॥ रक्तवर्णः ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

कार्तिकेयः ।

वरदकुलिशखेटं वामहस्तत्रये च

दधतमभयशितं खङ्गमन्यत्त्रये च ।

तरुणरिवसमाभं साधुभिः पूज्यमानं

कमलवदनषट्कं कार्त्तिकेयं नमामि ॥

(कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

त्रिनेत्रं दशहस्तं च मस्तके बिल्वधारिणम् । शक्तिं शूळं तथा चक्रमङ्कशाभयमन्यके ॥ बरदं तोमरं पाशं शङ्कं वज्रं च वामके । मयूरवाहनारूढं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥ बाळसूर्यप्रतीकाशं कार्तिकेयं शिवात्मजम् । रक्तवर्णः ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

कुमार: ।

सन्यद्वये निशितशक्यास्मादधानं ॰ वामद्वयेऽभिमतकुक्कुटखेटकं त्वाम् १ ।

ब्रह्मीपितं विद्युधलोचनपूर्णचन्द्रं क कल्याणदानिनरतं कलये कुमारम् ॥ (कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

चतुर्भुजं चैकवक्त्ं करण्डमकुटान्वितम् । शक्तिं चाभयदं दक्षे सन्ये वरदवज्रके ॥ पद्मपुष्पं धरं कण्ठे देवं बालस्वरूपकम् । रक्तवर्णः ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

षण्मुखः।

वन्दे सिन्दूरकान्ति शरविषिनभवं श्रीमयूराधिरूढं षड्डकं देवसैन्यं मधुरिपुतनयावद्यभं द्वादशाक्षम् । शक्तिं बाणं कृपाणं ध्वजमि च गदां चाभयं सव्यहस्ते चापं वज्रं सरोजं कटकमि वरं शूलमन्यैर्दधानम् ॥ (कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

शक्ति शरं च खङ्गं च चक्रं पाशाभयौ तथा । कुक्कुटं च धनुः खेटं शङ्कं^२ धत्ते हलं वरम् ॥

^{9 &#}x27;हरितकुक्कुटखेटकं चे 'ति मानसारपाठः । २ मानसारे शङ्कहरू-योस्स्थाने कुलिशाङ्कुशयोः पाठः दृश्यते ।

मयूरवाहनोपेतं सर्वलक्षणसंयुतम् । जया च विजया चेव वामद्भिणपार्श्वयोः ॥ सर्वालङ्कारसंयुक्तं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् । षण्मुखं चेति विद्यातं ॥ रक्तवर्णः । (श्रीतत्वनिधौ)

तारकारि: ।

वरदमङ्कराध्वजे च कटकौ चापवज्र-मभयपाशचक्रखङ्गमुसळशक्तिमन्वहम् ।

द्विदशपाणिभिर्दधानमरुणकोटिसन्निमं भजत तारकारिमत्र भवविनाशकारणम् ॥

(कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

एकवक्तं तिनयनं गजपृष्ठोपिर स्थितम् ।

पण्मुखं चाभयं खङ्गं शिकं वामेतरे दधम् ॥

खेटकं चाक्षमालां च कुक्कुटं वामहस्तके ।

तारकारिं भजे ख्यातम्....।

रक्तवर्णः ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

१ 'गजाम्बया च वल्ल्या चे 'ति मानसारपाठः ।

सेनानीः ।

अभयमसिरथाङ्गं भ चाङ्गशं शक्तिर्द्धलं

वरदकुलिशपाशं पद्मदण्डौ गदां च ।

दधतमुभयपक्षद्वादशायामहस्तै- ६

द्विदशकमलनेत्रं देवसेनान्यमीडे ॥

श्रह्मशास्ता ।

वामे करे च युगले करकुण्डिके च

सब्येऽक्षसूत्रमभयं दधतं विशाखम् ।

वल्ल्या युतं वनजलोचनमेकवक्कं

वन्दामहे वनजसंभवशासितारम् ॥

वहीकल्याणसुन्दरः ।
हस्तद्वनद्वेऽक्षमालामभयमपि धृतं कुण्डिकां श्रेगिणबन्धं
सन्ये वामे निपण्णास्त्रवधृतविधिना हूयमानेन युक्तम् ।
सर्वालङ्कारयुक्तं जलकलशधृता विष्णुना चारुणाभं
वल्लीकल्याणम्(तं सकलसुरगणैस्स्तूयमानं प्रपद्ये ॥

बालस्वामी । पद्मसञ्यकटिसंयुतवामं पद्मकान्तिनिभमेकमुखं च । बालदृद्धिकरमीश्वरसूनुं बालमुत्रतभुजं प्रणतोऽस्मि ॥

भानसारे 'असिरथाङ्गग्र्लपाशानां स्थाने वरदोभयशक्तिचापाः'
 पठ्यन्ते ॥

अन्यच,

एकवक्त्रं द्विनयनं पद्मह्रयकरद्वयम् । प्रियप्रियकरं वन्दे बाल्ररूपं रविप्रभम् ॥

भीश्वभेता।

अभयशितकृपाणौ शक्तिबाणौ च सन्ये वरदकुलिशचापं खेटकं चान्यहस्ते ।

दधतममरसेनानायकं चाष्टबाहुं कमलवदनषट्कं कौञ्चभेत्तारमीडे ॥

(कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च स्थितं सिंहासनोपरि । वरदाभयसंयुक्तपुष्पबाणेक्षुकार्मुकम् ॥

मयूरवाहनारूढं नमस्ये रक्षणोन्मुखम् । क्रौञ्चभेदकरद्वन्द्वं क्रौञ्चभेदिस्वरूपकम् ॥ रक्तवर्णः ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

शिखिवाहः।

विद्रुमप्रभमेकमुखं विभुं वज्रशक्तिवरदाभयपाणिम् । देवलोकरिपुन्नमाविन्नदं नौमि२ रुद्रभवं शिखिताहम् ॥ दाडिमीपुष्पसंकाशं गुञ्जाभं कुङ्कुमाकृतिम् । षड्यक्त्रसहितं देवं द्वादशाक्षं सुयौवनम् ॥

१ 'मिसिधराङ्ग'मिति मानसारपाठः । २ 'युग्मशक्तिशिखिवाहनं गृह्वम् 'इति मानसारपाठः ।

चतुर्भुजमुदाराङ्गं यज्ञसूतेण संयुतम् ।

वरदाभयसंयुक्तं कमण्डं नृवक्षधारिणम् ॥

नक्षकुण्डलसंयुक्तं करण्डमकुटोज्वलम् ।

हारकेयूरकटककिटसूत्रैर्विभूषितम् ॥

रत्नविद्रुमभूषाढयं नव(छन्न ?)वीरसमायुतम् ।

पादन् पुरसंयुक्तं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥

सर्वलक्षणसंयुक्तं कुमारं शङ्करात्मजम् ।

महावहीदेवसेनायुक्तं सुरगणित्रयम् ॥

इत्थं रूपं यजेन्नित्यं सर्वलोकिहितावहम् ।

चतुर्भुजं बाल्वेषं स्कन्दं कनकसप्रभम् ॥

शक्तिकुकुटहस्तं च वरदाभयसंयुतम् ।

विद्रुमनिभ द्विदशहस्त रिवनेत्र शक्तिशरखङ्गमभयध्वजगदां च ।

वामकरचापकुलिशाब्जवरश्रलखेटधरसब्यकर प्रण्मुख! नमस्ते ॥

षड्डकं शिखिवाहनं तिनयनं रक्ताम्बराल्डकृतं
शाक्तं चर्म च खङ्गशृलिविशिखाभीति धनुश्चक्रकम् ।
पाशं कुक्कुटमङ्कशं च वरदं दोर्भिर्दधानं तथा
ध्यायदीस्तितसिद्धिदं शशिधरं स्कन्दं सुराराधितम् ॥
छोकालोकान्धकारप्रतिहतिकरणैर्भानुकोटिप्रकाशं
भूमिन्यस्तैककोटीध्वसनमपि शरं लम्बमानोध्वकायम् ।
हस्ताम्यां चेतराम्यां धृतमथ कुलिशं शक्तिमम्भोरुहाक्षं
सर्वालङ्कारयुक्तं भजत सुरपुरीपालकं बाहुलेयम् ॥
(कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

चतुर्भुजं चैकवकं तिनेत्रमभयं वरम् । पाशाङ्क्षशदधं चैव ज्वालाकेश्वशिखण्डकम् ॥ इन्द्रनीलरथारूढं रक्तोत्पलसमप्रभम् । चतुर्दशादिभवनं शिखिवाहनमाचरेत् ॥ रक्तवर्णः ।

अग्निजातसुब्रह्मण्यः ।

द्विमुखं चाष्टबाहुं च श्वतं वा श्यामकन्धरम् । स्रुवाक्षमालां खङ्गं च स्वस्तिकं दक्षिणे करे ॥ कुक्कुटं खेटकं वज्रमाज्यपात्रं तु वामके । अग्निहोत्रविधि देवमग्निजातस्वरूपकम् ॥ नीलवर्णः । (१)

सौरभेयसुब्रह्मण्यः ।
चतुर्वक्ताष्टनयनं भुजाष्टकमलासनम् ।
कुञ्चितं वामपादं च सुस्थितं दक्षिणं पदम् ॥
शक्त्युत्पले पुष्पबाणमभयं दक्षिणे करे ।
वन्नं चेक्षुधनुरशूलं वरदं वामके दधम् ॥
पद्मपुष्पनिमं चैव सौरभेयस्वरूपकम् ।
पाटलवर्णः ।

गाङ्गेयसुब्रह्मण्यः 🕽

एकवकं त्रिनयनं दाडिमीकुसुमप्रभम् । करण्डमकुटोपेतं कुक्कुटध्वजधारिणम् ॥ नीलोत्पलधरं वन्दे मकरारूढमञ्ययम् । परशुं पूर्णकुम्भं च सञ्यहस्ते तु धारिणम् ॥ अरणि कुक्कुटं वामे गाङ्गेयसमरूपकम् । पाटलवर्णः ।

गुहसुब्रह्मण्यः ।

चतुर्भुजं तिनेतं च हेमरत्निकरीटिनम् । शूळं वज्रं घरं सन्ये वराभयकमन्यके ॥ श्वेतवस्त्रघरं देवं सर्वेषां रक्षणोन्मुखम् । जायया वामपार्श्वे तु कल्याणोत्सवविग्रहम् ॥ पादाम्बुजं हृदि घ्यात्वा गुहरूपं समाश्रये । स्यामवर्णः ।

त्रहाचारिसुब्रह्मण्यः।

द्विनेत्रं द्विभुजं चैव बालसूर्यघरं प्रभुम् । दक्षभागे दण्डहस्तं वज्रवामोरुहस्तकम् ॥ सन्यापसन्यपादं तु स्थितं वा कुञ्चितं तु वा शिखायज्ञोपवीताढ्यं मौडीकौपीनसंयुतम् ॥

मेखलोपरिवड्याणं रक्तपद्मोपरि स्थितम् । दिव्यरूपधरं देवं ब्रह्मचारिणप्राश्रये ॥ रक्तवर्णः ।

देशिकसुब्रह्मण्यः ।

षड्मुजं चैकवदनं करण्डमकुटान्वितम् । ग्राक्तिहस्तद्वयं चैव जपमालाधरं शुभम् ॥ मयूरवाहनारूढं वराभयकराम्बुजम् । इत्येवं विधिवद् ध्यायेच्छिवदेवस्य देशिकम् ॥ रक्तवर्णः ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

सुब्रह्मण्यद्वारपालको ।

सुदेहसुमुखो विप्रो गुहस्य द्वारपालको ।
एकवकौ द्विबाहू च गदाभयकरौ स्मृतौ ॥
चतुर्भुजौ चेत्तस्योध्वें वज्रशिक्तधरौ तथा ।
रक्तस्यामलवर्णाब्यौ सर्वाभरणभूषितौ ॥
सुदंष्ट्रौ स्मितवकौ च करण्डमकुटोज्वलौ ।
दक्षिणे तु सुदेहं च सुमुखं च तथोत्तरे ॥
(कुमारतन्त्रागमे पश्चमपटले ॥)

सुमित्रः ।

समितस्थापनं वक्ष्ये श्रूण, कौशिक सुनत !। उक्तवैव जननं पूर्वे(वें ?) प्रतिष्ठां च ततः परम् ॥ वसिष्ठगोतः स्वर्णाक्षपुत्रः काशीपुरे वसन् । त्रिजन्मस पुरा स्कन्दं समभ्यर्च्य यथाविधि ॥ सुमित्र इति सेनान्या प्रोक्तः प्रीतेन देवलः । सब्रह्मण्यस्य सामीप्ये गाणपत्यमवाप्तवान् ॥ उत्तमंनवतालेन सुमित्रं कारयेद् बुधः। द्विनेत्रं द्विभुजं रक्तं सुवक्तं च सुयौवनम् ॥ दक्षिणे शक्तिहस्तं च वामं च कटिबन्धनम् । अलकं ज्योतिसंयुक्तं दंष्ट्रिणं रुचिराननम् ॥ करण्डमकुटं वापि जटामकुटमेव वा । हस्तौ मुकुछवद् बद्धौ दक्षिणं शक्तिसंयुतम् ॥ सर्वीभरणसंयुक्तमासनं स्थानकं तु वा । यज्ञोपवीतसंयुक्तं पद्मपीठोपरि स्थितम् ॥ इत्थं रूपं सुमित्रस्य गुहेन विहितं पुरा । (कमारतन्त्रागमे द्विचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

नन्यादयः।

नन्द्याद्यः।

नन्दी ।

नन्दी कार्यस्तिनेत्रस्तु चतुर्बोद्धमेहाभुजः ।

सिन्दूरारूणसङ्काशो व्याघ्रचर्मपरिच्छदः ॥

त्रिशूलिभिन्दिपालौ च करयोस्तस्य कारयेत् ।

शिरोगतं तृतीयं तु तर्जयन्तं तथापरम् ॥

आलोकयानं कर्तव्यं दूरादागामिनं जनम् ।

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

बिभ्राणं परशुं मृगं करतले ईशप्रमाणाञ्चालं भस्मोद्भूलितपाण्डुरं शशिकलागंगाकपर्देज्वलं । परियायत्रिपुरान्तकं प्रथमतः श्रेष्ठं गणैर्वन्दितं ब्रह्मेन्द्राच्युतपूजिताञ्चिकमलं श्रीनन्दिकेशं भजे ॥

चण्डेशः ।

चण्डेशस्थापनं वक्ष्ये तल्लक्षणपुरस्सरम् ।
परस्वतन्त्रभेदेन द्विविधं तच्च संमतम् ॥
पुरादौ मध्यमे वाष्टदिक्षु चण्डेश्वरालयः ।
धामेशानेऽथ सौम्ये वा सोमेशेन्द्रान्तरेऽथवा ॥

भन्तमण्डलदेशे १ ८न्तर्हारायां वेष्टशालके । भथैकादित्रयस्त्रिशद्धस्तविस्तारसंयुतः ॥ धामलक्षणसंसिद्धधामेनापि समन्वितः । एकादिसप्तभूम्यन्तं भूमिभागसमन्वितः ॥ धामोक्ताकारसंयुक्तो दिक्ष चण्डेश्वरान्वितः । इष्टदेवान्वितो वा स्यात्केवलो वा वृषान्वितः ॥ प्रागक्तविधिनानीतगभी देष्टकया युतः । मूर्घेष्टकासमायुक्तः स्थूपिस्थापनसंयुतः ॥ दक्षिणद्वारसंयुक्तः पराङ्गश्चेन्मुनीश्वराः!। स्वतन्त्रस्थापने दक्षपूर्वपश्चिमदिङ्मुखः ॥ दिङ्न्यस्तामरविन्यस्तमध्यकुम्भयुतेन च। धामसंस्थापनेनाढ्यः प्रागुक्तविधिना सह ॥ प्रागुक्तगर्भमानाद्यं सर्वमत प्रयोज्यताम् । प्राकारमण्डपोपेतः परितः परिवारयुक् ॥ रुद्रभक्तस्ततो रुद्रचण्डश्रण्डप एव च । महाबलस्तथाविर्य(वीर्य १) एक्कपाणी शसेवकौ २॥ रुद्रकोपज इत्यष्टमूर्तयः परिवारगाः । एते श्वेता महाकायाः कता अछिपुटान्विताः ॥

९ 'अन्तर्मण्डलदशे ' इति पाठान्तरम् । २ 'महाबलास्तथा विप्रा ' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

सटङ्कास्तद्विहीना वा वीराद्यासनसंस्थिताः। कृत्तिवासोऽन्विता घाथ चण्डरूपधरास्तु वा ।। इन्द्राद्या वा तदर्धे(थे ?)तु पीठं वा पूर्वतो वृष: । बिलपीठादिपीठान्तं पूर्ववत्कल्पयेतु वा ॥ द्वारस्थौ द्वारपौ कार्यो द्विकरे। दण्डधारकौ । चण्डानुगश्चण्डभूत्यौ १(भृत्यो ?) नेष्टौ वा देशिकाप्रजाः !।। द्रव्यैश्शिलादिभिः कार्यः पूर्ववह्रक्षणान्वितः । मध्येन दशतालेन दशतालाधमेन वा ॥ प्रतिमालक्षणप्रोक्तमानेनायादिसंयतः २ । बद्धपद्मासनश्रण्डनाथो दुर्दर्शभीषणः ॥ ब्यालयज्ञोपवीती च मुखोद्गीर्णमहानलः। करालकजलाभासो जटिलश्चन्द्रशेखरः॥ चतुर्वकश्चतुर्बोद्धश्वाक्षमालात्रिशूलवान् । टक्कं कमण्डलुं वामे भानुरक्तार्कलोचनः ॥ अथवा शङ्कवणीमश्चतुर्वाहुस्त्रिलोचनः । चन्द्रार्धमण्डितः कृत्तिवासा वीरासनस्थितः ॥ पिनाकामोघबाणाभ्यां व्यप्रपाणितलद्वयः । वराभयप्रदानाभ्यामन्यत्र परिमण्डितः ॥

९ 'चण्डभृत्यौ 'इति पाठान्तरम् । २ 'मानेनायदिसंयुतः ' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

अथवा द्विभुजश्जुक्कवस्त्रस्टयक्षोऽञ्जनप्रभः। जटामकुटयुक्तो वा तुल्सीकृतमूर्घजः(१) ॥ स्थानको वासनस्थो वा शयितासब्यपात्तलः । सलम्बसन्यपादस्तु वामहस्तभु(स्तु ?)जानुगः ॥ वरहस्तोऽथवा स स्यादितरष्टङ्कसंयुतः। वामेतरकरष्टङ्कयुक्तोऽञ्जलिपुटोऽथवा ॥ शङ्करेक्षणसंपन्नश्शोकनम्रशिरास्त वा। उत्कुटासन्युक शान्तो जटिलष्टङ्कथुकरः ॥ एवं वा चण्डनाथस्तु कार्यस्विष्टासनान्वितः । अथवाभयटङ्काभ्यां पाशशूलद्वयेन तु ॥ चतुर्भुजस्तु वा कार्यरशङ्कराज्ञानुपालकः । विशेषस्सिहले देशे कश्चिदत्राभिधीयते॥ केताया(कृतेऽय ?)मष्टहस्तस्स्यात्तेतायां १ षड्भुजो मतः द्वापरे च चतुर्हस्तः कलौ तु द्विकरो मतः ॥ अन्यदेशे तु सर्वत्र विभागो नायमीरितः । **अथवा च**ण्डनाथस्तु देव्या तु सहितो न वा ॥ सा देवी स्यामला हस्तद्वयाखिलविभूषिता। धर्मनीत्याख्यया द्याता घृतनीलोत्पला वरा ॥

१ 'कृतयामि 'ति पाठान्तरम् ।

एवमापाद्य बेरं तु मनुभिस्स्थापनं नयेत्।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे पञ्चषष्टितमपटले ॥)

अथातस्संप्रवक्ष्यामि चण्डेशस्थापनं परम् । उद्भवं प्रथमं तस्य द्वितीयं स्थापनं क्रमात् ॥ रुद्रस्यैव त रुद्रांशं तत्सर्वं चण्डनामतः । गणेशावरणे स्थित्वा दशांशेनायुतेन तु ॥ प्रचण्ड।दिर्विनिष्कान्ता पञ्चमूर्तिर्विधानतः । प्रचण्डचण्डः प्रथमं ततो विकान्तचण्डकः ॥ तृतीयो विभुचण्डस्त वीरचण्डश्चतुर्थकः । एवं वै पञ्चचण्डेशाः पञ्चब्रह्मसमुद्भवाः ॥ कृतयुगाधिपत्यं तु प्रचण्डमिदमुच्यते । विकान्तचण्डनामा त त्रेतायामधिपस्स्मृतः ॥ द्वापरे चाधिपत्यं हि विमुश्चण्डेश उच्यते । कलौ तु वीरचण्डेशस्वा(स्याः)धिपत्यं प्रकीर्तितम् ॥ एवं विं । पञ्चमेदेन चण्डनाम विधीयते । आलयस्यैशदिग्भागे विमानं पूर्ववत्क्रमात् ॥ त्रिनेत्रं चतुर्भुजं वापि द्विनेत्रं द्विभुजं तु वा। भीमं जटासमायुक्तं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥

समयं शान्तदेहं(१) च पाशं वै परशुं तथा ।

द्विभुजं यदि कर्तुं चेच्छान्त(१)टङ्कयुतं तथा ॥

शुक्रयज्ञोपवीतं च शुक्राम्बरधरं तथा ।

स्थानकं चासनं प्रोक्तं पूर्वोक्तविधिना ततः ॥

(सुप्रमेदागमे सप्तचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

चण्डश्च चण्डेश्वरो रक्तश्वेतिमश्रश्च विस्तरः ।

दिवाहुस्सजटाज्टशेखरः कर्णकुण्डलः ॥

धृतयज्ञोपवीतश्च शुक्काम्बरधरश्शुचिः ।

सर्वभूषणसंभूष्यष्टङ्कपाणिरथापि वा ॥

अर्धचन्द्रासनासीनः पुष्पमालावलम्बितः ।

चण्डेशस्याकृतिर्द्धेवं क्षेत्रपालाकृति शृणु ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे व्योदशपटले ॥)

शिवभक्ताः ।

वक्ष्यामि शिवभक्तानां प्रतिष्ठां भोगमोक्षदाम् ।

ब्राह्मणा क्षत्रिया वैश्याश्रद्भा वा ह्यन्तराल्जाः ।।

स्त्रियो वा गुरवश्चेषामभिषिक्तो नृपोऽथवा ।
शिवभक्तिसमोपेता जीवन्तो वा मृतास्तु वा ॥
तेषां प्रतिकृतिं कृत्वा प्रतिष्ठाप्य समर्चयेत् ।
स्वप्रधानं पराङ्गं च द्विविधं स्थापनं मतम् ॥

म्रामादौ वा नदीतीरे पुष्करिण्यास्तटेऽपि वा । वने चोपवने वापि पर्वते वा मनोरमे ॥ स्थाने ऽन्यत्र च कर्तव्यं स्वप्रधानस्य मन्दिरम् । देवालयान्तस्सालादौ तत्र कल्पितमन्दिरे ॥ परिवारसमोपेतं स्वप्रधानं प्रकीर्तितम् । देवालयादौ सर्वत्र मालिकामण्डपादिषु ॥ परिवारविहीनं यत्कल्पितं त्वक्कमिष्यते । तदर्थं शिवलिङ्गं वा प्रतिमा वा शिवस्य तु ॥ स्कन्दनन्दादिरूपं वा मृतप्रतिकृति त वा । कुर्यादायादिसंयुक्तं शिलादौरुक्तवस्तुभिः ॥ शैलं लोहं तथा वार्क्ष मृन्मयं मणिजं तु वा । अर्धिचत्रमथाभासं पटादिपरिकल्पितम् ॥ लिक्नं चेत्तद्विधानोक्त्या प्रतिमा च तथैव च। तदुक्ततालभेदेन १ कर्तव्यं स्याद् द्विजोत्तमाः !। मृतप्रतिकृतिं चोक्तामष्टतालेन कारयेत् । आसीनं स्थानकं वापि वाहनारूढमेव वा ॥ आसने स्थानके वाथ पद्मसिंहासनं तु वा । अधस्तात्करूपयेद्विद्वानुभयं वा विधीयताम् ॥ १ 'तद्रक्ततालभेदेने 'ति पाठान्तरम्।

यथेष्टासनयुक्तं वा समाश्रं वा यथाश्रकम् ।

आसनोन्मानविस्तारायामं तद्भदलंद्धतिम् ॥

प्रतिमोक्तप्रकारेण प्रागुक्तविधिना नयेत् ।

शिखी वा बद्धकेशी वा मुण्डितो अटिलेडिथवा ॥

अभिषिक्तो नृपश्चेत्तु किरीटमकुटान्वितः ।

यथेष्टायुधयुक्तो वा नमस्कारयुतोडिथवा ॥

सर्वलक्षणसंपन्नस्तर्वाभरणभूषितः ।

गायका नृत्तयुक्ता वा पूजका वा यथेष्टकाः ॥

स्त्रियश्चेत्तस्यानुरूपेण १ भूषणैरुपभूषिताः ।

एवं लक्षणमाल्यातं प्रतिष्ठाद्यं निगद्यते ॥

(उत्तरकामिकागमे षट्षष्टितमपटले ॥)

आर्थः ।

आर्थ्यश्चतुर्भुजरशान्तिस्त्रिनेत्रः पद्मसंस्थितः । हिरण्यसदशप्रद्यो दुकृलवसनान्वितः ॥

अभयवरदोपेतः खङ्गखेटकधारितः ।

सुस्थितः पद्मपीठे तु आर्थ्यमेवं प्रकल्पयेत् ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

१ स्त्रियश्रेदिलर्धमादशीन्तरे नास्ति ।

अथातस्संप्रवक्ष्यामि. शास्त्रस्थापनमृत्तमम् । शास्ता सर्वस्य लोकस्य तस्माच्छास्तेति चोच्यते ॥ समुद्रमथने काले परिगृह्यामृतं तथा । हरिर्बभुव स्त्रीरेदेपा मीहिनीनाम नामतः ॥ तां मोहिनीमहं दृष्टा संगतोऽस्मि कदाचन । जातस्तदा महाशास्ता मेध्याहाम्रवतीश्वराः ॥ द्विनेत्रं द्विभुजं कृत्वा सर्वाभरणभूषितम् । श्यामवर्णयुतं तेषां शुक्रयज्ञोपवातिनम् ॥ श्वानकुक्कटमेषाद्यैः ऋडिन्तं सर्वसिद्धिदम् । मदनावर्णनीदेवौ १ (ब्यौ ?) पीतौरस (नोरस ?) समन्वितौ (ते ?) ॥ सवीभरणसंयुक्ती(के?) पार्श्वयोविन्यसेत्ततः । वामे दमनकं २ न्यस्वा तद्वेषं विकृतं स्मृतम् ॥ द्विभुजं दक्षिणे हस्ते चऋदण्डमथेश्वरम् । फलप्छवहस्तं च कुञ्चिताङ्घिकरद्वयम् ॥ भूताकारं बृहत्कुक्षिं नीलालकविभूषितम्। शास्तुश्च लक्षणं प्रोक्तं स्थापनं शृणु तत्वतः ॥ (सप्रभेदागमे तिपञ्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

^{9 &#}x27;पनकापर्णिनौ देव्यै 'इति पाठान्तरम् । २ 'वामधे मनकं न्यस्ता ' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

मोहिनीतनयरशान्तो द्विबाहुरस्यामसन्निभः। पीठालम्बितशायितौ वामदक्षिणपादकौ ॥ वामाङ्किजानुकोर्ध्वे तु वामहस्तं स्थितं कुरु 🔭 मण्डलीभूतदण्डाग्रो वज्रदण्डधरो थुवा 🗓 स्निग्धनीलाञ्जनाकीर्णकुन्दलीभूतभूधवाः (न्तलीभूतमूर्धजः?)। गजवाहनकेतस्याद्विलासी सविलासिनी ॥ नीलभेताभवृषभवाहनो वा चतुर्भुजः । रक्तचूडध्वजो वापि सर्वत्र परिकीर्तितः ॥ ज्ञानी योगासनासीनो वेदाध्यायी पवित्रकः । सोभयांसोपवीतस्स्यान्न्यूनावीरासनास्थितः ॥ ळीळाविगीतभावी स्यात्सुर(ख ?)भावी सुखासनः । वामोरूपारे विन्यस्त(स्ता ?)वामपादतलेक्षणः ॥ भार्यस्याकृतिरेवं तु शक्रस्याकृतिरुच्यते । (पूर्वकारणागमे त्रयोदशपटले ॥)

क्षेत्रपालः ।

त्रिविधः क्षेत्रपालस्तु साव्विको राजसस्तमः । श्वेतं रक्तमथो कृष्णं साव्विकादिगुणं भवेत् ॥ द्विभुजं वा चतुर्बोहु शान्तं साव्विकमुच्यते । षड्बाहु चोप्रवदनमुग्नं स्यादाजसं स्मृतम्॥

तामसं चाष्ट्रबाहं च एते वै समपादकाः। स्थानकं पद्मपीठे तु भद्रपीठे तु वा यथा ॥ शूळं दक्षिणहस्ते तु कपालमितरे धृतम्। द्विभजं होवम्भस्यातं चत्रहस्तमथोच्यते ॥ परहस्ते त सन्ये त खड्डां घण्टां तदन्यके । अथवा पूर्वहस्ते तु अभयं वरदान्वितौ ॥ पूर्ववत्परहस्तो द्वौ घण्टां वा वामहस्तके । सात्विकं ह्येवमाख्यातं राजसं शृणु सुव्रत ! ॥ शूलं खड्नं च घण्टां च दक्षिणे [तु*] करतये। खेटकं च कपालं च नागं वा पाशवामके ॥ तामसे तु धनुर्वाणं दक्षिणेऽदक्षिणे धृतम् । शेषं राजसवरख्यातं रक्तकेशोर्ध्वमण्डलम् ॥ उप्रदृष्टिसमायुक्तं नानानागविभूषितम् । त्रिनेत्रं नग्नरूपं च क्षेत्रपाछं प्रकल्पयेत् ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

अथातस्तंप्रवक्ष्यामि क्षेत्रेशस्य विधिक्रमम् । ईश्वरस्यायुतांशेन क्ष(क्षे ?)त्रपालोद्भवं तथा ॥ प्रामादावैशदिग्मागे लोकरक्षार्थकारणम् । प्रासादं प्रतिमां तत्र पूर्वोक्तविधिना तथा ॥

द्वारं तु पश्चिमे मुख्यं दक्षिणे मध्यमं समृतम् । कन्यसं चेन्द्रदिग्द्रारं प्रतिमालक्षणं ततः ॥ चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं वा षड्मुजं चाष्टहस्तकम्। सुदष्टं भैरवाकारं कृष्णवर्णं दिगम्बरम् 🌓 सर्पयज्ञोपवीतं च शिरोमालाकरोटिकम् । ऊर्ध्वकेशं सुवृत्ताक्षं नागाभरणभूषितम् ॥ त्रिश्चळं दक्षिणे हस्ते वामहस्ते कपालकम् । खक्नं च दक्षिणे हस्ते वामहस्ते तु खेटकम् ॥ एवं चतुर्भुजं विद्धि षड्भुजं च ततः शृणु । नागं च दक्षिणे पाणौ तोमरं वामहस्तके ॥ प्रागुक्तायुधसंयुक्तं षड्भुजं विति कीर्तितम्। शूळं डमरुखट्टाङ्गं दक्षिणे वामहस्तके ॥ एवमष्टभुजं प्रोक्तं षड्भुजायुधसनिभम् ।

(सुप्रभेदागमे पञ्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

रक्तोग्रेक्ष्णः काल्मेघवर्णो वापि महाबली । द्विबाद्धवी चतुर्बाहुरष्टबाहुरथापि वा ॥ कपालशूलो द्विभुजो घण्टापाशसमायुतः । चतुर्बाद्धः क्रमाःक्षेत्रपालो वामे च दक्षिणे ॥

भग्निटङ्को च खट्टाङ्कं भयमष्टभुजे क्रमात् । रक्तपद्मासनारूढः, श्यामवर्णोग्ररूपकः ॥ विसृतोर्ध्वो(र्ध्व ?) रक्तकेशः कुञ्चितभूसविभ्रमः । नग्नरूप(पः)शिरोमाळाभूषितस्तीक्ष्णदंष्ट्रकः ॥ (पूर्वकारणागमे त्रयोदशपटळे ॥)

ब्रह्मा ।

चतुर्भुजश्चतुर्वको हरितालसमप्रभः ।
जटामकुटसंयुक्तः पिङ्गाक्षस्सर्वभूषणः ॥
कृष्णाजिनोत्तरीयश्च यज्ञसूत्रसमन्वितः ।
शुक्कवस्त्रधरशान्तः कटिसूत्रसमन्वितः ॥
शुक्कमाल्यानुलेपश्च कर्णकुण्डलमण्डितः ।
दक्षिणे चाक्षमाला च कूर्वं चैव तु धारयेत् ॥
कमण्डलुकुश(शं ?) वामे दक्षिणे स्नुक्सुत्रौ तलः (?)
आज्यस्थालीं कुशांचैव(श्चेव ?) वामहस्ते तु धारयेत् ॥
अभयवरदोपेतौ पूर्वहस्तौ द्विजोत्तम ! ।
आसने तूभयाङ्किश्च शाययेत्तु ततः परम् ॥
मेद्रमूलोपरिष्ठातु वामहस्तोष्विवक्षकम् ।
सन्यहस्तं च तस्योष्वें तदन्यास्यं च कारयेत् ॥

दक्षिणे चाक्षमालां च वामहस्ते कमण्डलुम् । सरस्वती दक्षमागे सावित्री वामभागके ॥ भासीनो वा स्थितो वार्पि पद्मपीठोपरि स्थितः । (अंग्रुमद्भेदाँगमे र्कोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

चतर्मुखं चतुर्बाहुं कमण्डस्वक्षधारिणम् । रक्तवर्णजटायुक्तं ऋत्वा ब्रह्माणमुज्वलम् ॥ सावित्रीं वामपार्श्वे तु सर्वालङ्कारसंयुताम् । एवं चतुर्मुखं कुर्याज्जगत्मृष्टिकरं शुभम् ॥ (सुप्रभेदागमे चतुर्स्विशत्तमपटले ॥)

ि छे बे चतुर्बाहुं शुभेक्षणम् ।

रत्नकुण्डलसंयुक्तं लम्बकूर्चीपिर स्थितम् ॥

कृष्णाजिनधरं गौरं शुक्काम्बरिवराजितम् ।

दक्षिणं वरदं हस्तं तत्रान्यांशुभ (न्यंस्नुव?) धारिणम् ॥

कमण्डलुधरं वामं तथान्यं संयुतं शु(स्नु?)चा ।

बिभ्राणं चतुरो वेदान् पुरतश्चास्य विन्यसेत् ॥

वामे पार्श्वे तु सावित्रीं दक्षिणे तु सरस्वतीम् ।

आज्यस्थाली पुरोभागे महिषिश्च(महर्षीश्च?) समन्ततः ॥

हंसारूढं छिखेत्कापि किचिच कमछासनम् । स्नष्टारं सर्वेछोकानाः ब्रह्माणं परिकल्पयेत् ॥

(शिल्परःने पञ्चविंशपटछे ॥)

ब्रह्मा कमण्डलुकरश्चतुर्भुखः पङ्कजासनस्थश्च । (बृहत्संहितायामष्टापञ्चाशत्तमाध्याये ॥)

ब्रह्माणं कारयेद्विद्वान् देवं सौम्यं चतुर्भुजम् । बद्धपद्मासनं तुष्टं तथा कृष्णाजिनाम्बरम् ॥ जटाधरं चतुर्बाद्धं सप्तहंसरथिस्थितम् । वामे न्यस्तेतरकरं तस्यैकं दोर्युगं भवेत् ॥ एत(क?)स्मिन् दाक्षणे पाणावक्षमाला तथा शुभा । कमण्डलुं द्वितीये च सर्वाभरणधारिणम् ॥ सर्वळक्षणयुक्तस्य शान्तिरूपस्य पार्थिव! । पद्मपत्रदलाप्रामं ध्यानसंमीलितेक्षणम् ॥ भर्चीयां कारयेदेवं चित्रे वा वास्तुकर्मणि । (विष्णुपुराणे ॥)

पद्मपत्नासनस्थश्च ब्रह्मा कार्यश्चतुर्मुखः ।
सावित्री तस्य कर्तव्या वामोत्सङ्गगता तथा ॥
(आदिस्यपुराणे ॥)

करवेदादि प्रभेदेन कृतादियुगभेदतः । विप्रादिवर्णभेदेन चतुर्वकं चतुर्भुजं ॥ दक्षिणाधः करात्म्रष्टा जंपमाळां तथा स्नुचम् । पुस्तं कमण्डलुं धत्ते सकूचेःकमळसनः । अक्षसूत्रं पुस्तकं च धत्ते पद्मं कमण्डलुम् । चतुर्वक्ता तु सावित्री श्रोत्रियाणां गृहे हिता ॥ (रूपमण्डने ॥)

जिटलाः इमश्रुलाः शान्ता आसीना ध्यानतत्पराः ।
कमण्डल्बक्षसूत्राभ्यां संयुक्ता ऋषयस्स्यताः ॥
विश्वकर्मा चतुर्बाहुरक्षमालां च पुस्तकम् ।
कं वा(बुं?) कमण्डलुं धत्ते त्रिनेत्रो हंसवाहनः ॥
आग्नेय्यां तु गणेशस्स्यान्मातृस्थानं च दक्षिणे ।
नैऋत्ये तु सहस्राक्षं वारुण्यां जलशायिनम् ॥
वायन्ये पार्वतीरुद्दी प्रहांश्चेत्रोत्तरे न्यसेत् ।
ऐशान्ये कमलादेवीं प्राच्यां तु धरणीधरम् ॥
इति ब्रह्मायतनम् ।

त्रक्षप्रतीहाराः । त्रह्मणोऽष्टौ प्रतीहारान् कथयिष्याम्यनुक्रमात् । पु(प !)रुषाकारगम्भीराः सकूची मकुटोज्वलाः ॥

पद्मं स्नुक्पुस्तकं दण्डं सत्यो वामेऽथ दक्षिणे।

सन्यापसन्ये करके, शेषं प्राग्वत्सधर्मकः ॥

अक्षं पद्मागमौ दण्डं करैर्धर्ते प्रियोद्भवः ।

दण्डागमस्तुनैफुलनौर्यज्ञः स्यादायुधैः शुभैः ॥

अक्षसूत्रगदाखेटदण्डैर्विजयनामकः ।

अधोहस्तापसब्येन खेटकं यज्ञभद्रकः ॥

अक्षः पाशाङ्कशौ दण्डो भवे स्यात्सार्वकामिकः ।

दण्डाङ्करापाशपद्मैर्विभवस्सवेशान्तिदः ॥

इति ब्रह्मप्रतीहाराः ।

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

दिक्पालाः ।

दिक्पालाः ।

श्यामवर्ण(णै) द्विहस्तं च रक्ताम्बरधरं शुभम्। किरीटमकुटोपेतं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥ शक्तिर्दक्षिणहस्ते तु वामहस्तेऽङ्कशं धृतम् । विशालोदरप्रीवं च वामे शचीसमन्वितम् ॥ द्विनेत्रं सौम्यवदनं सिंहासनोपरि स्थितम् । आसीनं वा प्रकर्त्तव्यं गजारू दमथापि वा ॥ इन्द्रमेवं समाख्यातमिधन्यौ च प्रवक्ष्यते । (अंश्रमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

इन्द्रमैन्द्रे तु मतिमांस्विन्द्रो वज्राङ्कशोधरात् । स्यामाङ्गं तु गजारूढमप्सरोगणसंयुतम् ॥ (सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

सरराजं प्रवक्ष्येऽहमैरावतसमाश्रितम् । किरीटकुण्डलधरं भुजद्वयसमन्वितम् ॥ १ 'वज़ाहुशौ दधत् ' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

कुलिशं दक्षिणे पाणौ वामहस्ते तथोत्पलम् । दिव्यरत्निभूषाढ्यं दिव्यचीनांशुकैर्युतम् ॥ चित्रचामरधारिण्यौ स्त्रिया पार्श्वे प्रकल्पयेत् । सिंहासनस्थमथवा लिखेद् गन्धर्वसंगुतम् ॥ इन्द्राणीं वामतस्तस्य लिखेदुत्पलधारिणीम् । दिव्यश्वक्रारसंयुक्तामिन्द्रवक्रावलोकिनीम् ॥ (शिल्परत्नसंयोजिते करिंमश्चिद् प्रन्थे ॥)

शुक्रश्चतुर्विषाणो द्विपो महेन्द्रस्य वज्रपाणित्वं च । तिर्यग्ठळाटसंस्थं तृतीयमपि लोचनं चिह्नम् ॥ (बृहत्संहितायामष्टापञ्चाशत्तमाध्याये ॥)

चतुर्दन्ते गजे सक्तः श्वेतः कार्यस्सुरेश्वरः । वामोत्सङ्गगता कार्या तस्य भार्या शची नृप!॥ नीलवस्त्रा सुवर्णाभा सर्वाभरणवांस्तथा । तिर्यग्ळलाटकस्तार्क्ष्यः (स्थाक्षः ?) कर्तव्यश्च विभूषितः ॥ शक्रश्चतुर्भुजः कार्यो द्विभुजा च तथा शशी(ची?)। पद्माङ्कशौ च कर्तव्यौ वामदक्षिणहस्तयोः ॥ वामं शचीपृष्ठगतं द्वितीयं वज्रसंयुतम् । वामे शच्याः करे कार्या रम्या सन्तानमञ्जरी ॥

दक्षिणं पृष्ठविन्यस्तं देवराजस्य कारयेत् । (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

वज्रपाणिर्महावीरिस्सहस्कन्धोऽवलीलधृक् । ललाटोरस्स्थलायाँमपीवरोर्ह्महोदरः ॥ प्रसन्नवदनश्च्यामवर्णो रक्ताम्बरस्सुखी । किरीटकुण्डली हारकेयूरादिविभूषितः ॥ पृथुशिरोगजारूढो देवराजश्शचीपितः । शक्रस्याकृतिरेवं तु चण्डेशस्याकृतिं शृणु ॥ (पूर्वकारणागमे त्रयोदशपटले ॥)

वरं वराङ्क्षुशौ चैव कुण्डीं धत्ते करैस्तु यः । गजारूढः सहस्राक्ष इन्द्रः पूर्वेदिशाधिपः ॥ (रूपमण्डने ॥)

विहः।

वच्मीह विह्नरूपं तु रक्तवर्णं चतुर्भुजम् ।

वरदाभयहस्तं च.....॥

शक्तिस्स्यादपरे वामे दक्षिणे तु स्तृचं धरम् ।

एकाननं त्रिनेत्रं च रक्तकेशोर्ध्वमेव च ॥

विह्नरूपं समाद्यातमेवं धामनि विन्यसेत् ।

(सुप्रभेदागमे एकचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

कृत्वा चाग्निमजारूढं रक्ताभं रक्तछोचनम् । शिखाभिरूर्ध्वगाभिश्च युक्ति(कं ?)श्किस्तुवं धरम् ॥ (सुधभेदागमे अष्टचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

वहस्त्वरूपं वक्ष्यामि शुद्धकाञ्चनसुप्रमम् ।
अर्धचन्द्रासनगतं रक्तवस्त्रविराजितम् ॥
लोहितं वा प्रकुर्वीत बालार्कसमतेजसम् ।
युक्तं यज्ञोपवीतेन लम्बकूर्चेन शोभितम् ॥
मेषपृष्ठस्थितं देवं भुजद्वयसमन्वितम् ।
दक्षिणे चाक्षसूत्रं स्यात् करे वामे कमण्डलुः ॥
स्वाहादेवी कृता पार्थे कुङ्कुमेन विलेपिता ।
अरुणैरम्बरैर्भन्या लेख्या मात्र (१) विभूषिता ॥
कुण्डस्थो वा प्रकर्तन्यो हन्यवाहो विचक्षणैः ।
ज्वालाभिस्सप्तशीर्षेण शोभमानो महायुतिः ॥
(शिल्परन्तसंयोजिते किस्मिश्चिद् प्रन्थे)

रक्तं जटाधरं विह्नं कारये द्रुम्रवाससम् । ज्वालामालाकुलं सौम्यं त्रिनेत्रं श्मश्रुधारिणम् ॥ चतुर्वाहुं चतुर्देष्ट्रं देवेशं वायुसारिथम् । चतुर्भिश्च शुकैर्युक्ते धूमिचह्नरथे स्थितम् ॥

वामोत्सङ्गगता स्वाहा शक्तस्येव शची भवेत् ।
रत्नपात्रकरा देवी बह्वेदेक्षिणहस्तयोः ॥
ज्वालात्रिशूले कर्तव्ये त्वक्षमाल्यं च वामके ।
(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

अर्धचन्द्रासनासीनो ब्रह्मरूपो हुताशनः ।
प्रज्वल्दकाञ्चनज्योतिः पिङ्गलः पिङ्गलोचनः ।।
हेमकूर्चाप्रसद्दशस्वरूपं च शिरोरुहम् ।
तरुणादित्यसंकाशं तद्वस्त्रमुपवीतकम् ॥
अक्षमाला च शक्तिश्च दक्षिणेऽदक्षिणेऽपि च ।
ज्वालामालाकुलं तीत्रं पार्श्वस्थान्य(स्थं हां १)श्चमण्डलम् ॥
मेषारूढं च कुण्डस्थो योगपट्टेन वेष्टितम् ।
दक्षिणे तु स्थिता स्वाहा रत्नकुण्डलमण्डिता ॥
अम्नेराकृतिरेवं स्याच्छृणु वैवस्वताकृतिम् ।
(पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्दशपटले ॥)

वरदः शक्तिहस्तश्च समृणालकमण्डलुः । ज्वालापुञ्जनिमो देवो मेषारूढो हुताशनः ॥ (रूपमण्डने ॥)

वैवस्वतः ।

द्विभुजः कृष्णवर्णस्तु खङ्गखेटकधारिणी । कराळदंष्ट्रवदनो रक्तमाल्यानुळेपनः ।।

रक्तवस्त्रधरोप्रश्च किरीटमकुटान्वितः । दीप्ताग्निसदशाक्षश्च महामहिषवाहनः ॥ यमस्वेवं हि पार्श्वस्थौ तमिस्तौ चोप्रवक्तकौ । चित्रगुप्तः कालिश्चैव द्वारपार्श्वे तु संस्थितौ ॥ कृष्णस्यामानिभौ तौ च रक्तवस्त्रसिता(धरा १) बुमौ । पीठपार्श्वस्थितौ मृत्युसहितादु(संहितौ व्यु १)प्रतेजसौ ॥ नीललोहितसङ्काशौ द्वौ चामरधृते स्त्रियौ । पुरतः संस्थितौ विप्रौ धर्माधर्म समाह्वयौ ।। यमस्सिहासनासीनो महिषारोहितस्तु वा । यमलक्षणमाद्यातं रोहिणीलक्षणं शृणु ॥ (अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

यमं सुदण्डहस्तं तु महिषासनसंस्थितम् । कराळं काळवर्णं च फळपछ्ठवपाणिनम् ।। (सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ।।)

पितृराजं प्रवक्ष्यामि नीलाञ्जनसमच्छविम् ।

दण्डं पाशं धनुदोंभ्याँ प्रदीप्ताग्निविलोचनम् ॥

महामहिषमारूढं सिंहासनमधापि वा ।

मृत्युना चित्रगुप्तेन पार्श्वयोरुपशोभितम् ॥

१ 'धर्मशर्म समाह्वया ' विति पाठान्तरम् ।

करालैः किंकरैश्चैव सुरासुरगणैस्तथा । धर्मिभिः पापिभिश्चैव सेव्यमानं निरन्तरम् ॥ (शिल्परत्नसंयोजिते कस्मिश्चिद् प्रन्थे ॥)

सजलाम्बुदंसुच्छायस्तप्तचामीकराम्बरः । महिषस्थश्च कर्तव्यस्तर्वाभरणवान् यमः ॥ नीळोत्पलाभां धूम्रोर्णां(धूमोर्णां ?) नामोत्सङ्गे च कारयेत् । घूम्रोणी(घूमोणी?) द्विभुजा कायी यमः कार्यश्चतुर्भुजः ॥ दण्डखङ्गावुभौ कार्यौ यमदक्षिणहस्तयोः । ज्वाला त्रिशला कर्तव्या त्वक्षमाला च वामके ॥ दण्डोपरि मुखं कार्यं ज्वालामालाविभूषणम् । धूम्रोणी(धूमोणी ?)दक्षिणो हस्तो यमपृष्ठगतो भवेत् ॥ वामे तस्याः करे कार्यं मातुलुङ्गं सुदर्शनम् । पार्श्वे त दक्षिणे तस्य चित्रगुप्तं तु कारयेत् ॥ ब्यापीच्यवेषं स्वाकारं द्विभुजं सौम्यदर्शनम् । दक्षिणे लेखनी तस्य वामे पत्रं तु कारयेत् ॥ वामे पाश्वधर: कार्य: कालो विकटदर्शन: । (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

दण्डपाणिर्महादीसः कालाञ्जनसमच्छिवः ।
महामहिषिकारूढो दीप्ताग्निसमलोचनः ॥
(पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्दशपटले ॥)

लेखनी पुस्तकं धत्ते कुक्कुटं दण्डमेव च । महामहिषमारूढो यमः कृष्णाङ्ग ईरितः ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

निर्ऋति:।

निर्ऋतिर्नीलवर्णस्तु द्विभुजश्व महातनुः ।

खङ्गं दक्षिणहस्तेन वामहस्तेन खेटकम् ॥

पीतवस्त्रधरं रौद्रं करालास्यं च दंष्ट्रिणम् ।

सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं नानापुष्पैरलङ्कृतम् ॥

दुकूलवसनास्सर्वाः पीनोरुजघनस्तनाः ।

मध्यक्षामातिसौम्याश्च किञ्चित्प्रहसिताननाः ॥

नानागन्धानुलिप्ताङ्गा भद्रपीठोपरि स्थिताः ।

समभङ्गसमायुक्तास्सप्तसङ्ख्याप्सरास्स्मृताः ॥

अप्सरैश्च समायुक्तो निर्ऋतिश्च विशेषतः ।

निर्ऋतिस्त्वेवमाद्यातं वरुणस्त्वथ वक्ष्यते ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

खङ्गखेटकसंयुक्तं निर्ऋतिश्यामवर्णकम् ।

करालं विकृताकारं सिंहारूढं दिनेत्रकम् ॥

(सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

राक्षसं संप्रवक्ष्यामि नैर्ऋते स्थितम् ।
नरयानसमारूढं रुक्षि(क्षो !)भिर्वह्वभिश्रितम् ॥
कालमेघसमाभासं खङ्गखेटकधारिणम् ।
पीतवस्त्रपरीधानं •स्वर्णभूषाविभूषितम् ॥
(शिल्परत्नसंयोजिते करिंमश्चिद् प्रन्थे ॥)

विरूपाक्षो विवृत्ता(वृता?)स्यः प्राञ्च(प्रांशु?)दंष्ट्रोज्वलाननः । जर्ध्वकेशी खरस्थश्च द्विबाहुर्भीषणाननः ॥ कर्णेन कृष्णरक्ताङ्गः कृष्णाम्बरधरस्तथा । सर्वाभरणवान् दंष्ट्रासङ्गेदेण्डधरस्तथा ॥ भार्याश्चतस्तः कर्तव्या देवी च निर्ऋतिस्तथा । कृष्णाङ्गी कृष्णवदना पाशहस्ता तु वामतः ॥ (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

राक्षसेशो विशालाक्षः पीतवस्त्रश्शवासनः । निर्ऋतिस्सुस्थितासीनः खङ्गहस्तो महोज्वलः ॥ निर्ऋतेराकृतिर्होवं वरुणस्याकृतिं शृणु । (पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्दशपटले ॥)

खङ्गं च खेटकं हस्तैः कर्त्तिकां वैरिमस्तकम् । दंष्ट्राकरालवदनं श्वानारूढश्च राक्षसः ॥ (रूपमण्डने ॥)

वरुणः।

वरुणरुशुक्कवर्णस्तु द्विमुजः पाशहस्तकः ।
सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तः करण्डमकुटान्वितः ॥
पीतवस्त्रधरुशान्तो महाबलसमन्वितः ॥
यञ्जसूत्रसमायुक्तो मकरस्थानकासनः ॥
(अंशमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

वरुणं पाशहस्तं तु शुक्कवर्णसमप्रभम् । अन्यहस्तेन वरदं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥ (सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टचःवारिंशत्तमपटळे ॥)

सप्तहंसे रथे कार्यो वरुणो यादसां पतिः ।
स्निग्धवैदूर्यसंकाशः श्वेताम्बरधरस्तथा ।।
किंचित्प्रलम्बज्ञरो मुक्ताहारविभूषितः ।
सर्वाभरणवान् राजन्! महादेवश्वतुर्भुजः ॥
वामभागगतं केतुं मकरं तस्य कारयेत् ।
छत्रं तु सुसितं मूर्धिन भार्या सर्वाङ्गसुन्दरी ॥
वामोत्सङ्गगता कार्या मध्ये तु द्विभुजा नृप! ।
उत्पल्लं कारयेद्वामे दक्षिणे(णं?) देवपृष्ठगम् ॥
पद्मपाशौ करे कार्यो देवदक्षिणहस्तयोः ।
शङ्कं च रत्नपातं च वामयोस्तस्य कारयेत् ॥

भागे तु दक्षिणे गङ्गा मकरस्था सचामरा ।
देवी पद्मकरा कार्या चन्द्रगौरी वरानना ॥
वामे तु यमुना कार्या कूर्मसंस्था सचामरा ।
नीलोत्पळकरा सौम्या नीलनीरजसन्निमा ॥
(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

शङ्ककुन्देन्दुधवलः पाशहस्तो महाबलः । केयूरकुण्डली हारी पीतवासास्सुशोभनः ॥ आसीनो वा स्थितो वापि मकरे वरुणस्स्मृतः । (पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्देशपटले ॥)

वरं पाशौ व्यलं कुण्डी हस्तैर्बिभत्क्रमाच यः।
नक्रारूढः स कर्त्तव्यो वरुणः पश्चिमाश्रितः।।
(रूपमण्डने।।)

वायुः ।

द्विभुजस्तु महीवीर्थ्यस्ताम्राक्षो धूम्रसिनभः ।
ध्वजं वै दक्षिणे हस्ते वामहस्ते तु दण्डधृक् ॥
कुञ्चितभूयुतो वायुः श्वेताम्बरिवभूषितः ।
नानाभरणसंयुक्तः केशाढ्यः केशैस्तु सुविकीर्णकः ॥
सिंहासनोपरिष्टात्तु शीघ्रयात्रोत्सुकः स्थितः ।
वायुरेवं समाद्ध्यातो रुद्रलक्षणमुच्यते ॥
(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

अनिलं धूम्रवर्णं तु मृगारूढं ध्रवं (धृत १)ध्यजम् । सन्येऽङ्कृशधरं स्यामं चात्मानं विधिवद् गतम् ॥ (सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टाचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

समीरणं प्रवक्ष्यामि सूत्रहरिणवाहन् । ।
पीताम्बरधरं देवं चित्ररत्नविभूषितम् ॥
वरदं दक्षिणं हस्तं वामहस्तं पताक्रयम् (या?) ।
बिश्राणं कुण्डलोपेतं किरीटवरधारिणम् ॥
(शिल्परत्नसंयोजिते कर्सिश्चिद् प्रन्थे ॥)

वायुरम्बरवर्णस्तु तदाकाराम्बरो भवेत् ।
काष्ठपूरितचक्रस्तु द्विभुजो रूपसंयुतः ॥
गमनेच्छुश्शिवा भार्या तस्य कार्या च वामतः ।
कार्यो गृहीतचक्राङ्कः कराभ्या पवनो द्विजः ॥
तथैव देवी कर्तव्या शिवा परमसुन्दरी ।
व्यादृतास्यस्तथा कार्यो देवो व्याकुळमूर्धजः ॥
(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

कुश्चितभूर्युवा वायुस्ताम्रहग् धूम्रसन्निमः ।
श्रष्ट्रश्चेन करो वीर्यश्याम्बराम्बरसंयुतः ॥
मृगारूढो विधातव्यस्सर्वाभरणभूषितः ।
एवं सदागतिस्सर्वव्यापकोऽयं समीरणः ॥
(पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्दशपटले ॥)

वरं ध्वजं पताका च कमण्डलुकरैर्दधत् । मृगारूढो हरिद्वर्म्म(र्णः १) पवनो वायुदिक्पतिः ॥ • (रूपमण्डने ॥)

धनदः । धनदस्तर्वयक्षेशस्तर्वाभरणभूषितः । तप्तकाञ्चनसङ्काशो हस्तद्वयसमन्वितः ॥ वरदाभयहस्तश्च गदां वै वामहस्तके । करण्डमकुटोपेतस्सितवासोत्तरीयकः ॥ दक्षभागे शङ्कानिधिवीमे पद्मनिधिस्तथा। धनदस्य तु वामे तु देवीं कुर्यात्सलक्षणाम् ॥ पद्मपीठोपरिष्टात्तु द्विनेत्रो मेषवाहनः । रक्ताम्बरधरस्सै।म्यइशङ्खपग्रनिधिर्युतः ॥ शङ्कपद्मनिधी द्वी च भूताकारी महाबली। आसीनौ पद्मपीठे तु पद्महस्तौ द्विजोत्तम!॥ करण्डमकुटोपेतौ सितानासोत्तरीयकौ । धनदं होवमाख्यातं प्राग्वदुदांश्व कल्पयेत् ॥ (अंश्मक्रेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

यक्षेशं तु गदाहस्तं श्यामरूपं भयावहम् ।
द्विबाहुं रक्तवस्त्राढ्यं रक्ताक्षं रक्तपाणिनम् ॥
(सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

हरमित्रं प्रवक्ष्यामि द्रव्यहारविभूषितम् ।

किरीटकुण्डलयुतं श्वेताम्बरविराजितम् ॥

नरयुक्तविमानस्थं गदापाणि वरप्रदम् ।

महोदरं महाबाहुं गौरवर्णं मनोहरस् ॥

अष्टभिर्निधिभिर्युक्तं द्रविणव्यप्रपाणिभिः ।

समन्ताद् गुह्यकैर्युक्तं चित्रकर्मणि लेखयेत् ॥

(शिल्परत्नसंयोजिते करिंमश्चिद् प्रन्थे ॥)

कर्तन्यः पद्मपत्राभो वरदो नरवाहनः ।
चामीकराभो वरदस्सर्वाभरणभूषितः ॥
छम्बोदरश्चतुर्बाहुर्वामिपिङ्गल्लोचनः ।
छापीच्यवेषः कवची हारभारी मनोहरः ॥
दे च दंष्ट्रे मुखे तस्य कर्तन्ये रमश्रुधारिणः ।
वामेन विभवा कार्या मौलिस्तस्यारिमर्दन ! ॥
वामोत्सङ्गगता कार्या वृद्धिर्देवी वरप्रदा ।
देवपृष्ठगतं पाणि द्विभुजायास्तु दक्षिणम् ॥
रत्नपात्रधरं कुर्याद्वामं रिपुनिषूदन ! ।
गदाशक्ती च कर्तन्ये तस्य दक्षिणहस्तयोः ॥
सिंहार्कल्क्षणं केतुं शिविकामि पादयोः (?) ।
शक्ष्वपद्मनिधी कार्यी सक्त्पौ निधिसंस्थितौ ॥

शङ्खपद्माञ्जलिकान्तं वदनं तस्य पार्श्वयोः (१) । (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

मकुटी कुण्डली हारी केयूरी नरवाहनः । यक्षराजः कुवेरोऽयं तप्तकाञ्चनसन्निभः ॥ शङ्खपद्मनिधीयुक्तो गदाहस्तो निधीश्वरः । (पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्दशपटले ॥)

गदानिधीबीजपूरकमण्डलुधरः करैः ें न गजारूढः प्रकर्त्तव्यः सौम्ययो (१)नरवाहनः ॥ (रूपमण्डने ॥)

ईशः ।

ईशो वै द्विभुजश्शान्तस्तर्वाभरणभूषितः ।

जटामकुटसंयुक्तरशुक्कवस्त्रयुतिः स्थितः ॥
शुक्कयज्ञोपवीतश्च शुक्कपद्मोपिर स्थितः ।
शूलं दक्षिणहस्ते तु कपालं वामहस्तके ॥
ईशानमेवमाख्यातं ततो वै भास्कराकृतिः ।
(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

ईशानं तु चतुर्बाहुं त्रिनेत्रं तु जटाधरम् । शूळपाणि दृषारूढं वरदाभयपाणिनम् ॥ (सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टचत्वारिंशत्तमपटळे ॥)

ईशानं संप्रवक्ष्यामि शारदेन्दुसमप्रभम् । शुश्रं वृषभमारूढं बालेन्दुकृतशेखरम् ॥ जटामण्डलभूषाढ्यं लोचनश्रयभूषितम् । त्रिशूलपाणि वरदं व्याघूचर्माम्बरावृतम् ॥ मणिकुण्डलभूषाढ्यं नागयज्ञोपवीतिनम् । लिखेदेवंविधं देवं चित्रकं चित्रकोविदः ॥

(शिल्परत्नसंयोजिते करिंमश्चिद् प्रन्थे ॥)

ष्ट्रषारूढो महाराजो धवलः पिङ्गलेक्षणः । त्रिशूलपाणिरीशानस्त्रिनेत्रो लोकशङ्करः ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्दशपटछे ॥)

बरं तथा त्रिशूछं च भागेद्र(?)बीजपूरकम् । बिभ्राणो वृषभारूढ ईशानो धवछद्युतिः ॥ (रूपमण्डने ॥)

अश्विन्यादिमूर्त्त्यन्तराणि ।

अश्विन्यादिमूर्त्यन्तराणि ।

अश्विनीदेवते ।

एकसिंहासनासीनावश्विन्यावश्वरूपिणौ । दाडिमीपुष्पसङ्काशावुभयौ सोपवीतिनौ ॥ फुछरक्तोत्पराक्षौ च पीतस्त्रग्वस्त्रधारिणौ । नासत्योदस्रनामोक्त जटामकटधारिणौ ॥ करद्वयसमायुक्तौ श्रीभूषणविभूषितौ । अभयं दक्षिणं हस्तं पुस्तकं वामहस्तके ॥ छंम्बितं दक्षिणं पादं वाममुत्कुटि(त्कटुः?)कासनम् । देवानां भिषजावेतौ तौ चिकित्साविधायिनौ ॥ तयोश्च पार्श्वयोर्विप्र! दक्षिणेऽदक्षिणे ऋमात् । मृतसङ्गीविनी चैव संज्ञितौ(?) चामरोद्भतौ ॥ पृष्ठे विशल्यकरणी दे स्त्रियोपेतपिङ्गलौ(?)। बामे धन्वन्तरिश्चैव आत्रेयश्च तथैव च ॥ पीतरक्तनिभावेतौ विधेयौ कृष्णवाससौ । खङ्गखेटकहस्तौ तौ सर्वाभरणभूषितौ ॥

९ 'नासत्यदस्रनामाना ' विति पाठान्तरम् ।

सिमाविति विख्यातौ विद्धः पूर्ववदेव हि । (अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

नासस्थेव दस्रश्च अश्विना ती प्रकीर्तितो । शुक्कवस्त्रधरोष्णीषौ पुस्तकामयपाणिनौ ॥ सोत्तरीयौ सुरूपौ च शुक्कहेमनिभौ तथा । (सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

एकसिंहासनासीनावश्विनावश्वरूपिणौ । दाडिमीपुष्पसङ्काशानुभौ तौ सोपवीतकौ ॥ फुछरक्तोत्पछाक्षौ च पीतस्रावस्त्रधारिणौ । करद्वयसमायुक्तौ श्रीभूषणविभूषितौ ॥ अभयं दक्षिणे हस्ते वरदं वामहस्तके । छम्बितं दक्षिणं पादं वाममुत्कुटि(त्कटु?)कासनम् ॥ (शिल्परत्ने पञ्चविंशपटछे ॥)

पद्मपत्रसवर्णाभौ पद्मपत्रसमाम्बरौ ।

द्विभुजौ देवभिषजौ कर्तव्यौ देहसंयुतौ ॥
सर्वाभरणसंपन्नौ विशेषाचारुलोचनौ ।
तयोरोषधयः कार्या दिव्या दक्षिणहस्तयोः ॥
वामयोः पुस्तके कार्ये दर्शनीये तथा नृप! ।
प्रकस्य दक्षिणे पार्थे वामे चाःयस्य यादव ! ॥

नारीयुगं प्रकर्तव्यं सुरूपं चारुदर्शनम् ।
तयोश्च नामनी प्रोक्ते रूपसंपत्तथाकृतिः ॥
मधूकपुष्पसंकाशां रूपसंपत्प्रकीर्तिता ।
आकृतिः कैथिता छोके शरकाण्डनिभा तथा ॥
रत्नभाण्डकरे कार्ये चन्द्रशुक्काम्बरे तथा ।
(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

उभयोस्(यो or यां?)सोपवीतौ तौ चूडामकुटधारिणो ।
फुहरक्तोत्पछाक्षौ च पीतस्रक्शुक्कवस्रकौ ॥
श्रिष्टिन्याकृतिरेवं तु सूर्योकृतिं श्रृणुष्वथ ।
(पूर्वकारणागमे त्रयोदशपटछे॥)

वसवः ।

धरो ध्रुवश्च सोमश्च आपस्त्वनल एव च ।

श्रानिलः प्रत्युषश्चेव प्रभावश्च तथेव च ॥

वसवश्चाष्टकास्त्वेते रक्तवर्णा द्विबाहवः ।

पीताम्बरधरास्सर्वे आसीनो वा स्थितोऽपि वा ॥

खङ्गखेटकहस्तास्ते सर्वोभरणभूषिताः ।

करण्डमकुटोपेता रौद्रास्सर्वे प्रकीर्तिताः ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपश्चाशपटले ॥)

धरो ध्रुवस्तथा सोमस्सावित्रस्विनछोऽनछः।
प्रत्युषश्च प्रभावश्च सुदंष्ट्रा भीमरूपकाः ॥
खङ्गखेटकहस्तास्तु कुञ्चितश्रूसुछोचर्नाः।
सर्वाभरणसंयुक्ताश्चित्रवस्त्रथरास्तथा ॥
रक्तवस्त्रथराः पीताः प्रोक्ता वैवस्वतास्त्विह ।
(सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टचत्वारिंशत्तमपटछे ॥)

अथातस्तंप्रवक्ष्यामि वसुरूपाणि ते जय!। पद्माक्षमाछिके तस्य दक्षवामकरद्वये ॥ सीरशक्ती दधानोऽयं धराख्यो वसुरादिमः । मार्ला पुष्करबीजोत्थां चक्रं शक्तिं कमण्डलुम् ॥ दक्षाधरादिसिक्येन(?) यस्य स्युस्स ध्रुवो मतः । मुक्ताफलकृता माला पङ्कजं शक्तिरङ्कशः ॥ स वसः कीर्तितो वत्स! सोमनामेति वै बुधै: । सब्यवामोर्ध्वगौ यस्य करौ स्तइशक्तिसंयुतौ ॥ सीराङ्कशान्वितौ चाधः स भवेदापसंज्ञकः । अक्षमालोपवीत्यूर्ध्वे सृणिशक्तिकरावधः ॥ यस्य स्तस्सोऽनिलाख्यस्त्याच्छुभदः पञ्चमो वसुः । सुवाक्षमालिके दक्षे वामे शक्तिकपालभृत् ॥ सब्योध्वीदिक्रमाद्योऽसौ नलाख्यस्तु वसुरस्मृतः । खतु।(द्वा ?) इत्राधरस्सव्ये शाक्तिखेटकरोऽन्यतः ॥

प्रत्यूषाख्यो वसुश्चायं सप्तमः परिकीर्तितः । सन्ये दण्डकपालोऽसौ वामे तु सृणिशक्तिकः ॥ ग्रुभदः कीर्तितश्चायं प्रभासो वसुरष्टमः । एते सर्वे समाद्धाता नवकाञ्चनसिन्नभाः ॥ धरो ध्रुवश्च सोमस्स्या(श्चा?)पश्चैवानिलोऽनलः । प्रत्यूषश्च प्रभासश्च वसवोऽष्टो प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ (विश्वकर्मशास्त्रे ॥)

घरो घूमश्च सोमश्च आपश्चैवानिछोऽनछः ।
प्रत्यूपश्च प्रभावश्च वसवश्चाष्ट एव च ॥
द्विभुजाश्च द्विनेत्राश्च असिखेटकसंयुताः ।
रक्तवर्णा इमे सर्वे पीतवस्त्रसमन्विताः ॥
सवीभरणसंयुक्तास्निग्धकुन्तलमूर्वजाः ।
वसूनामाकृतिह्येवमस्त्रमूर्त्योकृतिं शृणु ॥
(पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्दशपटछे ॥)

नागदेव:।

त्रिनेतं चतुर्भुजं सौम्यं रक्तामं सितवाससम् । अभयवरदोपेतं परहस्ते तु नागधृक् ॥ करण्डमकुटोपेतं नागं पञ्चफणान्वितम् । सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं पद्मपीठोपिर स्थितम् ॥ (अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

नागाः ।

नागानां वक्ष्यते रूपं नाभेरूर्धं नराकृतिः । सर्पाकारमधोभागं मस्तके थोगमण्डलंम् ॥ एकं फणात्रयं वापि पञ्च वा सप्त वा नव'। द्विजिह्वास्ते विधातव्याः खङ्गचर्भकरैर्युताः ॥ (शिल्परत्ने पञ्चविंशाध्याये ॥)

श्वेतदेहश्च कर्तव्यस्स्पुरन्मौक्तिकसन्निभः । रक्ताङ्गस्वस्तिकोपेतस्सुतेजास्तक्षको महान् ॥

कृष्णः कार्कोटकः कण्ठे शुक्करेखात्रयान्वितः ।

रक्तपद्मनिभः पद्मः शिरश्शुक्रस्सविद्रुमः ॥

शङ्कवर्णी महापद्मो मस्तके कृष्णशूलधृक् ।

हेमाभइराङ्कपालस्यात् सितरेखाधरो गले ॥

कुलिको रक्तदेहस्तु चन्द्रार्धकृतमस्तकः।

द्विजिह्वा बाहुवत्सप्तफणामणिसमन्विताः ॥

ब्रक्षसूत्रधरास्तर्वे कुण्डिकापुच्छसंयुताः । एकभोगास्त्रिभोगा वा ह्यतज्जातास्सुतादयः॥

(मय: ॥)

साध्याः ।

साध्याः पद्मासनगताः कमण्डत्वक्षसूत्रिणः । धर्मपुत्रा महात्मानो द्वादशामरपूजिताः ॥

(ब्रह्माण्डपुराणे ॥)

असुराः।

किरीटकुण्डलोपेतास्तीक्ष्णदंष्ट्रा भयानकाः।

नानारास्त्रधराः काक्षा दैत्यास्सुरगणाद्विषः ॥

दानवा विश्वताकारा भुकुटीकुटिटाननाः।

करिमेन(?) च कुञ्जेन मण्डिताइशस्त्रपाणयः॥

दंष्ट्राकरालवदना भ्रकुटीकुटिलेक्षणाः ।

नानारूपा महाकाया नानाशस्त्रधरास्तथा ॥

(शिल्परत्ने पञ्चविंशाध्याये ॥)

अप्सरसः ।

रम्भा च विपुछा चैव उर्वशी च तिछोत्तमा ।

मध्यक्षामसमायुक्ताः पीनोरुजघनस्तनाः ॥

(सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

दुःफूलवंसनास्सर्वाः पीनोरुजघनस्तनाः ।

मध्ये क्षीवादिवणीव(१)तिसीम्याश्च किंचित्प्रहसिताननाः ॥

नानाळङ्कारसंयुक्ता भद्रपीठोपरि स्थिताः ।

समभङ्गसमायुक्तास्सप्तसङ्ख्याप्सरो(?) स्मृताः ॥

(शिल्परत्ने पञ्चविशपटले ॥)

पिशाचाः ।

उत्पर्वकृशकायास्ते चर्मास्थिस्नायुविप्रहाः ।

इस्वकीणीशरोजास्युः पिशाचाश्चित्रकर्माणि ॥

वेतालाः ।

ईटक्ता(शा?) एव वेताला दीर्घदेहाः क्रशोदराः।

क्रपोठै: पूर्व जैर्युक्ता छेखनीया मनीविभि: ॥

(शिल्परने पञ्चविशाध्याये ॥)

पितरः।

पितरः पीतवणीभाः वृद्धास्ते केशबन्धिताः ।

यज्ञसूत्रसमायुक्ता द्विभुजाः श्वेतवाससः ॥

नानाभरणसंयुक्ता भरमोद्भुलितविप्रहाः।

सितदन्तसमायुक्ताः सौम्यदक्पातनान्विताः ॥

फलके भद्रपीठे वा पितरस्तु महात्मनः (१) ।

वामजानुपरिन्यस्तवामहस्तसमन्विताः ॥

सूची दक्षिणहस्ते तु पितरस्त्रय उच्यते(?)।

पितरस्तु समाद्याताः शृणु वैत्रस्त्रतं ततः ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटछे ॥)

पिता पितामही चैव(हश्चेव?) प्रपितामह एव च।

पितरस्तूयमानास्तु तेषां वै लक्षणं श्रृणु ॥

सुंददा पीतक (व ?) णीस्तु छत्रदण्डधरास्तथा ।

शुक्रवस्त्रैः परिच्छनाः कीर्तिताः पितरस्रयः॥

(सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

पितरः पीतवर्णाभा द्विभुजाः श्वेतवाससः । यज्ञसूत्रसमायुक्तास्साम्यद्यवदनान्विताः ॥ फलके भद्रपीदे वा त्रयस्तु सहिताननाः(सनाः !) । (शिल्परत्ने पञ्चविंशपटले ॥)

कुरापद्मविष्टरस्थाः पितरः पिण्डपात्रिणः । (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

सप्तर्षयः ।

ऋषयः पीतवणीस्तु नानावणीन्विताम्बराः ।

ृद्धाश्च द्विभुजाश्चान्ता जटामकुटमण्डिताः ॥

चिबुका द्वदयान्ताश्च उपवीतसमन्विताः ।

भस्मना च त्रिपुण्ड्रास्यास्थानका वासनास्तु वा ॥

दण्डं दक्षिणहस्ते तु छत्रं वामकरे धृतम् ।

छत्रदण्डं विना वापि सन्यं वै ज्ञानमुद्धिका ॥

बामजानूपरिन्यस्तवामहस्तसमन्विताः ।

मनुस्वगस्त्य इत्युक्तो वसिष्ठो गौतमस्तथा ॥

अङ्गिरास्स्याद्विश्वामित्रः भरद्वाज इति स्मृताः ।

एते वै सप्त ऋषयः कीर्तिताश्च विशेषतः ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

भृगुश्चैत्र वसिष्ठश्च पुलस्यः पुलहः ऋतुः ।

कारयपः कौशिकश्चैत अङ्गिरा मुनयस्तित्रमे ॥

सुवल्कला जटायुक्तास्सुमुखा दंशहस्तकाः ।

कव्या च मण्डिताकाराश्त्रुक्कत्रस्रधराश्चीमाः ॥

पिङ्गलाख सुनेत्राख पत्नयस्सप्त कीर्तिताः ।

(सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टाचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

अगस्यश्च पुरुस्यश्च विश्वामित्रः पराशरः ।

जमदग्निश्व वाल्मीकी सनत्कुमारश्व सप्त च ॥

शुक्रत्रस्रधरास्तर्वे शुक्रयज्ञोपवीतकाः ।

शुक्कवस्त्रोत्तरीयाश्च जटावल्कलसंयुताः ॥

कमण्डल्वक्षहस्ताश्च दीर्घरमश्रुसमन्विताः ।

ऋषीणामाकृतिः प्रोक्ता अधिन्याकृतिरुच्यते ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे त्रयोदशपटछे ॥)

कौशिकः।

अगस्यवत्कौशिकं च स्थापयेत्स्थापकोत्तमः।

भृगः।

भृगुः शुक्रनिभरशान्तरशुक्रवस्त्रधरस्तथा । करण्डमकुटोपेतो इस्तद्वयसमन्वितः ॥

अभयवरदोपेतस्सर्वाभरणभूषितः ।

स्थानकं वासनं वापि पद्मपीठे भृगुरशुचिः॥

मरुद्रणाः । मरुद्रणा धूम्रवणी द्विसुजांत्यन्तसुन्दराः ।

केशभारसमायुक्तास्सर्वाभरणभूषिताः ॥

दुकूलवसनास्सर्वे नानापुष्पेरलङ्कृताः ।

धभयवरदोपेता टङ्कशूलसमन्विताः ॥

स्थानकाः पद्मपीठे तु शुक्कवस्त्रधरारशुभाः ।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनप्रवाशपटले ॥)

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APPENDIX A

śroni, the right thigh and the centre of the ankle, we see that the line drawn from the centre of gravity of the heavy figures of Siva-Națarāja is made to fall exactly in the centre of the base, which is generally a broad padmapitha, mounted upon a bhadrapitha. The perfect stability of the image is thus secured. The projecting limbs such as the two out-stretched arms, the uplifted leg and the back of the body are so symmetrically arranged with reference to this line as to counterpoise each other and not interfere in any way with the stability. Now, if the image were to stand upon only one leg without any other support, there would be the danger of the superincumbent weight acting detrimentally to the strength of the statue; the frail leg may break at the ankle, it the image sustains any accident. To avert such a possibility, the presence of the prabhā-mandala is insisted upon; the out-stretched arms, the large number of jatas issuing from the head, a long, flowing strip of cloth which is tied round the middle of the body and the crown of the head are made to touch the prabhamandala and are attached to it, thus affording perfect protection from the danger of breaking at the ankle. It might also be noticed that, as a general rule, (a more or less perfect one). the two out-stretched hands and the foot of the

standing leg are made to lie on the three apices of an inverted equilateral triangle and are practically also of the same plane as that of the prabhāmanḍala. The height of mathematical calculation as regards distances and masses in the making of perfectly stable and strong images is, it might be stated, attained in the casting of the often bulky and large images of Siva-Naṭarāja.